ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

FOR 1863-64.

O. T. Cutter, Military Orphan Press,—1865.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1863-64.

SECTION 1.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Results of the year in the Regulation Provinces. Original suits.

THE following Comparative Table exhibits at a glance the number and character of the original suits instituted during the year 1863 in the Civil Courts in the Regulation Districts of Bengal. Compared with the results of the preceding year, it shows an increase in litigation only in cases connected with debts, wages, &c., to the extent of 8,865 suits.

Description of Suits.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Connected with land rent ...	20,654	2,234	2,054	92	19,581
Otherwise connected with land	11,347	12,201	23,998	21,021	
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	70,003	71,215	2,26,080	70,336	79,201
Connected with caste, religion, &c.	503	471	1,716	511	511
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk	3,078	2,563	6,601	2,331	...
Total ...	1,05,585	88,684	2,60,449	94,291	99,293

The total number of original suits brought under trial was 1,29,468, of which 98,081 were decided on their merits, 8,057 dismissed on default, 9,295 adjusted or withdrawn, and 551 otherwise disposed of, leaving 13,484 cases pending at the close of the year.

Of the 1,15,984 original suits disposed of during the year, 3,366 were decided by European Judges and 1,12,618 by Native Judges, in the proportion noted on the margin. Of the 98,081 suits decided on their merits, 74,720 were decided in favor of the plaintiff, and 23,361 in favor of the defendant.

By District Judges	...	3,355	
„ Additional Judges	...	11	
			3,366
By Principal Sudder Ameens		5,098	
„ Sudder Ameens	...	7,272	
„ Moonsiffs ...	...	7,00,248	
			1,12,618
			1,15,984

Appeals.

The total number of Appeal cases brought under trial was 44,547, of which 30,944 were decided and 13,603 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Of the above 30,944 cases, 25,033 were disposed of by the District Judges, the Additional Judges, and the Principal Sudder Ameens, in the manner noted on the margin. The remaining 5,911 cases were decided by the High Court, 1,226 of them being cases of Regular Appeal and 4,685 cases of Special Appeal; and the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed in 4,076 of these cases, amended in 123, and reversed in 407, while 473 cases were dismissed on default, 35 adjusted or withdrawn, and 797 remanded.

Decreed for Appellant	7,382
Ditto for Respondent	13,221
Remanded	2,920
Dismissed on default	744
Adjusted or withdrawn	534
Otherwise disposed of	232
	25,033

Value of suits decided.

The total value of the suits decided during the year amounted to Rs. 10,58,30,197, of which Rs. 4,05,40,282 represented the value of the original suits disposed of, and Rs. 6,52,89,915 that of the Appeal cases. The total value of the suits pending at the end of the year was Rs. 5,56,54,494.

Average duration of suits.

The average duration of suits varied according to the Courts before which they were instituted. In the Moonsiffs' Courts the time taken was two months and four days, in the Sudder Ameens' Courts four months and twenty-nine days, in the Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts four months, in the Courts of the District Judges four months and twenty-five days, and in those of the Additional Judges nine months and five days, while before the High Court suits were pending on an average for one year, two months, and twelve days.

Results in the Extra-Regulation Provinces.

Original suits.

In the Extra-Regulation Provinces the number of suits instituted during the year was 13,633 against 12,124 of the preceding year, and with the number pending on the 1st of January 1863, and others received by transfer, the actual number of suits brought under trial was 14,882, of which 13,846 were decided and 1,036 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

Of the 13,846 cases disposed of, 714 were decided by European Judges and 13,132 by Native Judges. The total number of cases de-

cided on their merits was 11,187; and in 9,192 of these the decision was in favor of the plaintiff, while in the remaining 1,995 the decision was in favor of the defendant.

Appeals.

The total number of Appeal cases in the Extra-Regulation Provinces was 2,206, of which 1,614 were decided during the year, and 592 remained undisposed of at the end of it. Of these 162 were decided by the High Court, 24 of them being cases of Regular Appeal and 138 cases of Special Appeal.

Litigation in which Government was concerned.

The total number of cases pending on the 1st May 1863 in which Government was concerned was 517, of which 247 were original cases and 270 were Appeals. During the year 1863-64 502 cases were instituted in the Courts of first instance, and 304 in the Appellate Courts, making a total of 806 cases, which, with the cases previously pending, made an aggregate of 749 original suits and 574 Appeals, or altogether a total of 1,323 cases.

Of the original cases 390 were decided in favor of Government and 133 against it, the total number decided being 523, which left 226 pending. Of the 133 cases shown as decided against Government 18 were compromised, and in 41 cases the decisions against Government have been reversed in appeal, the actual number lost in litigation being 74. Of the Appeals 291 cases have been decided in favor of, and 60 against Government, making a total of 351 cases decided, and leaving 223 pending at the close of the year. The total number of favorable decisions was 681, and the total number of unfavorable decisions 193. The number of pending cases on the 30th April 1864 was 449. In 33 cases the Government were cast both in the Lower and Appellate Courts.

The amount expended in litigation during the year was Rs. 63,767 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rs. 954 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rs. 64,721.

The realizations under decrees of Court have amounted to Rs. 24,131 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rs. 3,970 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rs. 28,101.

The outstanding balances due to Government are as under:—

Revenue Decrees	...	...	Rs. 73,551
Salt and Opium Decrees	...	...	,, 31,067
		Total Rs.	1,04,618

Calcutta Court of Small Causes Results of the year.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the year was 34,880, and the amount of property under litigation Rs. 12,10,923-6-11. The results in the previous year were 33,581 suits, for property amounting to Rs. 10,54,228-11-7.

Of the 34,880 cases instituted, 34,862 were set down for hearing, of which 19,733 were actually tried, 14,688 being decided in favor of plaintiff, and 5,045 either dismissed or nonsuited. Of the rest 11,630 were compromised before being called on for hearing, and 3,498 struck off for non-appearance of the parties.

The financial results of the year show that the receipts of the Court from fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,68,403-11-9, while the expenses on account of Establishment, &c., were Rs. 1,07,435-4-11, leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 60,968-6-10 at the credit of Government. The surplus in the preceding year was Rs. 46,539-11-9.

Extension of the jurisdiction of the Court.

As the Calcutta Small Cause Court had given much satisfaction to the public by the speed and certainty with which it disposed of cases for sums not exceeding Rs. 500, it was believed that it would be advantageous to extend its jurisdiction to sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and with this object a Bill was introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant Governor for making Laws and Regulations. The matter was, however, found to be not strictly within the province of the local legislative, and was therefore taken up in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, where an Act (XXVI. of 1864) was passed extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns to the limit of Rs. 1,000. The new Act came into operation from the 14th of April last, and arrangements were being made after the close of the year adequately to provide for the trial of the important cases which its operation will bring under the cognizance of the Court.

Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil.
Contemplated changes in their constitution, &c.

It was noticed in last year's Report that several imperfections in the constitution and internal arrangements of the Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil had been brought to the notice of Government, and that the remedies proposed for them were under the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor at the close of the year. The subject was, however, subsequently taken into consideration by the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations. In that Council a Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble H. S. Maine to provide for the disposal of all petty civil litigation on the system of the Small Cause Court, but under arrangements differing materially from those now in force, the Bill, however, had not passed into Law at the close of the year.

Appointment of one Judge to the charge of more than one Court in certain cases.

It has been found practicable during the year to place the two Small Cause Courts at Chooadangah and Meherpore under one Judge, the two Courts at Kooshtea and Comercolly under one Judge, the three Courts at Jenidah, Nurail, and Magoorah under one Judge, and the two Courts at Kishnaghur and Santipore under one Judge.

Establishment of two new Courts during the year.

Two new Small Cause Courts have been established during the year, namely, one at Arrah and the other at Mozufferpore in Tirhoot.

The following Table exhibits the amount of work done in the several Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil during the year. The total number of Small Cause cases decided was 31,133, besides which there were decided 3,187 rent cases under Act X. of 1859, 2,213 original, and 2,636 Appeal cases tried by certain of the Judges in their capacity of Principal Sudder Ameens, and 79 cases decided by them as Magistrates,

making together an aggregate of 39,238 cases disposed of. The receipts from all classes of suits tried amounted to Rs. 3,71,724-5, of which Rs. 1,63,644-10 were derived from Small Cause cases only.

Working of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil.

	Pending at the close of previous year.	Instituted during the year under review.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of Stamp fees realized.
Small Cause Court Cases ..	25,839	32,083	57,922	31,133	26,789	1,63,644 10 0
Cases under Act X. of 1859	1,580	2,941	4,521	3,187	1,334	1,523 8 0
Original Cases tried as Principal Sudder Ameen ...	6,951	2,105	90,56	2,213	6,843	1,78,321 7 0
Appeal Cases tried as Principal Sudder Ameen	10,885	2,511	13,396	2,626	10,770	28,234 12 0
Cases decided as Magistrates ..	43	78	121	79	42	.....
Total ...	45,298	39.718	85,016	39,238	45,778	3,71,724 5 0

Separation of the offices of Sheristadar and Nazir in the subordinate Civil Courts of Bengal.

A revised scale of Ministerial Establishments was laid down for the subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal in the year 1861, and in November 1862 the High Court reported that under the new system work had been performed with greater dispatch and more to the satisfaction of suitors than before. The High Court, however, represented at the same time that the union of the two offices of Sheristadar and Nazir in Moonsiffs' Courts, which was carried out under the new system, had not answered, owing to the work of the two offices being more than one individual could efficiently perform; and they recommended that the offices should be separated again, the Sheristadars and Nazirs of all subordinate Civil Courts paid by fixed salaries and meeran fees, that is, the share of the fees paid in by suitors for serving processes, hitherto appropriated by Nazirs, be credited to Government. These modifications were approved by the Lieutenant Governor and directed to be carried out from the 1st of January 1863, and an Act was passed, Act V., (B. C.,) of 1863, for legalizing the crediting of meeran fees to Government. The nominal additional charge to Government on account of the modifications carried out amounts to Rs. 6,628 per mensem, but the receipts from meeran fees were estimated at about Rs. 1,68,000 a year.

Separation of the offices of Nazir and Sale Ameen in the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil.

A similar system has also been introduced into the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil, in which the offices of Nazir and Sale Ameen have been separated, the pay of the Nazir raised from Rs. 14 to Rs. 60 and that of the Sale Ameen fixed at Rs. 14, and the meeran fees directed to be credited to Government. The nominal excess charge involved in these arrangements

amounts to Rs. 1,585 per mensem, while the receipts from meeran fees are estimated at Rs. 1,928 a month.

Results of an Examination for the office of Pleader in the Mofussil Courts.

An examination of Candidates for the office of Pleader in the Mofussil Courts was held at the Presidency on the 25th of January last, in accordance with the revised rules passed by the High Court. The total number of Candidates was 121, *viz.*, 112 for the Senior Grade and 9 for the Junior Grade. Of the 112 Candidates for the Senior Grade 9 passed for that Grade and 51 for the Junior Grade, while 52 failed. The 9 Candidates for the Junior Grade were all of them unsuccessful. Of the Candidates for the Senior Grade 3 out of 4 Christians passed, all for the Junior Grade; 2 out of 9 Mahomedans passed for the Senior Grade and 2 for the Junior Grade; and 7 out of 99 Hindoos passed for the Senior Grade and 46 for the Junior Grade. Of the 9 Candidates who have passed for the Senior Grade 1 was educated at the Hooghly College, 1 in a Government School, 1 in a Private School, and of 6 the place of education was not known. The places of education of the 51 candidates who passed in the Junior Grade are noted on the margin.

Presidency College	7
Muddrissa	1
Dacca College	5
Hooghly College..	2
Patna College	1
London Missionary Society's Institution	3
General Assembly's Institution	1
Parental Academic Institution	1
Calcutta Oriental Seminary	1
Government Schools	3
Private Schools	11
Unknown	14
England	1
	51

Criminal Justice.

Results of the year in the Regulation Provinces.

The number of persons tried for criminal offences during the year 1863 in the Regulation Districts of Bengal was 1,26,223, against 1,21,780 in the preceding year; and of these 70,922 were convicted and punished and 48,772 acquitted, while the rest remained under trial at the close of the year. A Statement (A. 1) in the Appendix exhibits these results in detail.

Crimes.	*Number of persons tried.*
Murder, culpable homicide, and dacoity with murder	1,964
Other cases of dacoity	2,210
Robbery	1,140
Theft	16,794
Offences against the State and against the Army and Navy	7
Offences relating to coin and stamps ..	96
Abetment of suicide..	6
Forgery, &c.	344
Rape and unnatural offences	387
Injury to unborn children and exposure of infants	48
Receiving stolen property	1,640
Kidnapping and forcible abduction ...	318
Affrays and riots	2,646
Other miscellaneous offences, mostly of a trivial character	98,593
	1,26,223

The analysis of the crimes for which the offenders were tried is given on the margin. A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were convicted shows that 83 persons were sentenced to capital punishment, 488 to transportation, 819 to imprisonment for terms varying from above three years to not exceeding ten years, 17,862 to imprisonment for terms not exceeding three years, while 54,670 were fined or discharged on security.

Proposed establishment of a Court of Quarter Sessions in Calcutta.

At the Criminal Sessions of December last the Grand Jury having submitted to the High Court a presentment regarding the unnecessary waste of time caused by numerous petty cases being sent up for their consideration, which might be as well disposed of by a bench of Magistrates, the Lieutenant Governor recommended, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the expediency of establishing in Calcutta a Court of Quarter Sessions with Judicial powers analogous to those of the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions in England. No definite steps have yet been taken in the matter, but it has been intimated by the Government of India that the subject has for some time engaged the attention of that Government and is still under consideration.

Working of the Jury system.

The introduction of the system of trial by Jury in criminal cases was noticed in last year's Report, and it was stated that materials were being collected at the close of the year for framing a judgment on the manner in which the system had worked. Since then the Magistrates and Commissioners who were called upon for their opinion have reported, all more or less unfavorably, on the subject; and the Lieutenant Governor is awaiting a reply from the Judges of the High Court, whose report on their experience of the first year's working of the system had not been received up to the end of the year.

Measures taken for carrying out the provisions of the Whipping Act.

Act VI. of 1864, which authorizes the punishment of whipping in certain cases under the provisions of the Penal Code, received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th of February last, and in accordance with the requirements of Section 10, which provides that the punishment in the case of adults shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person as the local Government shall direct, it was determined by the Lieutenant Governor that the rattan, and not the cat-of-nine-tails, should be the instrument used for the purpose in the Lower Provinces, and that the size of the rattan should not exceed half an inch in diameter, that the punishment should be inflicted only on the breech, and precautions be taken to prevent its falling upon any other part of the person. The Lieutenant Governor also urged on all Officers the advisableness of always having a Medical Officer in attendance during the infliction of the punishment. Attention was at the same time drawn to the necessity for strictly observing the provisions of Section 10 of the Act, which prohibits the execution of a sentence of whipping when the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo it, and provides that it shall not be inflicted by instalments. Instructions to this effect were issued for the guidance of all the Criminal Courts and Authorities in the Mofussil, and also to the Commissioner of Police and the Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Monghyr Suttee.

In this place may be noticed a revolting, and now in Bengal an almost unheard of, crime perpetrated in August last, at the Village of Sherncea, in the District of Monghyr. The facts of the case briefly are, that one Mohesh Lall, a resident of the village, and by caste a Kayasth, died on the 9th August, and his widow, Mussamut Gondra, expressed her intention to sacrifice herself as a Suttee. She accordingly accompanied the relatives and

friends of her deceased husband when they carried his body to the funeral pile, and ascended the pile herself before it was set on fire. As soon, however, as the fire was lighted, her resolution gave way, and she threw herself down from the pile and tried to run away. Several of the by-standers thereupon reproached her, and said that she would by her conduct bring disgrace on herself and her village; and they eventually succeeded in inducing her to return to the pile. Again she endeavoured to complete the sacrifice, but unable to bear the pain, she again fell off the pile, and being no longer capable of moving, was deserted by the crowd, and left to roll in agony on the ground, till, after fourteen hours' suffering, death came to her relief.

No information of the occurrence was given to the Police till the day following that on which it took place. Of the persons chiefly concerned in abetting the crime, the Police succeeded, however, in bringing the majority to trial. Of these, three were sentenced to transportation for life, one to ten years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for two years and a fine of Rupees 100, and five to rigorous imprisonment for six months. Of the offenders who have not yet been captured, the principal are a Tehsildar of Chaka, a village adjoining Sherneea, and a barber. The Purohit, or family priest, who also played an important part in the crime, managed to elude the vigilance of the Police for some time, but has been since captured.

The Lieutenant Governor took occasion to call upon the British Indian Association to assist him, by bringing their influence to bear on their countrymen, in endeavouring to prevent the possibility of a repetition of this cruel and barbarous crime. The Association willingly co-operated by holding a Special Meeting, at which resolutions expressive of the abhorrence they felt at the crime were passed, and by making their sentiments on the subject as widely known as possible.

The Khorassanie Gangs.

During the year under review, the districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, Dacca, Howrah, Nuddea, Midnapore, and Singbhoom have been visited by a gang or gangs of wandering professional thieves. These people declare themselves natives of Khorassan, whence they say they have been driven by famine to wander eastward and southward through the plains of India. Pretendedly they live by mendicancy and a traffic in horses, drugs, and other commodities, which they carry about with them as an ostensible stock in trade. Really their livelihood is gained by a system of theft in which their women are the principal agents in the first instance, the men secreting and disposing of the stolen property, and that generally in a way to escape detection. Several of these people were captured and punished for theft in Dacca and elsewhere, and though the magnitude of their offence did not call for any special notice, the peculiar circumstances of the case rendered it desirable to instruct the Police throughout Bengal to watch the passing of these gangs and warn the people of their real character, and measures have accordingly been taken to protect the public from their depredations.

Results of the year in the Extra-Regulation Provinces.

A Statement (A. 2) in the Appendix gives the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the Extra-Regulation Provinces during the year. The total number of offenders was 13,638 against 9,918 in

the preceding year; and of these, 7,808 were convicted and punished, and 5,458 acquitted, the remaining number being still under trial at the close of the year.

Crimes.	*Number of Persons tried.*
Murder, culpable homicide, and dacoity with murder	301
Other cases of dacoity	162
Robbery	126
Theft	2,194
Offences against the State	2
Offences relating to coin	20
Abetment of suicide	1
Forgery, &c.	9
Rape and unnatural offences .. .	31
Injury to unborn children and exposure of Infants	8
Receiving stolen property	187
Kidnapping or forcible abduction ...	50
Riots and affrays	67
Other miscellaneous offences, mostly of a trivial character	10,480
	13,638

The crimes for which the offenders were tried are noted on the margin. A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were convicted shows that 7 persons were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 50 to imprisonment for periods varying from above three years to not exceeding ten years, 2,162 to imprisonment for terms not exceeding three years, while 5,575 were fined or discharged on security.

Assault on a Tea Planter committed by a party of Munipoories.

In this place may be noticed a murderous attack made by a party of Munipoories on one Mr. Thompson, an Assistant of Messrs. Mackay and Co., for whom he was opening out a Tea Garden in the neighbourhood of Nugdirgram, in the district of Cachar. Mr. Thompson returned to the Tea Garden from Khunlah Ghat on the 4th February last, and the attack on him was made on the evening of the 8th idem, when two Munipoories came into his bungalow and suddenly assailed him with their *daos*. Mr. Thompson then rushed out of his bungalow and found himself in the midst of a crowd of Munipoories, all of whom aimed blows at him with their *daos*. He managed to escape from them, and ran on in the direction of the River Sonai pursued by one man, with whom he had a struggle on the edge of the river. Mr. Thompson at last fell from the bank into a chur that lay between it and the water, and here he was fired upon by another Munipoorie who had got hold of his fowling-piece capped and loaded. The man missed him, however, and Mr. Thompson made a run for the river, and leaping in swam to the other side and got into the jungles. Here he remained hidden until all was quiet again. In the mean time the Munipoories carried away his gun, two swords, his money box with 150 Rupees in it, and his bedding. The perpetrators of the outrage have not yet been traced. Mr. Thompson believes that he recognized one of the two Munipoories who assailed him in his bungalow as one who had contracted to clear some lands for him and taken advance, but the attack was so sudden that he is not very positive on the point. The enquiries of the Police had failed at the time of the report to discover any kind of motive for the attack. The Superintendent of Cachar thinks it very probable that the outrage has been committed by two Munipoorie Princes, named Kanhai and Khaifa, who are at large in the district, and who may have made the attack with the view of increasing their stock of arms and money, which, it is supposed, they are collecting for the purpose of making a raid on Munipore.

Police.

The re-arrangement of Police Circles and re-modelling of Police Establishments, &c.

By a Notification, dated the 20th January last, the Lieutenant Governor authorized a re-arrangement of the Police Circles throughout Bengal. As now arranged, the first Police Circle consists of the districts of Patna, Behar, Shahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Purneah, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Darjeeling; the second, of Gowalparah, Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Seebsaugor, Luckimpore, the Cossyah Hills, Cachar, and Sylhet; the third of Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs, including the Soonderbuns; the fourth of Burdwan, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and the Gurjat Mehals of Bankee, Ungool, and the Khoond Mals; the fifth, of Dacca, Furreedpore, Mymensing, Backergunge, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noacolly, and the Hill Tracts of Chittagong; and the sixth, of Lohardugga, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, and Singbhoom.

Certain alterations have also been sanctioned in the strength and scale of salaries assigned for the new Police, the expenditure on account of which as originally proposed and approved by the Government of India was limited to forty lakhs of Rupees a year, or any moderate sum in excess of that amount that might be absolutely required for the purpose. The expenditure that was provided for in the Budget for 1863-64 amounted to Rupees 40,75,595 on account of salaries only; but this has been since exceeded by Rupees 2,32,765, the total estimated cost amounting now to Rupees 43,08,360 per annum, as exhibited on the margin.

				Rs.		Rs.
1	Inspectors General ..		...		..	2,500
2	Depy. Insprs. Genl., 1st Class,		at	1,500	each	3,000
2	Ditto ditto,	2nd	„ at	1,200	„	2,400
2	Ditto ditto,	3rd	„ at	1,000	„	2,000
11	District Supts.,	1st	„ at	800	„	8,800
11	Ditto	2nd	„ at	700	„	7,700
15	Ditto	3rd	„ at	600	„	9,000
15	Ditto	4th	„ at	500	„	7,500
25	Asst. Dis. Supts.	1st	„ at	400	„	10,000
40	Ditto ditto,	2nd	„ at	300	„	12,000
42	Ditto ditto,	3rd	„ at	250	„	10,500
6	Probationary Assistants		at	200	„	1,200
6	Special Inspectors,		at	215	„	1,290
35	Inspectors,	1st	„ at	200	„	7,000
35	Ditto,	2nd	„ at	175	„	6,126
70	Ditto,	3rd	„ at	150	„	10,500
72	Ditto,	4th	„ at	125	„	9,000
108	Ditto,	5th	„ at	100	„	10,800
107	Ditto,	6th	„ at	80	„	8,560
143	Ditto,	7th	„ at	60	„	8,580
936	Sub-Inspectors of 4 grades		..		...	33,075
2,234	Head Constables,	ditto	..		...	25,209
25,002	Constables of 2 grades		..		..	1,62,291
			Rupees ..			3,59,030
			Or per annum, Rupees ...			43,08,360

The new scheme, which for the first time includes an efficient River Police and a Police for the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Darjeeling, provides, it will be seen, for three grades of Deputy Inspectors General on salaries varying from 1,500 to 1,000 Rupees, four grades of District Superintendents with salaries varying from 800 to 500 Rupees, three grades of Assistant Superintendents with salaries varying from 400 to 250 Rupees, six Probationary Assistants at 200 Rupees each, and six Special Inspectors at 215 Rupees each. The ordinary Inspectors also

are now of seven grades instead of four, with salaries varying from 200 to 60 Rupees, the large salaries assigned to the higher Grades being held out as inducements for the display of energy, activity, and honesty.

In connection with these arrangements the system of Reports and Returns connected with the Police Administration has also been remodelled to allow of the above changes being fully carried into effect.

Instructions defining the position of Magistrates in relation to the Police.

Instructions were further issued during the year, defining more clearly the position of the Magistrates in relation to the Police, and the extent to which subordinate Magisterial Officers could be employed to aid the Magistrate in the exercise of that power of general control and direction in regard to Police matters with which he is vested by Section IV. of Act V. of 1861.

Progress made in the organization of the new Police in Bengal.

The introduction of the new Police was begun, as stated in last year's Report, with the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions, the Assam Circle, the Chota Nagpore Division, and the Districts of Bancoorah, Burdwan, and Beerbhoom in the Burdwan Division.

In the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions the enlistment of recruits was completed early in 1863, except in the District of Purneah, where, owing to the insalubrity of the climate, it was not easy to obtain good men, particularly as the natives of the District are not well adapted for Police duties; in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, with the exception of Singbhoom, where, except in one Thannah, the Zemindaree Police has been continued for the present, the Government and Zemindaree Thannahs were occupied by the new Police by the middle of the year; and in the Districts of the Burdwan Division, into which a large proportion of up-country men were originally admitted, the enlistments were revised, and the proper proportion of Bengalees enlisted within the same period. In the remaining Divisions the enlistments were only commenced in 1863, but some progress was made in every District before the year was completed, except in Darjeeling and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

A Statement (B. 1) in the Appendix shows the area and population of each District, with the strength of Police alloted to each, and the ratio to area and population. Another Statement (B. 2) exhibits the number of men and officers sanctioned for each District, and the strength actually enlisted up to the close of the year. The number of men given to Chittagong and Cuttack include, in the first case, the men required to protect the Frontier from the inroads of the Kookies, and in the latter those employed in the Gurjat Mehals.

Working of the new system in Bengal.

A comparison of the working of the new system in those Districts in which it has been in operation for a year is shown in Statement B. 3 in the Appendix, from which it will be perceived that, although reported crime had not materially decreased, and, in fact, had increased in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division since the introduction of the new Police, the recovery of property in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions had trebled and doubled in the Burdwan Division.

Progress made in the organization of the new Police in Assam.

As stated above, the Districts under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General, Assam Circle, are nine in number, *viz.*, Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgoog, Seebsaugor, Lukimpore, Durrung, the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Sylhet, and Cachar. The new system was introduced in all these, with the exception of Seebsaugor, Sylhet, and Cachar, during the year preceding that under report. In Seebsaugor nothing was done during that year owing to the want of Officers; while the Districts of Cachar and Sylhet were not added to the Assam Circle till March 1863.

The further progress made in the organization of the Assam Police during the year under review may be summed up as follows: In all the Districts of the Province, with the exception of Nowgong and Chachar, the enlistment has been either entirely completed, or completed to within a small number of the sanctioned strength. The greatest difficulty experienced in Gowalparah, and generally throughout the Assam Province, has been to find men of intelligence and able to read and write, who shall at the same time possess a sufficient degree of physical activity and endurance. Difficulty was also experienced in obtaining men for the grade of Constables on the salary of Rupees 6. In Kamroop the latter obstacle was removed by the reception of a draft from the Kamroop Regiment, and the men enlisted are reported to be in a good state of discipline. In Nowgong also, the Police of which is composed of very various elements, such as Cacharese, Nagas, Kookies, Munipoories, and a sprinkling of Hindustanies and Nepalese, much improvement has been effected in the general discipline and appearance of the men; but the Force has not been completed to the full estimate in anticipation of a reduction to be made from the sanctioned strength. In Seebsaugor, the men enlisted are chiefly Assamese of the District, with some admixture of Hindustanies, Goorkhas, Munipoories and Jurooahs, (the last being men of the Province but not of the District,) and the entire Force is stated to be in a very good state of discipline, and to have acquired a sufficient knowledge of drill. The state of the Police in Luckimpore is also efficient, and less difficulty was experienced in this than in other Districts in organizing the Force. In Durrung, the enlistment was completed in January last, but the men entertained are many of them of an inferior description. The completion of the Cossyah Police was noticed in last year's Report. The services rendered by them in the suppression of the Cossyah Rebellion will be noticed in a subsequent chapter. In Sylhet and Cachar the new system of Police was introduced from August 1863. In the former District the nucleus of the Force was formed from the Kamroop Regiment, of which about 200 men took service in the Police. Great difficulties were, nevertheless, found in completing the Force to its sanctioned strength, and it eventually became necessary to dispense with the rule requiring that not more than 30 per cent. of foreigners should be allowed to form part of the Force of any District. A few old Burkundauzes are still retained to complete the total unmber required. The great difficulty experienced in Cachar is that the men who are best fitted for, and alone willing to undertake service in the frontier Posts, *viz*, the Hookies, are entirely unfitted for, and unwilling to perform the routine duties of the Police, and have taken their discharge in large numbers.

Results of the new ystem in Assam,

In regard to the detection of crime the results of the new Police were successful in Seebsaugor, but not equally satisfactory in the other Districts. In Gowalparah no conviction was obtained in any case of dacoity or robbery, while in the minor offences, which appear to be on the increase, the convictions bore a very small proportion to the number of persons concerned. The returns of Kamroop showed a general increase of crime, and the results in the more serious offences were by no means satisfactory. In Nowgong there was a large proportion of acquittals in cases affectng the public peace. In Luckimpore the offences against property had most seriously increased, and in Durrung, there was a considerable increase in violent crimes, and a remarkably small proportion of convictions in the more serious crimes against property.

The operations of the Police in the recovery of stolen property were particularly successful in Luckimpore and Seebsaugor, and to a lesser extent also in Nowgong and Durrung. But they were very much the reverse in Gowalparah and Kamroop.

Organization of a River Police for the Soonderbund Channels and the River Hooghly.

During the year an efficient River Police was also organized for the protection of travellers and property, traversing the Soonderbun Channels, and amalgamated with the existing Hooghly River Police. The annual cost of the joint service amounted to Rupees 82,568. The Police hitherto maintained on the Hooghly River at a cost of Rupees 18,824 per annum had been found effective.

	Rs.
River Police for the Soonderbuns	66,038
Ditto ditto Hooghly River	16,536
	82,560

All that was now proposed in respect to it, therefore, was to keep it up as nearly as possible on its present footing. It was, however, found practicable, with all due regard to maintaining its usefulness, to reduce its numerical strength to an extent represented by a money saving of Rupees 2,294 per annum.

In the Soonderbuns, on the other hand, the existing arrangements for the prevention of dacoities had been found to be extremely defective, and it became necessary, therefore, to institute a system of effectually patrolling the several channels. To carry out this object, a Force of River Police, nearly 300 strong, has been organized, and the maintenance of seventeen large boats and twenty-two pansways for guard boat and patrol purposes sanctioned. This Force, as well as the Hooghly River Police, has been placed under the control of a European Superintendent, aided by an Assistant Superintendent, the immediate supervision of the Hooghly branch of the Force being placed in the hands of the latter.

Abolition of the Dacoity Departments and their absorption into the new Police.

It was noticed in last year's Report that the office of Dacoity Commissioner in Behar had been abolished, and that it was intended also to do away with the office of Dacoity Commissioner in Bengal, as the distinct existence of such a Department was calculated to weaken the energies of the ordinary Police by leading them to suppose that they were not so directly interested in the suppression of dacoity as of other crimes. This measure was accordingly carried out during the year under review, and the Dacoity Department of Bengal abolished and absorbed into the new

Police by the creation of a Special Detective Force in connexion with the ordinary branch. The cost of the Establishment of the Dacoity Department of Bengal was Rs. 3,687 per mensem, while the cost of the Detective Force organized in its stead amounts to Rs. 3,817 per mensem.

By the arrangements now made the late Dacoity Commissioner of Bengal has been appointed Superintendent of the Detective Force, and a Deputy Magistrate, hitherto attached to the Dacoity Department, has been appointed his Assistant. Of the Dacoit Approvers a limited number have been selected and employed in the Detective Force; tickets of leave have been given to all above sixty years of age who have been in Jail for not less than ten years, and whose conduct during confinement has been satisfactory; and the rest have been distributed all over Bengal in parties of not more than ten to each District, and placed under the surveillance of the Police, being required to observe the same conditions as they were bound by while attached to the Dacoity Department. The old Thug Approvers, on the other hand, have been made over to the General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee at Jubbulpoor.

Both the Superintendent of the Detective Force and his Assistant have been vested with powers, under Section VI. of Act V. of 1861, to issue warrants for the apprehension of offenders, and search warrants. But the Detective Police are not allowed to enter on operations in any District except under the orders of the Inspector General of Police, and on the requisition of the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, and they must then act under the orders of the Deputy Inspector General. A Code of Rules prepared for the guidance of the Officers of the Detective Department has been approved and confirmed by Government.

Amalgamation of the Salt Preventive Department with the new Police.

It was noticed in last year's Report that, in consequence of discontinuance of the Government manufacture of salt, the duties of the Preventive Department were so far simplified as to render unnecessary the maintenance of a special Establishment for their performance, and that a scheme was being prepared for amalgamating the Salt Preventive Establishment with the new Police. This scheme having been matured during the year under reveiw, the contemplated amalgamation has been carried out to a considerable extent in all the Salt Districts where the new Police Establishments have been fully organized, but they have not been completed anywhere except in the Cuttack Division. At the commencement of the year it was ordered that the office of the Controller of Salt Chowkies should be abolished, and the duties of the Preventive Department should be at once transferred to the charge of the Collector-Magistrates in all Districts where the new Police had not been organized at that time; to the Inspector General of Police in those Districts where the new Police was already in full working order: and to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta. Since then the new Police has been organized in all Districts, and in most of the Salt Districts the Salt Preventive duties have been taken up by that Force; but the amalgamation of the Police and Preventive Establishments has not been fully completed anywhere except, as already stated, in the Cuttack Division. The principle observed in carrying out the amalgamation is that the Chowkey Preventive Force should cease to exist as a distinct body, but that the new Police should be strengthened in the Salt Dis-

tricts sufficiently to provide for. Salt Preventive duties, and also that the Superintendents and Assistants of the Salt Chowkey Department, if eligible, should be enrolled as Officers of the Police. It is expected that large savings will be effected when this amalgamation is completed in all Districts, and already there has been a very large reduction caused by the abolition of a number of Chowkeys in the non-saliferous tracts, to which measure the Lieutenant Governor's sanction was accorded in March last. In Calcutta, the Special Preventive Force in its full strength has been authorized to be maintained for the present, and the Salt Chowkeys remain under the control of the Commissioner of Police, pending further consideration as to the expediency of transferring them to the Inspector General of Police.

Commutation of Police service due from Ghatwals and Paiks for money payments by Zemindars.

The advisability of either utilizing the services of the Ghatwals of Kurruckpore (in the District of Bhaugulpore) and the Paiks of Midnapore, or entering into some composition with Zemindars on condition of Government absolving their tenants of the classes named from their obligation to render Police service, came under consideration during the past year. The latter alternative was deemed preferable if attainable, and accordingly in Bhaugulpore an agreement has been entered into by Rajah Leelanund Singh of Kurruckpore, whereby he stipulates to pay the Sate Rs. 10,000 per annum, in perpetuity, on condition that Government relinquishes its claim to exact Police service from the Ghatwals on his estate. This sum has been amalgamated with the revenue assessed upon the estate, as was done before in the analogous case of the cession by Government of the "Nimuk Sayer Mehal" in the Tirhoot District. A similar arrangement is in course of completion with the Zemindars of Midnapore in respect to the Paiks of that District. It is hoped that these measures will enable Government to substitute, without adding to the burdens of the State, an efficient Police for one which, however well suited to a state of things under which Bhaugulpore and Midnapore were wild frontier country, is by no means adapted to the present condition of those Districts.

Cantonment Police.

There are at present only three Cantonments under the Government of Bengal for which there are special Police, *viz.*, the Cantonments of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Dinapore. Act XXII. of 1864 directs that the Police in such Cantonments shall be under the control of the Commanding Officer to the same extent as the District Police is under that of the Magistrate. The necessary enquiries are being made in order to the carrying out this provision of the Act.

Municipal Police.

A scheme was under consideration at the close of the year for organizing a Municipal Police in each of the larger Cities in Bengal, such as Patna, Gya, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and others, the duties of such Police being especially confined to the City for which it was raised, and its cost defrayed in part by the City and in part by Government. A Force was being organized on this plan for the City of Patna, and was expected shortly to be in efficient working order.

On the introduction of the new Police into Bengal an Inspector was attached to the Magistrate's Court of each District to act as Executive Officer of the Court, and to be responsible for the due transmission of the Magistrate's orders. As these duties formed the greater portion of the work formerly done by the Fouzdary Nazir, the latter office was abolished, and such of the duties pertaining to it as were not transferred to the Court Inspector have been distributed among the Magistrate's Ministerial Establishment.

Abolition of the office of Fouzdary Nazir.

The operations connected with the re-adjustment of the Thannah and Sub-Divisional boundaries have made the greatest progress during the year in the Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions.

Re-adjustment of Thannah and Sub-Divisional boundaries.

In the first of these the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the entire Division being parcelled out into eleven Sub-Divisions, the boundaries of which have been defined and adjusted, and the alterations in Zillah boundaries involved in the arrangement carried out. Sites have also been selected for the Head Quarters of the several Sub-Divisions, and instructions issued for the construction of Sub-Divisional Cutcherries and houses on the standard plan at those places where they do not exist at present.

In the Rajshahye Division it was proposed to sub-divide the whole tract among twenty Magisterial Officers, an arrangement involving the creation of five new Sub-Divisions and the abolition of the Comercolly Sub-Division. This scheme has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the exception of the proposal to abolish the Comercolly Sub-Division, which has been reserved for further consideration. In the mean time measures are being taken for fixing proper sites for the erection of standard buildings at the new Sub-Divisional Stations, and also for the correction of the Maps and Lists of Villages comprised in each Sub-Division.

The Dacca Division has been authorized to be sub-divided into nineteen Magisterial jurisdictions, a measure involving the creation of eight new Sub-Divisions and certain alterations in the boundaries of some of the Thannas and Districts. Lists of the villages to be transferred from one District to another and of the villages comprising each Sub-Division are under preparation. In the mean time Head Quarters have been selected for seven out of the eight new Sub-Divisions to be created, and steps are being taken for fixing the sites and obtaining the lands required for the Sub-Divisional buildings.

In regard to the Patna Division it was stated in last year's Report that instructions had been given to Sub-divide the entire jurisdiction among nineteen Magisterial Officers. Since then some further orders have been issued modifying the scheme previously sanctioned to a considerable extent, but without altering the number of Sub-Divisions previously determined upon. The scheme involves the immediate establishment of seven new Sub-Divisions, *viz.*, two in Behar, one in Shahabad, and four in Tirhoot, and instructions have been given for the selection of sites for the required Sub-Divisional buildings in or near the towns already chosen for the Head Quarters of these Sub-Divisions. For the exact re-adjustment and definition of boundaries correct lists are being prepared of the villages requiring to be transferred.

Calcutta and Suburban Police.

The Statements B. 4 and B. 5 in the Appendix exhibit the nature and number of henious crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and its Suburbs during the year. The total number of cases of all descriptions which were brought to trial was 16,093, while the total number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 28,618, of whom 21,050 were convicted, 6,943 acquitted, and 611 released without being brought to trial. Property was robbed and stolen to the amount of Rs. 2,01,414-5, of which property to the value of Rs. 87,415-13-2 has been recovered.

Prison Discipline.

Inspection of Jails.

Twenty-seven Jails and six Lock-ups were visited by the Inspector-General of Jails during the past year, including five Jails in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which were placed under his control on the 1st of May 1863.

Number of prisoners in custody.

The aggregate number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 77,091 against 74,338 confined during the preceeding year. The number remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year was 17,555, and the number admitted into Jail during the year now reported upon was 59,536.

Disposal of prisoners.

Thirty-nine of these prisoners were capitally punished, 1,718 died in prison, 251 escaped from confinement, and 46,047 were released, the total number remaining in confinement at the close of the year being 29,036, of whom 11,582 were transferred to Districts other than those in which they were originally confined.

Disposal of the labouring strength in Jail.

Employed in ordinary manufactures... ...	9,233
„ in the Allipore Jail Press... ...	269
Hired by the Department of Public Works...	80
„ by other Departments	395
Employed as Jail servants	1,283
„ as Jail Guards	451
„ on miscellaneous work	701
Sick in Hospital, &c.	2,651
Total ...	15,013

The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 15,013 per day, against 15,472 in the preceding year; and they were disposed of in the manner noted on the margin.

Result of the labour of Prisoners.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of manufactured articles sold	4,01,293	0	1¼
„ of articles consumed for public purposes	11,561	3	6½
Value of articles in store at the end of the year	1,70,252	10	4
Total ..	5,83,036	14	0¼
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the preceding year..	1,36,246	6	5¼
Gross Receipts ...	4,46,790	7	7
Deduct Charges ..	2,27,018	12	7¾
Net profits	2,19,771	10	11¼
Net profits of the previous year ..	2,16,819	1	3¼
Increase in profits ...	2,952	9	8

The annexed Statement shows the result of the labour of the daily average of 9,233 prisoners employed in ordinary manufactures. Compared with the results of the previous year these figures exhibit a small increase of profits, notwithstanding that there was a diminished number of handicraftsmen, and in many Districts a continued rise in the cost of raw materials.

Alipore Jail Press Department.

The outturn of the Typographic and Lithographic Departments of the Alipore Jail Press amounted to Rs. 3,32,584-15-6, irrespective of the stock in store and the outstanding balance of the previous year, the whole of which was realized during the year under review. The net profit realized was Rs. 2,20,643-14-11, showing the annual earning of each of the 269 prisoners employed in the Press to have been Rs. 820-9-6.

Gross Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations	3,57,432	8	0
Fixed Establishments	85,617	3	10
Extra "	20,173	1	10¼
Contingencies on account of Clothing, Hospital Charges, &c. ...	1,04,728	14	7¾
Total ...	5,67,951	12	4¼

The cost of maintaining the prisoners who were in custody during the year is exhibited on the margin. The average cost per prisoner amounted to Rs. 31-4-2, against Rs. 32-4-1 in the preceding year.

To the above account is to be added the cost of Police and Military Guards for Jails amounting to Rs. 1,41,865-7-5, and the cost of general superintendence amounting to Rs. 43,724-11-9¼, which brings up the aggregate expenditure to Rs. 7,53,541-15-6½, or an average of Rs. 41-7-7¼ per prisoner.

Maximum and minimum rates of Expenditure.

The most expensive Prison of the year was that of Darjeeling, where each prisoner cost Rs. 80-11-8, and the most economical was that of Tirhoot, where the outlay per prisoner was Rs. 22-7-8.

Net Expenditure

				Rs.	A.	P.
Gross cost of the year				7,53,541	16	6½
Deduct from this:						
Net profits in manufactures	2,19,771	10	11¼			
Net profits from the Alipore Jail Press ..	2,20,643	14	11			
Credited to Jails for hire of convicts	10,331	1	7¾			
Fines realized in commutation of labour ..	3,135	12	0			
				4,53,882	7	6
Net cost				2,99,659	8	0½
Average per prisoner				16	2	4

The net cost of the prisoners' maintenance is exhibited in the Table given in the margin.

Mortality.

Cholera	376
Dysentery ...	693
Diarrhœa ...	221
All other diseases	397
Other causes, (accident or suicide)	24
Total ...	1,711

The number of deaths among prisoners from all causes was 1,711, against 1,306 in the previous year; and the percentage on average strength was 9·52 to 7·50. The specific diseases from which the casualties occurred are noted on the margin. The excess mortality during the year under review was attributed to cholera and the unusual severity and prevalence of dysentery, which is almost always associated with violent and destructive outbreaks of cholera.

Proportion of educated to uneducated prisoners.

Of the 59,536 prisoners admitted into Jail during the year, 576 were fairly educated for their position in life, 3,689 could barely read and write, while the entirely ignorant were 55,271 in number.

Re-capture of prisoners who escaped.

Of the 251 prisoners who escaped from Jail, 84 were re-captured, the cost of their re-capture amounting to Rs. 910.

Jail Rules.

A Code of Rules for the management of Jails in accordance with the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1864 was under preparation at the close of the year.

The new Jail Dietary.

The experimental introduction of a new diet Table in all the Jails of the Lower Provinces was noticed in the Report for 1861-62. The new system came into operation from the 1st of May 1862, and its distinctive feature was that, instead of prescribing one uniform diet for all classes of prisoners, it divided the prisoners into different classes, each having a separate dietary of its own, and fixed the quantity and quality of food to the minimum sufficient to keep the prisoners in health. The results of the experiment were reported in detail by the Inspector-General of Jails during the year now under review, and the general conclusions arrived at were that the balance of testimony was in favor of the new Dietary, although some Officers of ability and experience were opposed to it; that on the whole it occasioned a slight loss of weight; that during the period of its trial, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years, sickness and mortality among the prisoners had diminished; and that it was altogether probably less costly than the scale which it was intended to re-place. To improve the system still further and meet the objections raised against it, it was proposed by Dr. Mouat (1) that all labouring convicts should receive labouring rations on every day of the week; (2) that the quantity of salt and of condiments should be slightly reduced, at the discretion of the Medical Officer, in all the diet scales; (3) that the principal meal should be given in the morning instead of in the evening; (4) that an additional chittack of rice should be added to the morning and evening meals, and half a chittack of *dal* be deducted from each; (5) that the Medical Officers should be vested with a discretionary power of varying the dietary at different seasons of the year within the limits of the gross weight of food allowed; (6) that every effort should be made to supply the whole of the fresh vegetables required and as many of the condiments as can be grown there, from the Jail gardens, and that Officers in charge of Jails should be authorized to increase the allowance of vegetables to any extent recommended by the Medical Officers, provided the increase can be met by the produce of the Jail gardens; and (7) that the greatest attention should be paid to seeing that the prisoners actually get the full allowance of food sanctioned, and that it is properly prepared and cooked. After a careful review of the whole subject the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, and 7th of these propositions. The 3rd and 4th are still under consideration.

Introduction of the Ticket of Leave System in Bengal.

The question of granting tickets of leave to well-behaved prisoners was considered during the year, and, under Rules of great stringency, the system was allowed to be experimentally introduced in the Jails of Alipore, Hooghly, and Jessore. It has, however, only been put in force in the cases of two prisoners at Jessore and one at Hooghly.

SECTION II.— *Legislative.*

The Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations having been duly summoned, met on the 14th November 1863, and continued to meet from that date at intervals till the 9th April 1864, when the Council was adjourned *sine die.*

The following Acts were passed :—

An Act for regulating Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta —Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 14th January 1864, and of the Governor General on the 10th February 1864.

Act I of 1864.—A Bill resembling this Act, but applicable to the Presidency Towns and the Stations of the Straits' Settlement, was introduced into the Legislative Council of India in the year 1859. A Select Committee, to which that Bill was referred, made their Report in August 1861, but no further proceedings were taken. The Bill upon which this Act is based was brought into the Council of the Lieutenant Governor on the 5th April 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee, who made their Report in November of the same year. In February 1863 the Clauses of the bill were settled by the Council, and in that stage the Bill remained until January 1864, when it was passed.

The Act provides for the registration of all Carriages let to hire in Calcutta and its Suburbs, and requires that vehicles plying for hire in the streets should be registered in two classes according to their condition. Higher and lower scales of fares, calculated by distance and time, are, provided for vehicles of these two classes respectively. A scale of fares is also provided for palankeens.

An Act for the regulation of Jails and the enforcement of discipline therein.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th February 1864, and of the Governor-General on the 24th idem.

Act II of 1864.—This Act directs the establishment of a system of Jails. Separate Jails for civil prisoners and for criminals are, according to its provisions, to be maintained in every District of Bengal, and in such Divisions of Districts as may seem to the Government to require them. Central Jails, for criminals deemed proper to be kept elsewhere than in the District Jails, are to be established in such places as the Government may determine, The Act declares in what Officers the control over Jails shall be vested The control over the District Jails, formerly exercised, in conformity with Act XVIII of 1844, by the Magistrate of the District, acting under the instructions of the Zillah Judge, is by this act vested in the Magistrate of the District, or such other Officer as the Government may appoint. Every Divisional Jail is to be under the control of the Magistrate in charge of the Division, acting under the instructions of the Magistrate of the District; and every Central Jail is to be under the control of a Superintendent who is to be invested with the powers of a Magistrate, to be exercised in the Jail. Provision is made for the making and enforcing Rules for the classification of prisoners, their supervision, employment, custody, dieting, and treatment; and for the good order and discipline of the persons employed in keeping prisoners in custody. The Officer in whom the control of any Jail is vested is to inquire into all breaches of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act,

and to inflict the penalties prescribed,—consisting of diminution of diet, imprisonment for short periods, and, in the case of criminal prisoners, fetters and stripes.

The Act provides for the appointment of such Visiting and Medical Officers for Jails as may be considered necessary by the Government, directing that the Judge of the District and the Commissioner of the Division shall each be an ex-Officio Visitor within his District or Division. Provision is also made for the general inspection of all Jails in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd March 1864, and of the Governor General on the 28th idem.

Act III of 1864.—Act XXVI of 1850 (to enable improvements to be made in towns) empowers the local Governments to invest the Magistrate and a suitable number of the inhabitants in any town or suburb with power to make Rules for conservancy and for imposing taxes; but the operation of that Act cannot be extended to any town or suburb except upon application made, and unless the application, in respect to one or more of the purposes for which it is made, appears to the Government to be in accordance with the wish of the inhabitants.

Few towns in Bengal made this application, and the powers conferred by that Act, when in operation, were found to be insufficient for enforcing sanitary rules. This Act was accordingly passed, enabling the Government to establish a Municipal system for any town, or number of towns, station, or suburb not within Calcutta, including, if necessary, adjacent tracts of country. In places to which the provisions of this Act are extended, Act XXVI of 1850, and the Conservancy Clauses of Act XXI of 1857 (relating to the Suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah), are to cease to have effect, and, in order to avoid a double system of local taxation, so much of Act XX of 1856 (providing for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazars) as authorizes the raising money by a Property Tax, and Act XII of 1858 (for raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah), are also to be repealed.

In every place coming under the operation of this Act not less than seven of the inhabitants, appointed by Government, together with the Commissioner of the Division, the Magistrate of the District, and the Executive Engineer, in virtue of their offices, are to act as Municipal Commissioners. Every non-official Commissioner is to be vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate under the code of criminal Procedure, to be exercised only for enforcing the provisions of this Act. The Commissioners may impose on houses, buildings, and land, other than arable or pasture land, a rate not exceeding seven and a half per cent. of their annual value. From the proceeds a sum sufficient for the maintenance of the proportionate number of Village Police fixed by Act XX of 1856 is to be set apart. The Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to impose, in addition, where he may deem it necessary, a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, and also a tax on carts.

The charge of all streets, roads, and bridges in each place is vested in the Commissioners, and large powers for enforcing Rules of conservancy, resembling those to be exercised by a Magistrate under Act XXI of 1857, are conferred upon them. The Commissioners are to submit to Government estimates of expenditure and accounts at such times as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

The Act also authorizes the Commissioners to carry out works of improvement, and, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to borrow money for permanent works of public utility.

The Commissioners are to transact business generally at Meetings, the Magistrate presiding; but, save in the matters of fixing the rate of taxation, determining the amount to be set apart for the Police, and resolving upon expenditure for improvements, the Magistrate may exercise any of the powers vested in them by this Act.

An Act to amend Act XXI of 1836.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd April 1864, and of the Governor General on the 11th idem.

Act IV of 1864.—By Act XXI of 1836 the Governor General in Council could alone alter the boundaries of existing Zillahs and establish new Zillahs. This Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to alter the boundaries of existing Zillahs within the provinces under his control. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained before the introduction of this law into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor.

An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the collection of tolls on canals and other lines of navigation, and for the construction and improvement of lines of navigation, within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th April 1864, and of the Governor General on the 14th May 1864.

Act V of 1864.—Under the law existing before the passing of this Act, the tolls on the canals known as the Banka Nullah, the Gowah Khaal, and the Narainpore Khaal, in the District of Tumlook, and the Koonjopore Khaal, in the District of Hidgelee, specified in Regulation XVIII of 1806 (for collecting a toll on boats passing through the Eastern Canal, which connects the River Hooghly with the Soonderbuns, and through the canals commonly called the Banka Nullah, the Koonjopore Khaal, the Gowah Khaal, and the Narainpore Khaal), were collected by Officers employed in the supervision of the salt manufacture. Those Officers being no longer employed, and the collection of the tolls on one of those canals having been made over to private persons forming a Company, a Bill read in Council in March 1862 had for its object to empower the Government to authorise any person to collect tolls on the canals so specified, and contained an indemnity to the Company and its servants for acts done in collecting the tolls. The Bill reserved the right of Government to fix the tolls, and authorised the making of Rules for the management of the canals.

It was afterwards deemed expedient that the proposed law should be rendered applicable to other lines of navigation, of which the management was not sufficiently provided for by existing laws, and also to such as might be opened at a future time.

The Act accordingly provides that its provisions may be rendered applicable, by notification to that effect in the Calcutta Gazette, to the Eastern Canal connecting the River Hooghly with the Soonderbuns, and to the navigable rivers in the District of Nuddea, subject to Regulation VIII of 1824 (for rescinding Regulation IV of 1813, for determining

the rates of toll to be levied on Boats, Rafts, Timbers, and the like passing through the Bhagirutty, Jellinghee, Issamuttee, Mattabhanga, and Choornee Rivers, and for providing for the better collection of the toll, and for the secure navigation of the aforesaid and other navigable rivers), and also applicable to the Circular and Eastern Canals in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, subject to Act XXII of 1836 (relating to the levy of a toll on Boats, Floats, and Rafts passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals); and it is declared that the several Regulations and Acts relating to such rivers and canals shall be of no effect from the date of such notification. The Government is empowered by this Act to render, by the like notification, any navigable channel subject to its provisions, and to authorise any person to construct or improve any navigable channel, taking land for the purpose (if necessary) under Act VI of 1857 (to authorise the acquisition of land for public purposes.)

An Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Primemovers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th April 1864, and of the Governor General on the 18th May 1864.

Act VI of 1864.—This Act was passed to enable the Government to appoint Inspectors for the periodical inspection of all cylinders or vessels for generating steam under pressure, and all Steam Engines, and Fly Wheels, first driving Shafts, and Pulleys attached to such Engines, used in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta. The Act prohibits, under certain penalties, the use of such machinery without the Certificate of an Inspector as to its condition, and empowers Government to make Rules for the granting of such Certificates.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the manufacture, possession, transport, and sale of salt in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 19th March 1864, and of the Governor General on the 28th May 1864.

Act VII of 1864.—The manufacture of salt by the direct agency of Government having been discontinued and a system established under which the manufacture is carried on by persons entering into bonds for the payment of a duty, so much of Regulation X of 1819 as related to the appointment of Officers in the Salt Department, their powers and duties, together with so much of Regulation X of 1826 as provided for the sale of salt by Government servants, and Act IX of 1835 (appointing Uncovenanted Superintendents of Salt Chowkies), ceased to be of any effect. This Act was, therefore, passed to repeal all such provisions, so far as they related to Bengal, and to empower the Government to regulate the new system of manufacture.

The manufacture of salt is prohibited by this Act without the License of the Board of Revenue. That Board is empowered to grant Licenses to manufacture salt to such persons as they may think fit, fixing the conditions; in order that, under this provision, they may require such bonds and security as they may deem requisite. A duty equal to that on salt imported by sea is to be charged on all salt, and is required to be paid before the salt leaves the warehouse of the manufacturer. The system regulating the possession, sale, and transport of salt in certain tracts of country having been found to be practically necessary, is rendered applicable within limits to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor. Accordingly, the provisions of Regulation X of 1819, as amended by Acts XXIX of 1838 and III of 1851, prohibiting the possession and transport of salt not protected by a Rowannah or Pass

issued by the authority of the Board of Revenue, are re-enacted; but the powers of seizure, arrest and search, conferred by that Regulation on Officers employed in the Salt Department are made over by this Act to Police Officers. The adjudication of fines, penalties, and confiscations is transferred to the criminal tribunals, while large powers of remission are given to the Board of Revenue. The Act repeals Act XIII of 1849 (to prevent the smuggling of salt into Calcutta,) but, except so far as it relates to the appointment of the Superintendent of Salt Chowkies, and certain Officers whose employment is inconsistent with the altered system of manufacture, re-enacts its provisions. With the exception of a difference as to procedure in reference to offences committed within the Town of Calcutta, the law proposed is uniform within such limits as may be fixed by the Government, including Calcutta.

The following Bill was disposed of:—

The Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and to provide for the appointment of Assistant Judges of that Court. — Read in Council on the 22nd March 1862. Select Committee discharged and Bill withdrawn on the 5th December 1863.

SECTION III.—*Revenue.*

LAND REVENUE.

Income derived during the year.

THE annexed Memorandum compares the Land Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances on account of the year under review with those of the preceding year and three anterior quinquennial years, and shows an increase of income in 1863-64 as compared with 1862-63 to the extent of Rs. 2,33,511. From this increase, however, about one lakh of Rs. will have to be deducted on account of diminution expected by the corrections and adjustments of the district accounts after the close of the official year; but even after such adjustment, the revenue will be found to have increased by about one and a half lakhs of Rs. A steady rise is also apparent through each of the quinquennial periods, and the collections are better in proportion, and the outstanding balance less than in any of the years with which the comparison is made.

YEARS.	Current Demand.	Total, including arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remission.	Net Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1848-49 ..	3,58,79,291	3,93,95,826	3,51,34,351	4,53,073	38,08,402
1853-54 ...	3,63,25,440	4,02,30,781	3,64,11,486	2,87,993	35,31,302
1858-59 ...	3,67,98,363	4,01,13,713	3,66,19,214	2,15,455	32,79,044
1862-63 ...	3,71,89,135	4,05,27,146	3,71,15,827	1,39,158	32,72,161
1863-64 ...	3,74,22,646	4,07,73,908	3,73,41,332	2,43,161	31,89,415

A Statement (C. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the results of the year in detail on account of each Division separately.

Redemptions.

The progress made during the year in the redemption of the revenue of estates in Calcutta and of petty estates elsewhere is noted below. The entire number of estates redeemed up to the present time is 13,982, of which 13,348 belong to Chittagong, in connection with which district the permission to redeem originated. There still remain 29,891 of these estates unredeemed, of which 14,382 belong to Chittagong, and 10,790 to Calcutta. The aggregate annual revenue of all these estates is Rs. 28,247, while the expected price of redemption is Rs. 3,84,962.

District	Number of Estates.	Government Revenue.	Amount paid for Redemption.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.
Bancoorah ..	3	1 6 0	13 12 0
Chittagong	1,993	835 3 10	8,350 10 3
Calcutta ...	11	45 2 3¾	677 2 8¼
Jessore .. .	19	10 15 6¼	109 12 9
Nuddea	57	34 12 9½	347 15 11
	2,083	927 8 5½	9,499 5 7¼

Rent suits.

The aggregate number of rent suits on the file was 1,32,173, of which 1,13,612 were disposed of and 18,561 remained for disposal at the end of the year. Of this last number 1,073 had been more than two months on their respective files, nearly two-thirds belonging to the single District of Nuddea, where a large number of suits were instituted towards the close of the year.

The extent to which the provisions of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1862 were resorted to during the year is shown in Statement C. 2 in the Appendix, and the total results are here noted below for easier reference :—

	Number.	Amount.
		Rs. A P
Cases under Section II. in which penalties were imposed	15,194	1,23,746 10 3¼
Similar cases under Section III.	536	6,526 13 4
Cases under Section IV. in which deposit was made ...	22,533	3,91,194 9 3
Cases under Section VI., which occurred due prior to date of deposit under Section IV., decided in favor of plaintiff	902	21,293 12 2¼
Cases under Section VI. which occurred due prior to date of deposit under Section IV., decided in favor of defendant.	375	5,060 12 0
Cases under Section VI., which occurred due prior to date of deposit under Section IV., remaining undisposed of	79	4,825 13 1
Number of applications for measurement under Section X.	97	.....

Additional agency for the sale of distrained property under Section CXXII. of Act X. of 1859.

In 1862 instructions were issued to the district Judges for the appointment of one Civil Court Ameen to every Sub-Division, or, if that appeared insufficient, of one to each Moonsiffee. With reference to this arrangement it was urged during the year under review that in certain districts of the Nuddea Division the existing agency had been found insufficient for the work devolving on it, and to obviate this difficulty it was proposed by the Commissioner of the Division that one of the ministerial officers on the establishment of each Sub-Division should be authorized to sell distrained property under Section CXXII. of Act X of 1859. This expedient was approved by Government, and the Officers named by the Commissioner both in Nuddea and Jessore have been vested with the necessary powers.

Working of Act XI. of 1859.

The following Table exhibits the number of applications made for opening separate accounts under Sections X. and XI. of Act XI. of 1859, and of applications for registry of tenures described in Section XXXVII.

	In 1863-64.	Total to end of 1863-64.
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section X.	504	1,178
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section XI.	98	193
Total	602	1,671
Applications to make deposit as protection from sale .	6	22
Applications for common registry of classes 3 and 4, Section XXXVII.	249	1,429
Applications for special registry of classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 ..	150	944
Total	399	2,373

Sale of the proprietary rights in Government estates.

The results of the sale of the proprietary rights in Government estates during the year, and up to the end of it, are shown in the annexed Return. The figures include 310 whole estates and 109 shares of estates in Behar, Patna, and Shahabad, confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of 1857-58. The price realized by the sale of these was Rs. 21,69,856. There still remain 2,622 estates to be sold, and the price expected to be realized from them is about 96½ lakhs of Rupees.

		Number of Estates sold.	Area in Acres.	Govt Annual Revenue.	Gross Rental.	Price realized.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In 1863-64	Whole	893	2,53,285	2,83,970	3,58,748	28,58,750
	Shares	3	166	483	579	84,40
To end of 1863-64 ...	Whole	4,342	8,07,490	9,97,186	11,92,668	87,55,009
	Shares	131	14,107	23,296	28,931	5,64,121
				Total	...	93,01,130

Abandonment of Government proprietary right in the Noabad lands in Chittagong.

On the re-settlement of the District of Chittagong several plots of Towfeer or excess lands claimed by the owners of Turufs or Estates were found not to be actually included in their estates, and were farmed, therefore, as Noabad lands, in almost all cases with the Turufdars from whose perpetually settled Turufs they were excluded, the proprietary right being claimed and reserved by Government.

After this the question of transferring the proprietary right to the Turufdars from whose estates these Noabad lands had been excluded was on several occasions considered by Government, and in 1853 Lord Dalhousie, after a personal visit to Chittagong, gave directions for the relinquishment of the proprietary right of the Government in favor of the Turufdars, and that the lands should be permanently settled with the Turufdars on the basis of the existing settlement. He at the same time directed the incorporation of the lands in each case with the estates in connection with which they were originally held, wherever that could be done with the consent of the farmers and all others concerned, and without prejudice to the rights of third parties. It was reported by the Commissioner that the owners of these lands were unwilling to take advantage of Lord Dalhousie's offer, but this was obviously owing to a misconception, and it is apparent that Lord Dalhousie's offer was never properly communicated to the Turufdars. The proprietary right to the land has remained consequently with Government ever since they were resumed and separated from the Turufs with which they had been held.

These circumstances were brought to notice during the year in connection with a proposal to sell these lands as Khas Mehals belonging to Government; and the Lieutenant-Governor, after a careful consideration of the entire question, directed that the liberal intentions of Lord Dalhousie must be strictly carried out, and that the lands should be settled in perpetuity at their present jumma with the original Turufdars, and should, in every practicable case, be incorporated with the parent estate.

Waste Lands.

A Statement (C. 3) in the Appendix shows the grants of Waste Lands made under the old rules which have not been commuted to free-hold. The total number during the year under report was 78, and the entire number of these grants made up to the end of the year, was 479, of which the present revenue amounts to Rs. 26,991-12-6, and the eventual maximum revenue to Rs. 3,92,559-10-6.

Another Statement (C. 4) in the Appendix shows the number of lots disposed of in fee-simple, and of commutations of grants under the old rules. The number of these for the year under review was 227, and the total number up to the end of the year was 360. The price realized amounted to Rs 3,20,121-15-11, while the price remaining to be realized is Rs. 16,74,814-2-1.

Besides the above, five building locations were commuted to rent-free tenures during the year, and realized Rs. 1,000.

Modification of the Rules for the grant of Waste Lands in Chittagong and the Soonderbuns.

It was noticed in last year's Report that in August 1862 a set of rules was promulgated by Government in supercession of all previous rules relative to the grant of Waste Lands. These new rules were, however, subsequently found to be inoperative in Chittagong and the Soonderbuns, owing to the uncleared lands in those places not being considered worth the minimum price of Rs. 2-8 per acre laid down in the rules. It was, therefore, found necessary to modify them to some extent, and it was decided to give to applicants in Chittagong and the Soonderbuns, in all cases in which after due advertisement there is no competition, the option of either taking lands under the new rules, or of taking them under the old rules without payment, but subject to the former conditions as to clearance, and, after a certain rent-free period, to a gradually increasing assessment, culminating in a permanent jumma of 2 annas per Bengal beegah of 1,600 square yards, or 6 annas an acre, redeemable at any time at the option of the Grantee. Supplementary rules to this effect were under preparation at the close of the year.

Modification of the Rule requiring the Survey of Waste Lands previous to sale

The local Officers having represented that the strict observance of the rule which requires the survey and demarcation of Waste Lands as imperative preliminaries to their sale would check all sales for a long time, and would bar the further extension of Tea planting, it was decided by the Lieutenant-Governor that the preliminary survey should be dispensed with, for the present in the Province of Assam and the Districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling, and that it should only be required of applicants to submit a rough plan of the lands applied for, showing the direction of the boundaries, the length, breadth, and area of the lands, and any existing landmarks which might serve to identify the lands when they should come to be surveyed, and that they should receive in return a provisional title-deed in anticipation of survey, after entering into an agreement to abide by the decision of the Collector in respect both to the boundary of the lands, and to the final adjustment of the purchase money with reference to the area ascertained by survey, holding the grant in the mean time hypothecated for the amount.

Organization of Survey Parties for the survey of Waste Lands.

The measures taken for the survey of Waste Lands in Bengal consist of the organization of two special Survey Parties, one of which is employed in Uper Assam, and the other in the Darjeeling Hills and Terai. Besides these the survey of Waste Lands in Sylhet and Cachar, is provided for by the regular Survey Party under Mr. N. T. Davey, and similarly in other Districts, the survey is being carried on in connection with the General Topographical Survey in course of progress. In fact, all the Districts where Waste Lands are likely to be available under the fee-simple rules, are well occupied by Surveyors. The party in Upper Assam, as originally constituted, consisted of 1 Assisstant Revenue Surveyor, 8 Native Surveyors, and a suitable establishment of Tindals, Measurers, &c. It has been since further strengthened by 1 Junior Assisstant Surveyor, 6 Native Surveyors, and a strong additional staff of Tindals, &c. The Darjeeling party, which originalty consisted of 1 Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1 Sub-Assistant Surveyor, 7 Native

Surveyors, and an adequate establishment of Tindals, &c., has also been strengthened by the addition of 6 Native Surveyors, and a lagre party of Measurers and Coolies.

The Upper Assam party had, however, to contend against great difficulties, owing to the insufficiency of the preparatory arrangements made by the local Authorities, in demarcating the external limts of the allotments to be surveyed, and to the delay and refusal on the part of the grantees to clear the boundaries of their grants. It has been subsequently determined to employ the Upper Assam party in the survey of the coal tracts on the Dehing and Terap, with the view of ascertaining, whether the prospects of working them profitably, are sufficiently good to justify their being opened out effectively, and on a large scale.

Mr. Rundle's case.

The circumstances under which a suit was instituted by Mr. Rundle for the purpose of compelling this Government to carry out what he regarded as a contract entered into by Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling, to sell him at Rs. 2-8 per acre certain Waste Lands which were subsequently sold at the rate of 20 Rupees per acre, were noticed in last year's Report; and it was stated that the suit had been thrown out in the High Court on the technical ground of want of jurisdiction, but was about to be re-instituted in some other shape.

The suit was afterwards re-instituted in the District Court, whence it was transferred to the High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Levinge, who decided that a specific performance of the agreement on which Mr. Rundle's claim was based, could not be enforced, because Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent, who agreed to sell the lands at Rs 2-8 per acre, had no authority to sell until the local Government had promulgated Rules of Procedure; and also because Mr. Rundle, being cognizant of the terms of the Government Resolution of the 17th October 1861, must have been aware that Dr. Campbell was exceeding his authority.

This decision was appealed against after the close of the year, and the case re-tried by the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction. The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson, by whom the decree of Mr. Justice Levinge was affirmed, in accordance with the Rule which directs that, in case of a difference of opinion between the two Judges exercising the Appellate Jurisdiction, the decision of the Court appealed from, should be upheld.

Restoration of certain Soonderbun grants previously resumed.

In this place may be noticed the circumstances under which the Soonderbun lots No. 43,129, and 130 were resumed from the Grantees and afterwards restored to them with compensation amounting to Rs. 28,225. Possession of the grants had been obtained during the year 1853-54, but the grants were held under pottahs signed by the Commissioner of Soonderbuns on the 15th April 1854, and, according to rule, the commencement of the five year's term within which clearance was necessary, was fixed from the 1st of May 1853, or the commencement of the official year. In December 1858 the lots were surveyed, and the required portion not having been cleared within the five years ending on the 10th of April 1858, the lots were resumed. The Grantees on this represented that they did not come into possession till

the end of the year 1853 or the beginning of 1854, and had, therefore, not full five years to clear, and on the rejection of their plea by the local Government, they applied to the Government of India, asking for the restoration of their grants and for compensation. It was decided by the Government of India that, though the Grantees had no legal or equitable right to the restoration of the grants, yet it was undesirable for the Government, to enforce the rules too stictly; and that if the Grantees had not full five years to clear, the lands might be restored to them, with compensation to the exent of the damage sustained in consequence of the forfeiture of their Estates, so far as that damage was not attributable to delay on their part, in applying for the correction of the terms of their lease. On receipt of these orders the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the restoration of the grants, though not under the old pottahs running from 1st May 1853; but under fresh pottahs dated from 1st May 1862, which placed the Grantees in a better position than before by extending the period of clearance for nine years. He at the same time offered to allow them a compensation to the extent of Rs. 15,464-2-4, which was refused. The amount was subsequently referred to the arbitration of the Advocate-General, by whose decison it was fixed at Rs. 28,225, as equivalent to the amount of capital expended by the Grantees on lots 43 and 129, minus the present value of bunds and tanks, with a further deduction of Rs. 5,100 on account of the gain accruing to them by the grant of a new pottah for lot 130, on account of which lot they had no sort of claim to compensation.

Resumption and Settlement of Fisheries.

The results of the resumption and settlement of Fisheries are exhibited in detail, in a Statement (C. 5) in the Appendix. The total number of blocks settled during the year was 133, and the total amount of rental at which they were settled, was Rs. 15,404-6. The total number of blocks settled up to the end of the year was 497, and the total amount of rental for which they were settled was Rs. 72,691-14.

Farming of the collections on the Hill produce coming down the Kurnafoolie River to Ranee Kalindee of Chittagong.

The collections on the produce of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, consisting chiefly of timber, bamboos, &c., coming down the Kurnafoolie River, were farmed out to the Kalindee Ranee during the year under review. Previous to 1862 this Ranee and her ancestors had been suffered to levy a tax on all such produce, on the ground of affording protection and aid to the wood-cutters, &c., in carrying on their trade without, however, making any claim to an exclusive right over the productions of the hills. The Ranee's power to afford this protection having been considerably lessened by the events of 1861, the duty had to be undertaken by Government, and it was accordingly determined to levy an *ad valorem* duty on hill produce passing down the river, it being laid down that the principle of this duty was not that of a transit duty, or of a toll, but merely that of a payment for state property. The Ranee, in a petition to Government, stated that, on this occasion, the then Superintendent of the Hill Tracts, Captain Graham, promised to come to a settlement with her at half the Jummah after the net collections of one year were ascertained. Afterwards Mr. Tweedie, Captain Graham's successor in office, in reporting on a proposition to abolish the *ad valorem* system and substitute for it one which would tax all kinds of timber alike, recommended that, without

disturbing the present mode of assessment, the collections on the Kurnafoolie should be farmed to the Kalindee Ranee at two-thirds of the net collections of the previous year. At first, the Lieutenant-Governor declined to accede to any such arrangement, on the ground that it was objectionable in principle to farm out taxes, especially a tax of this description, if such a course could possibly be avoided; but on the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the claims of the Ranee on the favor of Government being more fully represented, he authorized the collections of the Kurnafoolie being farmed out to her on the conditions proposed by Mr. Tweedie.

Disconnection of Government with Native Religious Endowments.

It was noticed in the Report for 1860-61, that the Secretary of State had desired that measures should be taken for severing all connection between the Officers of Government and the religious institutions of the Natives, and that a Bill was thereupon introduced in the Legislative Council to allow of the order being properly carried out. A Law (Act XX. of 1863) was accordingly passed "to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments;" and, after repealing Regulation XIX. of 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. of 1817 of the Madras Code, it provides for the transfer by the local Government to independent Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents of all the property belonging to their respective Trusts, &c., which has hitherto remained either in charge of the Board of Revenue or of local Agents. The Act also provides for the appointment of Committees to exercise the powers of the Board of Revenue and the Local Agents in the cases of Institutions, the Trustees, &c., of which have not hitherto been independent, and makes provision for the management of those endowments which are partly for religious and partly for secular purposes. Initiatory measures have accordingly been taken by the Board of Revenue for carrying out the purposes of the law in regard to Institutions of all these descriptions, and a set of rules has been drawn up for regulating the election of new Members to the Committees selected by Government.

The Syudpore Trust Estate.

In connection with the arrangements made for carrying into effect the provisions of Act XX. of 1863 it was decided by the Lieutenant-Governor, that the endowment known as the Syudpore Trust was to be regarded as available, not for religious purposes only, but partly for religious and partly for secular purposes, in accordance with the provisions of Section XXI. of the Act. This trust had its origin in a Deed (Taulirutnama) executed in the year 1806, by which one Mahomed Mohsin devised certain landed Estates in Jessore and Hooghly for "pious uses," which he further defined to be "for the purpose of preserving entire, the customary urges and charges of the pious works and ceremonies belonging to the celebration of the religious rites and festivals of the faithful, as observed in his family in all generations." For the purpose of carrying this will into effect, he appointed two Mutawallies, for whose guidance he laid down specific directions which required them to divide the net proceeds of the Estates bequeathed into nine equal shares, of which the first three were to be appropriated to religious observances, two others to be divided equally between the Mutawallies, and the remaining four to be appropriated for the mainten-

ance of the establishment of Amlahs, and the payment of certain pensions and allowances, which the Mutawallies were left at liberty to continue or resume. The Government in time succeeded to the full authority, and powers assigned by the Testator to the Mutawallies, and appointed an Agent to administer the affairs of the endowment, to whom one-ninth of the income of the Trust was assigned, the other ninth, amounting to a very considerable sum, being at the same time granted for the support of the Hooghly College. As under the provisions of Act XX. of 1863 it became necessary that the Government should abdicate its functions of Mutawally, and appoint a Committee to take charge of the Trust, the question had to be decided as to how much of the Trust, if any portion of it, could be appropriated for other than purely religious purposes; and, after carefully considering all the circumstances of the case, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that not more than three-ninths of the income, the amount already assigned for the current expenses of the Hooghly Imambara, was claimable for purely religious purposes, and that of the remainder, one-ninth out of the two-ninths originally assigned to the Mutawallies, together with the lapsed pensions out of the four-ninths assigned for establishment and pensions, were available for general purposes of a beneficient nature, as was declared in the year 1835, when the position of Government as Mutawally was affirmed by a judicial decree. Instructions were therefore given to the Board of Revenue to deal with the Trust in accordance with these principles in carrying out the provisions of the law.

Substitution of a land grant in lieu of the money donation hitherto paid to the Temple of Juggernauth.

Arrangements were completed during the year with the Rajah of Khoordah, as Superintendent of the Temple of Juggernauth, by which certain lands have been made over to him in lieu of the donation of money, amounting to Rs. 23,321 per annum, hitherto paid by Government in compensation for the proceeds derived by the Temple from Kunjas and Sayer collections, which the Government had resumed.

Distribution of work between Collectors and Magistrates, and Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

In October 1862 a Circular was issued by Government directing that the Magistrate and Collector should be held responsible for the administration of all the departments under him, especially that he should keep the Police work entirely in his own hands, and that the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector should be enabled to give nearly the whole of his time to the decision of Criminal and Revenue cases. It was subsequently ascertained that, though this order had been properly carried out in all Districts so far as the restriction of the Police administration to the District Magistrate was concerned, there was reason to suppose that the District Officers still allowed an insufficient share of the time of the Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors to be devoted to Revenue duties. As this arrangement necessarily, to a great extent, prevented the Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from acquiring that intimate practical acquaintance with the duties of a Collector, which alone could qualify them to perform those duties hereafter in an efficient manner, instructions were issued during the year to the effect that they should not be so pressed with Criminal work as to be prevented from learning the duties connected with the general Revenue administration of their

respective Districts, it being explained, that it was not intended by these orders that their time should be taken up mainly with the disposal of Rent Suits, as that would probably interfere with the important Criminal duties usually entrusted to them.

Absorption of the Uncovenanted Assistants to Commissioners into the Subordinate Executive Service.

With the sanction of the Government of India orders have been issued for absorbing the existing number of Uncovenanted Assistants to Commissioners into the general list of the Subordinate Executive Service, and arrangements have been made for drawing in future from the ranks of that Service, officers on salaries ranging from Rs. 300 to 500 to fill the office of Uncovenanted Assistant to Commissioner.

CUSTOMS.

Net Revenue derived during the year.

The net Revenue realized on account of Customs during the year was Rs. 2,85,05,546, or £2,850,554, out of which the net Collections of the Port of Calcutta alone were Rs. 2,84,58,500, or £2,845,850. A Statement (D. 1) in the Appendix gives details of the receipts and charges at the several Ports respectively, and another (D. 2) exhibits a comparison of the Revenue derived from Customs during the past year and five previous years.

Gross collections of the Port of Calcutta

Import Duty	.. Rs.	60,66,667
Salt „	.. „	1,96,45,816
Export „	.. „	37 06,378
Wharf Crane rent	.. „	57,968
Other Receipts	.. „	70,825
Total Rs.	..	2,95,47,654

The gross collections of the Port of Calcutta amounted to Rs. 2,95,47,654, as noted on the margin, against Rs. 3,08,90,518 of the preceding year, which shows a decrease in Revenue to the extent of Rs. 13,42,864. The deficiency of Imports during the year was 5,26,478, and was owing mainly to the reduction of duty on Iron, Wines, and Beer under Act XXVI. of 1863, and to the diminished importation of Cotton Goods; in the duty on Imported Salt there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 6,20,785, owing to the smaller clearances from bond on account of the very depressed state of the market; and in Exports there was a decrease of Rs. 2,40,060, which was attributed principally to the fewer and smaller shipments of Saltpetre and Indigo.

Imports.

It was noticed in last year's Report that the duty on Piece Goods had fallen to the extent of Rs. 22,69,769. There was a further falling off under this head during the year reported upon, to the extent of Rs. 3,22,471. There was also a decrease on Twist to the extent of Rs. 45,680, owing mainly to a decrease in importation; a decrease of Rs. 2,12,579 on Iron, consequent on the reduction of duty on that article by Act XXVI. of 1863; and a decrease of Rs. 35,504 on Malt Liquor, and of Rs. 1,04,000 on Wines. On the other hand there was an increase of duty on Copper to the extent of Rs. 1,87,513, and other metals to the extent of Rs. 53,618; also on Spirits and Rum to the extent of Rs. 12,811 and Rs. 4,106 respectively.

Under the head of exports the largest deficiency was in saltpetre, the export of which had fallen off by 1,61,276 maunds, which represented a loss of duty to the extent of Rs. 3,22,552. This was attributed to the discovery lately made in Europe that it is possible to manufacture saltpetre in large quantities from nitrate of soda, which has necessarily affected the export of the former article from this country, especially as the duty on it has not yet been altered. There was also a decrease on indigo of Rs. 53,097. On the other hand, there was an increase in the Export Duty realised on oilseeds to the extent of Rs. 33,356, on rice to the extent of Rs. 83,919, and on other grains to the extent of Rs. 42,376 besides other smaller items on lac dye, shellac, gunnies, &c.

Exports.

	Quantity. Mds.	Duty. Rs.
Saltpetre exported—		
In 1862-63 ...	8,52,023	17,04,046
„ 1863-64 ...	6,90,747	13,81,494
Decrease ...	1,61,276	3,22,552

In the exports of cotton, which is free of duty, the increase during the year was particularly remarkable, being so much as 1,66,149 cwts., representing a value of Rs. 1,51,28,998.

Exports of Cotton.

	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. Rs.
In 1862-63 .	4,08,779	1,56,76,903
„ 1863-64...	5,74,928	3,08,05,901
Increase. .	1,66,149	1,51,28,998

The value of the total imports and exports of bullion during the year under review and the preceding year is noted on the margin. In the imports there was a net increase of Rs. 81,03,916, and in the exports a net increase of Rs. 1,85,10,721.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

	Imported. Rs.	Exported. Rs
In 1862-63...	4,90,95,412	1,23,06,603
„ 1863-64...	5,71,99,328	3,08,17,324

Shipping and tonnage of the port.

In the Appendix will be found a Comparative Statement (D. 3) of the shipping and tonnage of the Port of Calcutta for the year. The number of ships which arrived at the port was 1,395, with a total tonnage of 9,48,839 tons. Of these 688 vessels were English, 132 French, and 90 American, the aggregate tonnage represented by them being 7,59,101 tons. The total number of ships which cleared out of the port was 1,282, with a total tonnage of 8,99,886 tons. Of these 672 vessels were English, 132 French, and 84 American, their aggregate tonnage amounting to 7,29,181 tons. The number of native crafts which entered the port was 259, and the number which left it was 173.

Working of Act VI. of 1863.

Act VI. of 1863, or the Consolidated Customs Act, has been in operation for a year, and at first gave rise to some collision between the public and the Custom House, owing mainly to the tardiness of the former in making themselves acquainted with its provisions. It is, however, now working smoothly, and it is expected that as the public become better acquainted with it, they will the more readily recognize the benefits conferred by the new Law. Under Section 4 of the Act a general set of Rules has been prepared and promulgated for the guidance of the Wharf Department, and these now govern the practice of the Custom House.

Licensing of cargo boats under Act VI. of 1863.

Arrangements were made during the year for carrying into effect in the Port of Calcutta the provisions of Sections 161 and 162 of Act VI. of 1863, which provide for the licensing and registry of all boats plying as cargo boats for the landing and shipping of merchandize. To this end a Notification was issued in August last to the effect that from and after the 1st of November following no boat would be allowed to ply as a cargo boat which had not been duly licensed and registered; and it was further prescribed that this license shall be annual, that a general survey of the boat shall form an essential condition to the grant of a license, and that a fee of Rupees 3 shall be chargeable on the receipt of the license to cover the expenses of the survey. The Kidderpore Dockyard and the Custom House Ghât were fixed as the places to which the boats were to be taken for the purposes of the survey.

The Port of Chittagong.

The number of vessels not belonging to the port which arrived at Chittagong during the year was 25, showing an increase of 12 over the number that arrived during the previous year. Of these 16 were European and 9 belonging to other ports in India.

The principal articles of export were rice and cotton. Of the grain about 6,45,000 maunds were shipped for external ports, such as Point-de-Galle, Colombo, Penang, and the Maldive Islands, and only about 2,60,000 maunds shipped to Madras and the other Home Ports. The cotton was all shipped for Naraingunge, and besides the quantity above exhibited, some was shipped in ballam boats, of which no account was kept at the Custom House.

	1861-62. Mds	1862 63. Mds.	1863-64. Mds.
Grain ...	5,51,620	8,40,226	9,05,683
Cotton ...	430	4,369	7,687

The gross receipts for the last three years are noted on the margin. The port dues for the year amounted to Rs. 13,979, against Rs. 13,700 in 1862-63, and Rs. 10,096 in 1861-62.

	Imports Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1861-62 ...	23,046	29,126	52,172
1862 63 ...	9,547	54,627	64,174
1863-64 ...	8,108	82,144	90,252

Owing to the increased number of European vessels frequenting the port an extra Pilot has been appointed and certain parts of the river have been buoyed off. A partial survey of the river has also been made, from which it has been ascertained that the depth of water is everywhere greater than it was when the last survey was made. It is expected that a large number of European ships will resort to the port during the ensuing year, as owing to the lightness of the port dues and the ease of obtaining cargoes the port is every year becoming more popular, and its capabilities more widely known.

SALT.

The total quantity of salt cleared during the year was 72,53,076. maunds, against 82,16,417 maunds of the preceding year, the result

* The export of grain is, it is stated, exhibited in the Collector's Report in Quarters Avoirdupois. The Quarters have here been converted into Maunds by taking 82½ lbs. Avoirdupois as the equivalent of a Maund.

showing a decrease in the amount cleared to the extent of 9,63,341 maunds. The following figures exhibit a comparison of this year's results with those of three previous years.

Clearance of Salt during the year.

	Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total.
1842-3 ..	47,07,433		8,92,740	56,00,173
1852-3 ..	40,07,996	19,600	24,94,332	65,21,928
1862-3 ..	19,13,978	41,650	62,60,789	82,16,417
1863-4 ..	11,60,877	42,533	60,49,666	72,53,076

Net revenue realized.

The net revenue derived from this source during the year was Rs. 2,35,34,149, against Rs. 2,49,64,181 of the previous year, exhibiting a falling off in the revenue to the extent of Rs. 14,30,032, or £143,003, notwithstanding that the charges of the Salt Department had decreased from Rs. 24,18,335 to Rs. 6,85,500. A Comparative Statement (E.) of the sales and financial results of the year will be found in the Appendix.

Decrease in Revenue.

The largest decrease has been in the receipts from Government salt, and amounted to Rs. 25,05,173, the decline in sales being attributable to the lower price at which imported salt was selling. The price of the latter description of salt during the last month of the year ranged between Rs. 59 and 61 per 100 maunds, exclusive of the Government duty of Rs. 3-4 per maund.

The decrease in Customs duty under the head of sea-imported salt was Rs. 6,20,785, and was owing to a dulness in the market. The stock of this salt in bond on the 30th April last was 36,67,841 maunds, and the quantity known to be afloat at that time was 8,09,173 maunds, which gives an aggregate of 44,77,014 maunds, against 34,90,814 maunds of the preceding year, and 44,98,248 maunds in 1861-62.

Under the head of Excise salt there was an increase of revenue as compared with the results of the previous year to the extent of Rs. 2,870.

Manufacture under Excise Licenses.

Of the salt manufactured under Excise Licenses 42,533 maunds paid duty during the year, against 41,650 maunds in 1862-63, and 19,600 maunds in 1861-62, and five fresh licenses were taken out during the year.

Closing of Government Agencies.

The manufacture of salt on the part of Government ceased everywhere before the close of 1862-63, except in Pooree, where the advances given were not worked off till the 30th June 1863. The quantity manufactured from the 1st of May to that date was 32,562 maunds.

Stock of Government Salt in store.

The stock of Government Salt in store at Sulkea and at the Agencies at the close of the year amounted to 68,99,662 maunds. The selling prices of Government salt were given in last year's Report, and remained unaltered during the year under review.

Revised Salt Code

The passing of a revised Salt Code, by which the laws relating to the manufacture, possession, transport, and sale of salt in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor have been consolidated and amended, has been noticed already in the Legislative Section of this Report.

OPIUM.

Net revenue derived during the year.

The net revenue derived from opium during the year was Rs. 3,26,32,744, or £3,263,274. A Comparative Statement (F.) in the Appendix exhibits the receipts, charges, and net revenue for seven years.

The net revenue derived from the sale of Abkaree opium was Rs. 13,74,496, or £137,449.

Actual results of the opium sales.

The actual results of the opium sales held during the year are noted on the margin, and show that the proceeds realized exceeded the Budget receipts, as estimated by the Board of Revenue, by Rs. 76,02,945. The estimate for Abkaree and miscellaneous receipts was also exceeded to the extent of Rs. 16,56,799. The aggregate increase amounted therefore to Rs. 32,59,744.

	Chests.	Proceeds. Rs.
Behar	23,994	2,99,83,314
Benares	18,626	2,19,35,430
	42,620	5,19,18,744
Budget receipt estimated by the Board of Revenue		4,43,15,799
Excess ...		76,02,945

A less favorable result is, however, exhibited if the actual results of the sales are compared with the Budget receipts as they were estimated by the Government of India. That estimate amounted to Rs. 5,32,75,000, while the actual sale proceeds have amounted only to Rs. 5,19,18,744, which shows a deficit to the extent of Rs. 13,56,256.

Charges for the year.

The total charges for the year are shown to have been less than the amount estimated for in the Budget by Rs. 2,28,943; but they have exceeded the amount sanctioned by the Government of India (*viz.* Rs. 2,00,00,000) by Rs. 9,27,500.

	Rs.
Budget estimate of charges	2,11,56,443
Total charges incurred	2,09,27,500
	2,28,943

The figures in the margin show the quantity of land engaged for cultivation during the Opium season of 1863-64 as compared with the quantity engaged during the previous season, the result exhibited being an increase in the former to the extent of 64,901 Beegahs. There was a decrease of 2,692 Beegahs of land *engaged* for in the Behar Agency, but it was reported that there was an increase of 12,700 Beegahs in the land under *actual* cultivation.

Further increase in cultivation.

	Behar Beegahs.	Benares. Beegahs.
1863-64	4,55,778	3,53,578
1862-63	4,58,470	2,85,985
Decrease	2,692	
Increase ...		67,593
		2,692
Net Increase ...		64,901

There was every prospect of the Opium season terminating favorably, and, though the actual outturn was not known at the close of the year, it was estimated at about 57,000 chests, the increase being attributed to the continuance of the higher rate of 5 Rupees per seer being paid to cultivatiors for crude Opium.

Prospects of the season.

	Chests.
Behar	32,000
Benaree	25,000
	57,000

During the year a considerable quantity of crude Opium was brought down to Allahabad by Railway from the outlying Stations of the Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Bundlecund, and Rohilcund, at an expense of Rs 2-11-5 per maund, while the expense incurred in the preceding year by water carriage was Rs. 2-10-7 per maund. This slight increase of 10 pie in the cost of transit was far more than compensated for by curtailment of manufacturing expenses at the Sudder Factory, and in other respects the change was decidedly advantageous, and it promised to become still more so after the opening of the line to Benares. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, authorized crude Opium being sent by rail in every case, instead of by water.

Transmission of Opium by Railway.

The question of transmitting *manufactured* opium by Railway was also considered, but it was found that the expense of conveyance from Patna to the opium godowns at the Presidency would amount to Rs. 7-8-3 per chest, while the cost of conveyance by water amounts only to an average of Rs. 1-13 per chest. Besides this disadvantage it was also found on examination that of 25 chests of opium brought down experimentally by Railway from Rajmehal in June 1861, though the contents were in no way damaged, the lid of one of the chests was broken, and all the chests were so shaken that the upper layer of cakes in them was more or less exposed to view owing to the "trash" with which the cakes had been covered having settled down. It was, therefore, considered advisable that manufactured opium should continue to be sent from both Agencies to Calcutta by river as at present.

In May 1861 the purchasers of 122 lots, or 610 chests, of Behar opium having failed to clear their purchases, the opium was resold at their risk at a loss of Rs. 5,85,325, in the proportion noted on the margin.

Compromise of claims against certain Opium defaulters.

	Rs.
Sewjee Ram Hurdyal	92,225
Hurgobind Roy Golab Roy	1,01,875
Hurjeemull Bissessur Doss	1,21,850
Hurgopal and Sreenarain	2,69,375
	5,85,325

The original purchasers after this placed themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the English Courts to evade payment of the sums due from them, and steps had to be taken through the Political Agents at Jeypore and Ajmere for tracing them out in their own country and securing to Government the realization of its claims against them. The measures which were taken were, however, not altogether successful. Of the four defaulters named the first two only were traced out as residents in the Shekawatee country, under the Government of Jeypore, and they were reported to have become bankrupts, having no tangible property excepting unsaleable houses in Jeypore. The prospect of recovering the full amounts due from them appeared therefore to be hopeless, and during the year under review offers of compromise having been made by them were accepted with the concurrence of the Government of India, and receipts given to them in full acquittance of all demands on their paying down the sums noted on the margin.

	Rs
Sewjee Ram Hurdyal	26,000
Hurgobind Roy Golab Roy	30,000

Excise.

Net revenue derived during the year.

The figures below give the results of the year under review as compared with those of the preceding year, and show an increase of Rs. 3,15,475 in the net revenue, of which Rs. 31,998* were derived from opium, including 18,840 from Assam. A Statement (G) in the Appendix exhibits the detailed results of the year on account of each Division separately :—

Years.	Gross Collections.			Net Revenue.
	Spirits and Drugs.	Opium.	Total.	
1862-63	39,38,868	21,03,936	60,42,804	50,49,196
1863 64	42,03,027	23,22,969	65,25,996	53,64 671
Increase in 1863-64 ...	2,64,159	2,19,033	4,83,192	3,15,475

	Rs.
Net proceeds of opium in 1862-63	13,64,492
Ditto ditto in 1863-64	13,96,490
Increase	31,998

	Rs.
Net revenue in 1853-54 ...	24,09,256
Ditto in 1863-64 ...	53,64,671
Increase ...	29,55 415

Within the last ten years the annual net revenue derived from excisable articles has increased by Rs. 29,55,415, and of this upwards of 10 lakh of Rs. were derived from opium.

Increase from opium in Assam.

Raising of the sale price of opium in that province.

The increase from opium in Assam was due in a great measure to the same cause as that alluded to in the Reports for previous years, *viz.*, the stoppage of the cultivation of Kanee opium. The price of opium in Assam was hitherto Rs. 14 per seer., except in the districts of Kamroop and Gowalparah, where it was raised to Rs. 20 per seer, as was noticed in last year's Report. Since the close of the year under review the price has been raised throughout the province to Rs. 20 per seer.

Collections from other Divisions in which the sale price of opium had been raised.

It was also noticed in last year's Report that the price of opium had been increased to Rs. 22 a seer in the Dacca, Rajshahye, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, notwithstanding which, however, there was an increase during the year under report in the aggregate collections under this head in each of those Divisions.

Further extension of the Central Distillery system.

The Table below shows the further progress made in the extension of the system of Central Distilleries. Measures are now being taken for the suppression everywhere of out-stills, and the establishment of Central Distilleries throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal as early as practicable; and it is confidently hoped that the new system will be made general in most Divisions during the current year:—

Divisions.	Number of Central Distilleries established.			Number of Distilleries of which the establishment has been sanctioned, but not yet carried out.	Number of Distilleries which remain to be established for bringing the entire Division under the excise system
	Before 1863-64.	In 1863-64.	Total		
Bhaugulpore	6	.....	6	31	31
Burdwan	16	1	17	.....	3
Chittagong	3	.....	3	1	.....
Cuttack	4	1	5	1	5
Dacca	19	.....	19	.....	.....
Nuddea	12	.....	12	1	.....
Patna	13	8	21	3	98
Rajshahye	17	.....	17	1	1
Total	90	10	100	38	138

Result of the measure in certain districts.

A comparison of the revenue collected during the year under the fixed duty system with that derived from the same districts in the last year during which it was under the daily tax system shows that in several cases the falling off in revenue was still very considerable.

Districts.	Revenue derived in 1863-64 under the fixed duty system.	Revenue derived from the same districts in the last year during which it was under the Daily Tax system.
Moorshedabad	33,574	51,014
Mymensing	13,342	22,055
Patna	25,478	44,386
Pubna	4,704	10,382
Purneah	16,814	27,562
Shahabad	39,453	50,933
Sylhet	2,576	7,139
Tirhoot	29,331	65,580

Decrease in the consumption of Ganjah.

	Quantity consumed.	*Revenue derived.*
In 1863 64	Maunds 8,296-27 ...	Rs. 8,64,652
In the last year before the duty was doubled.	„ 15,491-1 ...	„ 6,19,641
Decrease in quantity ...	7,194-14	
Increase in revenue ...	...	Rs. 2,45,011

The results of the duty levied on Ganjah during the year, as compared with the duty derived from the same source in the last entire year before the duty was doubled, are noted on the margin. The comparison shows an increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,45,011 but a decrease in the consumption of the drug by about 7,194 maunds.

Duty on Ganjah.

In reviewing the Report made by the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Abkaree Department for 1861-62 a suggestion was thrown out as to whether a further increase in the duty on Ganjah, raised in 1860 to Rs. 2 per seer, might not be possible. The Divisional Commissioners, with one or two exceptions, were in favor of the measure, while the Board proposed to levy the duty on the leaves and flowers of the plant, which alone pass into consumption as an intoxicating drug. It was represented that under the existing system the revenue was largely defrauded, as the same duty was charged on a seer of flat Ganjah, which contained only nine-sixteenths of the intoxicating principle, as was levied on the same quantity of round Ganjah, which contained twelve-and-a-half sixteenths. It was accordingly proposed to levy a duty of Rs. 2 per seer on the gross weight, and of Rs. 4 on the net. To this it was objected that the weight of the stalks did not appear to be sufficiently equable to admit of a tare, and even if it was, the duty on the gross weight would simply fall as a heavier duty on the leaves and flowers. The best plan appeared to be to levy duty on bundles sealed by the supervisor of cultivation, and to provide by bond for the levy of penalty duty on any excess or deficiency found at the place of destination or in course of transit. It was added that the system might be changed if the dealers wished; but the present system making the drug more

bulky and cumbersome by leaving the stalks in the bundles afforded less facilities for smuggling; and there was the further consideration that the quality of the drug was said to deteriorate rapidly when deprived of the stalks. Subsequently the Board represented that round Ganjah was not simply the flat Ganjah re-arranged in round bundles, but that the branches were individually subjected to a rolling process while fresh gathered, the leaves being thus rolled up, and the thicker portions of the stalk being at the same time removed. It, therefore, appeared that round Ganjah could not be prepared after the plant got dry. Under these circumstances, it was proposed to modify the existing rules, which did not admit of the removal of the stalk while the plant was still fresh, and to levy a duty of Rs. 2 per seer on the flat, and Rs. 3 on round Ganjah. This proposal was sanctioned.

In the course of the correspondence regarding the proposed increase of duty the Commissioner of Rajshahye intimated that he was firmly convinced of the existence of a large illicit trade in Ganjah, and therefore refrained from advocating an enhancement of a tax which would only lead to an extension of such a trade. The Board's attention was directed to this point with a view to the submission of a Report, and they were at the same time informed that an assimilation of the system under which Ganjah was produced to that of salt manufactured under Excise Rules would be advantageous. The Board replied that the rules for the storage, transport, and vend of the drug were sufficient to check any illicit trade after the drug once came under the surveillance of the Excise Officers, but that the stage where malpractices were possible was while the Ganjah was in the hands of the cultivators. The Report submitted by the Commissioner of Rajshahye went to show—

(1.) That the facilities which offered for smuggling would alone warrant the assumption of the existence of an illicit trade.

(2.) That several shops took out licenses to retail Ganjah, while the quantities sold proved that without some general untaxed supply the sale of the drug instead of being remunerative would only be a source of loss.

(3.) That while there was a decrease of reported exports from the producing country consequent on the increase of duty in 1860, there was no corresponding decrease of production.

The remedial measures proposed were—

An increase in the supervising Establishment.

Careful registration of the cultivation.

The closing of all licensed shops which did not draw more than 3 seers of Ganjah monthly from the registered ware-houses.

The whole subject of the re-organization of the system of levying the duty on Ganjah is now under the consideration of Government.

STAMPS.

Results of the year.

The entire Stamp revenue derived from the provinces under the administration of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal during the year under review amounted to Rs. 54,89,810-10, giving an increase of Rs. 98,472-7-6 over the amount, *viz.*, Rs. 53,91,338-2-6, shown in the preceding year. This is a larger revenue than that of any previous year except 1861-62, in which the law for the limitation of suits caused an unprecedented demand for Stamps. A Statement (II.) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of results with the preceding year and two other antecedent years, from which it will be seen that during the last five years the Stamp revenue of Bengal has been more than doubled.

In the districts of Maunbhoom, Lohardugga, and Hazareebaugh there was a considerable decrease of revenue as compared with the receipts of the previous year; and there was also a large falling off in Midnapore, Rajshahye, and Sarun. But the decrease in the Mofussil districts generally was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the metropolitan and suburban districts, that in Calcutta alone amounting to Rs. 1,33,751, and in the 24-Pergunnahs to Rs. 15,454.

	Rs	A.	P.
Punjab	10,48,625	11	0
Central Provinces	3,76,465	10	6
Hyderabad Districts ...	1,00,558	11	6
North-Western Provinces ..	22,40,197	8	6
Oude Districts	3,95,480	0	6
Straits Settlements	41,159	10	0
Nepaul Residency	10	0	0
British Burmah	2,87,871	9	0
	44,90,368	13	0

The total value of Stamps supplied from the Calcutta Office to the other provinces of the Presidency of Fort William amounted to Rs. 41,90,368-13 in the proportion noted on the margin.

The revenue derived from the sale of Postage Stamps throughout the Presidency of Fort William amounted to Rs. 10,63,588-2-5 in the proportion noted on the margin, the increase as compared with the results of the preceding year amounting to Rs. 33,262-9-6. The receipts from Bengal under this head amounted to Rs. 5,52,079-1-11, against Rs. 5,51,077-11-9 of the preceding year.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal, including the Straits Settlements	5 52,079	1	11
N. W. Provinces	3,43,143	9	10
Punjab	1,39,588	2	8
British Burmah	28,777	4	0
	10,63,588	2	5

The number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents stamped at the Stamp Office under certificates from Collectors of districts in the Upper and Lower Provinces and in the Punjab was 947, and the amount of duty and penalty realized Rs. 22,975-8-6. The figures noted below exhibit a comparison of results with three preceding years.

	Number of Deeds.	Amount of Duty and Penalty.		
		Rs.	A	P.
1848-49	2,518	43,923	1	0
1858-59	1,400	19,958	2	0
1862 63	1,821	29,978	12	0
1863-64	917	22,975	8	6

Stamp on marginal Credit Bills of Exchange.

With the sanction of the Government of India some alteration was made during the year in the mode of carrying out the provisions of the Stamp Law so far as they affect Marginal Credit Bills of Exchange. These Bills are issued by Bankers in England, and partake neither of the nature of foreign Bills, to which adhesive Stamps may be applied, or of local Bills, which may be immediately rectified, or for which others may be substituted. They contain in the margin of each Bill of the set an undertaking from the Bank to honor the Bill annexed for a certain sum if presented within a certain given time. They are used instead of Letters of Credit, the first of the set being sent out by one Mail, and the second and third by the next.

The difficulty arose in cases where the holder, desiring to negotiate the Bill before the arrival of the second or third of Exchange, finds himself unable to do so because the first cannot be drawn till the arrival of the whole set without affixing the full value to the first of Exchange, or again, should that have miscarried, or should it be drawn inadvertently without a Stamp, the remainder of the set is either virtually lost to the holder, or he proceeds to negotiate the Bill unstamped. In cases, too, when the first having been drawn and fully stamped as a single Bill, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the loss of this, to make use of the second or third, the question of the Stamp which they ought to bear presented a further difficulty. To remedy these inconveniences it was decided, on the recommendation of the Advocate-General, that on the first Bill of the set being presented it should be stamped with full duty, and a certificate granted that the rest of the set would be stamped free of charge when presented for that purpose.

Changes in the Stamp Department.

Some changes were authorized during the year in the management of the Stamp Department, involving the abolition of the counter-stamp establishment attached to the Civil Pay Master's Office, and the concentration of all checks in the Stamp Office. These changes necessitated a general revision of the establishment of the Stamp Department, which is in the course of being carried out. As, however, the new arrangements involved certain building operations which have not yet been completed, the counter-stamp establishment was still retained at the close of the year.

Income Tax.

Operations in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The remission of one per cent. of the Tax from the 1st of August 1863 under Act XXVII of that year reduced the amount of assessment from Rs. 11,58,432 to Rs.

10,93,824, to which latter sum is to be added the fresh assessments made for 1863-64, amounting to Rs. 33,484, which makes the aggregate assessment amount to Rs. 11,27,308.

A Statement (I. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the progress made in assessment and collection from the commencement of the Tax to the 30th of April last, and the totals are noted on the margin for easier reference.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Original assessment	65,72,767	10	6
Abatement by order of Commissioners	11,31,221	0	9½
Balance	54,41,546	9	8½
Addition by revision	57,552	13	2
Total ...	54,99,099	6	10½
Demand	49,46,092	8	5½
Gross collections	47,47,203	1	6
Excess collections before receipt of orders of abatement ..	2,43,195	13	2½
Net collections	45,04,007	4	3½
Under realization	4,42,085	4	2
Refund granted	2,31,392	5	4

The actual collections of the year under review amounted to Rs. 13,61,780-4-7,* while the charges for collecting the Tax were Rs. 41,045, or about 3¾ per cent. on the collections. The collections were in excess of the estimate by Rs. 11,780, while the disbursements were less than the estimated expenditure by Rs. 1,594 owing to a further reduction made in the assessing establishments.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On account of 1860-61 ...	36,301	14	7½
" 1861-62 ..	1,11,879	4	7½
" 1862-63 ...	7,89,701	7	11
Half-year of 1863-64 ...	4,23,897	9	5
Total ...	13,61,780	4	7

The refunds granted during the year amounted to Rs. 62,072-10-3.

Operations in the Mofussil.

The total demand on account of Income Tax in the Lower Provinces, exclusive of the Town of Calcutta, for the Income Tax year from the 1st August 1863 to 31st July 1864, was Rs. 24,27,737, of which Rs. 13,16,436, or 54¼ per cent., was collected, and Rs. 37,850, or 1½ per cent., remitted and adjusted up to the 30th of April last, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,73,451, or 44¼ per cent., of which no more than Rs. 3,13,098, or about 13 per cent. of the demand, was actually due and recoverable at the end of the official year. A Statement (1. 2) in the Appendix exhibits the results on account of each Division separately in detail.

The extent to which the remission of one per cent. of the Tax had affected the demand for the year will be understood by a comparison of the figures noted on the margin. As compared with the demand for the year immediately preceding the one under review there was a decrease of Rs. 10,32,035.

Demand for—	Rs.
1860-61 ...	49,24,536
1861-62 ...	46,01,513
1862-63 ...	34,59,772
1863-64 ...	24,27,737

The gross demand for all districts for the first three years of the Income Tax, that is from the 1st August 1860 to the 31st July 1863, was Rs. 1,29,85,822, of which Rs. 1,20,11,667 had been collected, and Rs. 8,12,637 remitted and adjusted up to 30th April last, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,61,518.

The total collections ("arrear" and "current") made during the nine months from 1st August 1863 to 30th April last amounted to Rs. 22,50,847, or 74½ per cent. on the total demand, ("arrear" and "current",) which amounted to Rs. 30,21,331, while the cost of collection was Rs. 1,47,143, or about 6½ per cent. on the amount realized. Of the aggregate collections, however, Rs. 2,18,708 was realized without expense by deductions from official salaries. The percentage of cost for the realization of the balance, amounting to Rs. 20,32,139, was therefore about 7¼ per cent.

Coercive measures were employed for the realization of the Tax in comparatively few cases. The total number of distraint was 5,571, out of which sales took place in 796 cases, while in 4,372 cases the arrears were paid in before sale. The largest number of distraints was in the Burdwan Division, and the least in the Chittagong and Assam Divisions.

SECTION IV—*Financial.*

Revenue and expenditure of the year.

The Revenue and expenditure of the year are exhibited in detail in a Statement (J. 1) in the Appendix, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 15,39,72,981, and the total disbursements to Rs. 6,32,18,382, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9,07,54,599, or £9,075,459. The surplus in the preceding year was Rs. 10,29,83,688, so that there was a smaller surplus shown for the year under review by Rs. 1,22,29,089, or £1,222,908. The net increase of this year's over last year's Revenue was only 1,97,655, while the increased expenditure of this year amounted to Rs. 1,24,26,744.

The working of the Money Order system.

The introduction of the Money Order system in Bengal was noticed in last year's Report. The total number of Orders issued during the year under review was 26,032, and their aggregate value Rs. 15,61,897-6; while the total number of Orders paid during the same period was 28,849 of an aggregate value of Rs. 15,62,261-2. The average value of each Order issued may be estimated at Rs. 60. The amount of commission realized on the Orders issued was Rs. 16,860-14, while the total expenditure for working the system was Rs. 8,837-5-9.

The results above shown were exclusive of the transactions of the Money Order Offices at Motecharee and Lohardugga, the accounts of which had not been adjusted at the close of the year. The working of the system during the year was altogether very satisfactory. There was a greatly increased demand for Orders on the part of remittance-makers, especially for Orders for small sums, which shows that the purpose for which the Department was primarily established has been cor-

rectly appreciated. The extension of the system to the whole of the Bengal Presidency, and then to the sister Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, has been proposed by the Civil Pay Master for the consideration of the Government of India.

The Dearth of Copper Coin.

The subject of the want of a sufficient supply of Copper Coin in many parts of the country for the purposes of small exchange having been on several occasions forced upon the consideration of Government, a system was introduced in 1862-63 of selling pyce at a discount to buyers above a certain amount, with a view to stimulate its circulation and ensure its sale to the poor at par. The eagerness with which this concession was taken advantage of by the public proved the extent of the dearth which had hitherto existed; but, within a short time after, it was represented by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General that the new arrangements, instead of aiding the circulation of Copper Coins wherever it was deficient, had caused a quick return of them to the Treasuries, which could no longer dispose of them as fast as they were received, and that there was, therefore, no further necessity to stimulate the issue from the Mint. On this representation the Government of India directed that in all places where the issue of Copper Coin had sufficed to satisfy the legitimate demand, and re-payment had commenced into the Treasury, the sale at a discount should be held in abeyance, and that the discount at the Calcutta Mint should be reduced from two to one pyce per Rupee.

As the dearth of Copper Coin, however, continued to be still felt and complained of throughout the districts of Bengal, and as the poorer classes of the community were driven on account of it to the use of cowries and spurious coins of variable value, or to the practice of barter, the Lieutenant Governor re-submitted the subject for the consideration of the Government of India, once in April 1863, and again in March last, with a recommendation that the practice of selling Copper Coin at a discount be resumed, and a larger discount be allowed in those districts where spurious coins are now current than in others. This has been accordingly since acceded to, and the necessary arrangements are being made by the Accountant-General, in communication with the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, for providing an adequate supply, in the manner recommended, to the several local Treasuries in Bengal, in order to remedy the evil complained of.

Paper Currency in Assam.

The extension of the Paper Currency to Assam was noticed in last year's Report, and it was stated that, in the first instance, Gowhatty had been selected as the only place of issue, and all the local Treasuries authorized to cash currency Notes; also, that those Treasuries were further authorized to draw Bills on Calcutta at par, and upon each other at half per cent. premium, or, in certain cases, without any premium.

The general plan adopted for regulating the circulation of Currency Notes was that a distinct series of Notes bearing a distinct private mark was issued, to be supplied to the public and cashed on demand at Gowhatty; that the Collector of Gowhatty was supplied with Notes of such values as were most in demand in Assam; and that provision was made for sending all Notes received at Gowhatty, other than those bearing the Gowhatty mark, at once to the branch Bank of Bengal at

Dacca, and for returning all Gowhatty Notes received by the Bank of Bengal and its branches to Gowhatty.

The success of these arrangements has been complete. The total of Currency Notes with the special Gowhatty mark now amounts to Rs. 3,50,000, as noted on the margin, and the *bonâ fide* circulation in the province of Assam exceeds a lakh of Rupees, while there is every reason to suppose that the demand for Notes is yet very far from being satisfied.

Number.	Denomination. Rs.	Value. Rs.
10,000	10	1,00,000
2,500	20	50,000
1,600	50	80,000
1,200	100	1,20,000
15,300		3,50,000

The transactions in Bills showed at the same time that, within the seven months ending in March last, Rs. 25,57,680 had been remitted by Bills from the Presidency to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, against Rs. 6,72,175 drawn by the local Treasuries on Calcutta, the difference being met from the local revenues by the remittance of small coin, by the increase of Note circulation, and by the transport from other districts of specie which would otherwise have had to be remitted to Calcutta. The results thus gained had yielded at the same time Rs. 22,000 in premium, besides the saving of the cost of remitting Rs. 19,00,000 in specie from Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, which, at the rate of 12 annas per cent., would amount to Rs. 14,250. On the other hand, these arrangements are said to have rendered it necessary to maintain larger cash balances at the local Treasuries than before, and the loss, on account of interest at 5 per cent. on these extra cash balances, was estimated at Rs. 45,000, which gives a net loss to Government of less than Rs. 9,000.

Progress of Paper Currency in the other districts of Bengal.

The progress of Paper Currency in the other districts of the Lower Provinces is exhibited in the Statements (J. 2 and J. 3) in the Appendix. The general results show that in districts such as Shahabad, where the demand for silver has been always large for opium and other purposes of trade, the circulation of the large Notes is comparatively languid; while in places like the eastern districts of Bengal, in which the supply of silver exceeds as yet the demand for its use, there is a large demand for Notes. Obviously the large Notes are required for purposes of remittance. The circulation of smaller Notes has been less slow, but there is no doubt that by degrees the convenience of these Notes will be fully appreciated.

SECTION V.—*Education.*

General Statistics.

At the close of the year the number of Colleges and Schools under Government inspection was 1,675, and the number of Students in them 83,679. The number of Colleges and Schools as quoted in last year's Report was 1,222, and that of Students 71,699. The Returns of the year under review exhibit, therefore, an increase of 453 Schools and 11,980 Students.

Besides these Institutions 433 private Schools, which receive no pecuniary aid from Government, were brought under the notice of the Education Department, and the number of Students in them was returned as 7,524.

The total number of Educational Establishments under the inspection of Government at the end of the year was therefore 2,108, and the total number of Students in them 91,203. A classification of these Schools is exhibited below :—

Schools and Colleges under Inspection.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
Government Institutions.				
Arts Colleges affiliated to the University ...	7		675	
Law Departments	2		200	
Professional Colleges	2		355	
Mudressas	2		160	
Normal Schools	11		715	
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	48		8,801	
Vernacular Schools	170		10,106	
Bethune's Girls' School	1		92	
		243		21,104
Grant-in-aid Institutions.				
Colleges	2		143	
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	249		19,125	
Vernacular Schools for boys	341		15 339	
Ditto for girls	68		2,639	
Zenana Associations	2		246	
		662		37,492
Schools of the lower order receiving pecuniary allowances.				
For boys	736		24,481	
„ girls	34		602	
		770		25,083
Schools which receive no allowances, but are included in the Inspector's Returns.				
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	48		3.213	
Vernacular Schools for boys	126		2,158	
Ditto for girls	12		820	
Sanscrit "Toles"	247		1,833	
		433		7,524
Total	...	2,108	...	91,203

Reckoning only on the Institutions which receive pecuniary aid from Government, the figures quoted give one School to a population of 23,880 souls, and one Scholar to a population of 478. Each School contained an average of 49·9 Scholars.

The net charges of the Department for the year were estimated at Rs. 11,78,000, and taking the total revenue of the Lower Provinces for the same period at Rs. 15,39,72,981, the State expenditure on education amounted to no more than ·706 per cent. of the public income,

while the cost for each Student was Rs. 14-1-3, or something less than £1-8-2.

University Examinations.

The candidates for the several University Examinations have been increasing steadily in number from year to year.

Entrance Examination.

The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,307, against 1,114 of the preceding year; and of these 1,194 were from Bengal, and the remaining 113 from the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Ceylon. Of the candidates from Bengal 611 were successful, 142 being placed in the 1st, and 469 in the 2nd Division. Three hundred and twenty-eight of these were from Government Schools, 65 from aided Schools, 201 from independent Schools, 3 were private Students, and 14 were School Masters. Classifying the candidates by creed, we find that 495 of the successful candidates were Hindus, 19 Mahomedans, 30 Christians, and 67 of other religious denominations, by which are meant persons Hindus by birth, but who described themselves to be either brahmoes, theists, or deists in faith.

Award of Junior Scholarships.

The results of the Entrance Examination decided the award of 160 Government Junior Scholarships, 120 of which were conferred on Students belonging to Government Institutions, 23 on Students belonging to aided Schools, and 17 on Students belonging to independent Institutions.

First Arts Examination.

The number of candidates for the first Examination in Arts was 272, of whom 262 were from Bengal. One hundred and forty-one of these latter were successful, 15 having passed in the 1st, and 126 in the 2nd Division. Of these 102 were from Government Colleges, 29 from independent Institutions, 2 were private Students, and 8 School Masters. In creed 137 of them were Hindus, 1 a Mahomedan, and 3 Christians.

Award of Senior Scholarships.

The results of this Examination determined the award of the 24 Government Senior Scholarships, of which 21 were gained by pupils of Government Colleges, and 3 by pupils of independent Institutions.

B. A. Examination.

Of the 66 candidates for the B. A. Degree 59 were from Bengal, and of these 28 passed the examination successfully, 7 being placed in the 1st, and 21 in the 2nd Division. Twenty-three of the successful candidates were from Government Colleges, 3 from independent Institutions, 1 was a private Student, another a School Master. In creed 25 of the number were Hindus and 3 Christians.

M. A. Examination.

The Degree of M. A. was competed for by 8 candidates from the Presidency College, all of whom were Hindus. Three of them were successful, 2 having passed in History, and 1 in Mathematics.

Law Examination.

At the Law Examination there were 22 candidates, of whom 19 obtained the Degree of Bachelor-of-Law, 11 passing in the 1st, and 8 in the 2nd Division. One candidate obtained the lower Degree of Licentiate-in-Law, and was placed in the 1st Division.

Medical Examinations. Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

Forty-two candidates were present at the first Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, of whom 3 passed in the 1st, and 19 in the 2nd Division. For the second or final Examination there were 20 candidates, of whom 11 were successful, 2 being placed in the 1st, and 9 in the 2nd Division.

Degree of M. D.

There were two candidates for the Degree of M. D., but both of them were unsuccessful.

Examination in Civil Engineering.

For the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering there were 11 candidates, of whom 5 were successful, 2 having passed in the 1st, and 3 in the 2nd Division.

Colleges for General Education.

The number of under-graduate Students attending the Government Arts Colleges affiliated to the University was, at the close of the year, 688, against 579 of the preceding year. The distribution of these Students among the several Colleges is noted below :—

Government Colleges.	Monthly Fees.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1862.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1863.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1864.
	Rs. As. P.			
Presidency College	10 0 0	227	289	360
Hooghly College	4 0 0	66	65	82
Dacca College	3 8 0	138	128	111
Kishnaghur College	4 0 0	38	44	47
Berhampore College	4 0 0	26	32	48
Patna College	3 0 0	.....	5	18
Sanscrit College	2 0 0	.....	16	22
Total ..		495	579	688

Two non-Government Colleges having received grants-in-aid during the year, and being thus brought under the inspection of the Education Department, the number of under-graduates attending those Institutions is also exhibited below :—

Aided Colleges.	Monthly Fees.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1864.
	Rs. As. P.	
Doveton College	12 0 0	23
Free Church Institution	1 8 0	120

The following Table gives the classification of the under-graduates in the several Colleges on the 31st December 1868 according to the social position of their parents :—

	Zemindars, Talookdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Book-keepers.	Professional persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Others.	Total.
Government Colleges ...	241	79	132	217	155	824
Aided Colleges	19	5	5	44	67	140

Graduate Scholarships.

Seven Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College, who are named below, have been elected to Foundation Scholarships tenable for one year on condition of prosecuting their studies for the M. A. Degree.

Names.	Value of Scholarships.	Designation
	Rs.	
Gooroo Doss Banerjee	50	Rajah of Burdwan Scholar.
Nilambur Mookerjee	50	Dwarka Nath Tagore Scholar.
Shibnath Chatterjee	40	Bird Scholar.
Luckinarain Doss	40	Ryan Scholar.
Otool Chunder Mullick ..	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholars.
Prosuno Chunder Roy	30	
Chundernarain Sing	30	

Law Lecturership at Berhampore and Patna.

Towards the close of the year a Law Lecturership was instituted in each of the Colleges at Berhampore and Patna, with a view to make efficient provision in the country districts for the systematic instruction of candidates for Pleaderships of the superior grades, and of those Students who might desire to obtain Degrees in Law. The Law classes had not been organized at the end of the year.

Anglo-Sanscrit Professor for Mofussil Colleges.

The new Regulations of the Calcutta University having substituted for the vernacular languages of Bengal the classical languages of the East in the University Examinations, an Assistant Anglo-Sanscrit Professor has been appointed in each of the Government Colleges at Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Patna, on a salary of Rs. 150, for imparting the necessary instruction in Sanscrit.

Grants-in-aid.

The number of Schools receiving regular monthly assignments of public money under the Grant-in-aid Rules have increased during the year from 434 to 649, and the amount distributed from Rs. 11,453 to 17,028 per mensem, which shows an increase of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 5,575 per mensem. The grants given to additional Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 5,765 per mensem, inclusive of two sums of Rs. 380 each given to the Doveton College and the Free Church Institution, respectively, towards the salary of a Professor employed for the instruction of University graduates. To this is to be added the sum expended in augmenting previous grants amounting to Rs. 135, which makes the total of the additional grants sanctioned amount to Rs. 5,900. On the other hand the total of grants cancelled amounted to Rs. 294, and of grants reduced to Rs. 31, which makes the aggregate reductions amount to Rs. 325. The net additional expenditure sanctioned during the year was, therefore, Rs. 5,575 per mensem, or Rs. 66,900 per annum.

Special grants sanctioned as donations, and grants of books and maps.

In addition to the sums assigned as monthly grants, 60 Schools have received casual grants for special purposes, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 8,111. Three Schools have also received grants of books and maps from the stock of the late Government Book Agency, now in charge of the School Book Society, to the extent of Rs. 75.

Grant-in-aid Rules.

The Government of India having ruled that in future fees should be allowed to count as a part of the income from local sources in respect of which grants-in-aid are sanctioned, a revised Code of Rules has been framed regulating generally for Schools of different classes the proportion which the Government grant should bear to the amount of income guaranteed by the Managers from local sources.

Working of the grant-in-aid system.

The grant-in-aid system has been everywhere very successful in its operation in Bengal Proper. In Behar and in Orissa and other remote districts its advantages have not yet come to be understood. In the more wealthy and populous districts of Bengal Proper it has become thoroughly naturalized, and has brought into existence and maintained many Institutions of an exceedingly useful character.

New Zillah Schools.

The establishment of three additional Zillah Schools was sanctioned during the year, *viz.*, one at Cachar, with an assignment of Rs. 1,800 per annum; another at Dooghur, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with an assignment of Rs. 2,616 per annum; and a third at Debrooghur, in Assam, with an assignment of an equal amount as the second. It has since been ascertained that a good English School at Cachar is about to be established by the Welsh Presbyterian Mission, and it has, therefore, been determined, with the sanction of the Government of India, to appropriate the assignment of Rs. 1,800 granted for a School in that district to the establishment of a School at Moteeharee, in the Chumparun District, where there is no School at present.

Normal School at Patna.

The want of properly qualified Teachers having been long and increasingly felt in Behar, the establishment of a Normal Training School at Patna for the education

of School Masters, at a cost of Rs. 900 per mensem, has been authorized. This School was opened on the 1st of October 1863.

Training Class for Ooryah Teachers.

The Lieutenant Governor has also authorized the formation of an experimental Training Class for Ooryah Teachers in Cuttack, at a cost of Rs. 60 per mensem, with a view to provide a better class of Teachers than the present Village Gurus to the Patshalas in Poorec and Ungool.

Vernacular Scholarships.

Ten Vernacular Scholarships, of the value of Rs. 4 each, have been sanctioned for each of the six districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, Tipperahwith Chittagong, Purneah, and Tirhoot; and in seven of the districts where such Scholarships exist already, *viz.*, 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, Hooghly, Nuddea, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Dacca, the number of Scholarships has been increased from Rs. 10 to 20 in each.

Normal Schools for the instruction of Gurus.

The opening of three Normal Schools for the training of Gurus for Village Patshalas was noticed in last year's Report. The Schools were in successful operation throughout the twelve months under review; and of the Gurus nominated by their own villages who joined them, 171 have passed the final examination, 51 in the first grade and 120 in the second, and joined the Patshalas for which they were destined. Fresh nominees have been again admitted in the Schools in the room of those who have gone out, and a few additional Students have been permitted to attend free of charge.

Circle Schools.

In the South-East Division, where the system of Circle Schools has worked with great success, the establishment of 30 additional Circles has been authorized, at a cost of Rs. 25 per mensem for each Circle. By the plan of operations followed the Circle Pundit spends two days in the week at each village School within his Circle, and where there are no Schools, the villagers are promised a Pundit if they open a School attended by not less than 120 pupils.

Establishment of 52 Model Vernacular Schools.

With the view of opening up parts of the country in which no advance has hitherto been made, and where education is so little appreciated by the people that it is found impossible to induce them to establish Schools on the grant-in-aid principle, the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the establishment of 52 Model Vernacular Schools for primary education, at a cost of Rs. 25 per mensem for each School. The tracts of country to which these Schools are allotted are the Province of Behar; the northern parts of Mymensing, near the Garrow Hills; the south-eastern part of Sylhet, near the Tipperah Hills; the eastern and southern portions of Chittagong, near the Kookie Hills; the islands in the Bay of Bengal which form a portion of the Noakolly District, and the southern parts of Burrisaul and Jessore, which are portions of the Soonderbuns. The Schools will be hereafter placed on the footing of Grant-in-aid Schools as soon as it is possible to do so.

Subsidized Schools in Assam.

In some of the districts of Assam a system is in operation under which every village Teacher who keeps up a tolerably efficient School under the general control and influence of the Inspector receives a subsidy or allowance at the rate of one Rupee a month for every ten boys under

instruction. On the recommendation of the Inspector of the Division, the assignment sanctioned for this purpose has been increased during the year from Rs. 464-13-4 to Rs. 600 per mensem.

Additional grant to the Welsh Mission at Cherra Poonjee.

For the extension of education in the Cossyah Hills the grant of money placed at the disposal of the Welsh Mission at Cherra Poonjee has been raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500, on the understanding that the instruction will be imparted in English and in the Native language of the Hill people expressed in the Roman character.

The Industrial School of Arts.

The Industrial School of Arts was founded in 1854 by a number of gentlemen who associated themselves under the designation of "The Society for the Promotion of Industrial Arts." The objects of the School were mainly to introduce among the Natives an improved taste and an appreciation of the true principles of Art in matters both of decoration and utility, and at the same time to supply skilled Draughtsmen, Designers, Engineers, and Modellers to meet the great and increasing demand for them in this country. The School was originally supported by private donations and subscriptions, and by fees received from the pupils; but from the novelty of the scheme and from other causes it was not so liberally supported by the wealthier classes of Natives as its promoters had expected. In the second year of the existence of the School the Government assisted it with a grant-in-aid amounting to Rs .2,150, which was gradually increased to Rs. 7,200 per annum; but the funds from private sources began at the same time to fall off, till in 1861-62 the subscriptions amounted to no more than Rs. 13, the pupils' fees to Rs. 233-8, and the proceeds of works to Rs. 1,203-8. The School thus became virtually dependent on Government, and its continuance as a Government Institution became a question for consideration.

The subjects taught in the School have been ornamental drawing, modelling, casting in plaster, the manufacture of pottery, wood-engraving, and lithography; and the works executed by the Students in these subjects have always found a ready sale, the proceeds from this source showing a yearly average of Rs. 1,729. The chief cause of the School's failure was the want of proper supervision, which itself was caused by the scantiness of public subscriptions. Its failure was also owing not a little to the rule by which the salaries of Teachers were allowed to be supplemented by the profits of the articles sold from their work-shops, the result of which was that they gave more attention to the execution of private orders, which were principally for the lower and more mechanical branches of the art—such as plaster-casting and pottery—than to the worthier and more important educational objects. This also led to the Students being satisfied with a very slight and superficial instruction, which enabled them to set up for themselves, and brought them an immediate although not a large remuneration.

During the year under review the Committee proposed a scheme for the future management of the School, which, by avoiding the causes of former failure, would, it was expected, afford a different result, while it would effectually carry out the objects of the first promoters of the Society. The plan proposed was that the School should become a Government Institution under Government management and inspection, and that a gentleman from England, well acquainted with such matters,

should be appointed Principal, on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem; that the curriculum of instruction should consist of one lower and three higher courses; and that no Student should be allowed to pass from the former to the latter till he had obtained from the Principal a certificate of proficiency. The upper courses were to comprize drawing in chalks and in color, decoration, painting, and architectural drawing, wood-engraving and lithography, modelling in clay, and plaster-casting and pottery; and it was proposed to found six Scholarships of Rs. 5 each, and two more for the higher branches, one of Rs. 15 and the other of Rs. 10 per mensem, tenable for one year. The total cost of this scheme was estimated at Rs. 17,940; and the Lieutenant Governor, considering that support to that extent was well-deserved by a scheme which, if properly carried out, will not only have the effect of elevating Native taste to a higher standard, but will also supply the great want which is felt in this country for efficient Lithographers, Modellers, Engravers, and Architectural Draughtsmen, recommended it for the sanction of the Government of India. The increased expenditure for 1863-64 has been thereupon sanctioned by that Government, but in regard to future expenditure it has been laid down that no new expense is to be incurred until a qualified person to take charge of the Institution is obtained from England. Steps have been taken by the Committee of the School to effect this object.

Section VI.—*Public Works.*

General.

The amount of the Imperial Funds allotted to the Government of Bengal for Public Works during 1863-64 was Rs. 57,00,000, to which may be added the Local Funds to be expended by the agency of the Public Works Department, including the third instalment of the 1 per cent. Income Tax, and the balance of the first and second instalments, in all amounting to Rs. 23,83,000.

The amount of the Local Funds to be expended by Local Officers, comprised under the head of the "Amalgamated Districts Roads' Fund," was Rs. 22,33,066.

The Grand Total, therefore, of Imperial and Local Funds available for expenditure in Bengal on Public Works during the year was Rs. (1,03,16,066) one hundred and three lakhs sixteen thousand and sixty-six.

The "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" includes the unexpended balances of the Ferry Fund Collections which had accumulated prior to 30th April 1840, amounting to Rs. 5,95,920, which sum was placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the Bengal Government, specially for expenditure on the construction of Feeder Roads to the Railways.

Previous to the last year the Local Public Works carried out from the "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" were constructed by Civil Engineers and by Road Supervisors, under the supervision of Civil Divisional Engineers and of the Civil District Officers. This arrangement has now been so far modified that in the districts where the most im-

portant Local Works are in progress they have been placed under the charge of the Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Establishment, with a view to securing the same professional control over the execution of these works, and the same check over the outlay that is exercised over Imperial Works. The responsibility of Commissioners of Divisions in respect to Local Works remains the same, and is extended in a general way to Imperial Works; the Superintending Engineer consulting with the Commissioner on all necessary occasions, and keeping him fully informed of the operations proposed, and of the progress made, in regard to all Public Works within his jurisdiction.

The control of matters relating to Staging or Travellers' Bungalows has been transferred from the Postal to the Public Works Department; the Buildings retained as Staging Bungalows have been placed under the charge either of Officers of the Public Works Department, or of Civil Officers. A general Staging-Bungalow account has been established, in which all Receipts and Expenditure connected with these Bungalows will be shown.

The Collections from Tolls, or Ferries, or from Bridges-of-Boats on Imperial Roads, some of which have heretofore been treated as Imperial Revenue, are now, under the orders of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, of 28th January 1864, dealt with as Local Revenue, the Receipts and Charges being shown without deduction in the annual Budget Estimates of Local Funds. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General of Bengal has accordingly been instructed to exhibit the Collections and Expenses on this account in the Statements of the "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" from the commencement of the Official year 1864-65.

In September 1863 the Presidency Circle of superintendency was abolished, and the Garrison Engineer of Fort William and the Executive Engineer of the Presidency Division were placed directly under the Chief Engineer of Bengal. Since May 1864 it has been found expedient to alter this arrangement and to enlarge the Burdwan into a Presidency Circle, to include the Military Division of Fort William, with Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, and Chinsurah, and the Civil Division of Calcutta with the Suburbs, but without the important new Public Buildings in Calcutta, which have been formed into a separate charge.

The following is a general review of the works of more or less importance carried out by the Department during the year :—

Military Works.

The drainage of the Cantonment at Dum-Dum has been nearly finished. An iron-framed Barrack, to accommodate twenty-seven families, has been erected; macadamized pathways have been made round the Barracks and out-offices at the same Station, as well as at Barrackpore. Additions and improvements have been made to the Buildings in Fort William, and to some of the Buildings belonging to the Cossipore Gun Foundry. Butts for Rifle practice have been provided at Dinapore and Dacca; and extensive repairs have been made to the Mills at Dacca, which have been purchased by Government and are now to be occupied by a Native Corps. Accommodation for thirty-two men has been completed on the Parishnauth Hill. The new Cantonment at Shillong has

been marked off and the main Roads laid out. Semi-permanent Buildings for the Eurasian Artillery have been provided at Cherra Poonjee.

Masonry Tanks for keeping a supply of water near to Barracks as a precaution against fires have been provided at Hazareebaugh, Dinapore, and Debrooghur.

Magazines are under construction at Nowgong, Golaghaut, and Suddyah, in the Assam Province. Similar Buildings have been completed at Julpigoree, in the Northern Circle; at Sinchall, in Darjeeling; at Hazareebaugh, and at Furreedpore. The requirements of the several Military Stations in the way of minor works have been provided for, and all necessary repairs to Buildings have been carried out.

Civil Buildings.

Revenue.—A Cutcherry and Record-room for the Collectorate have been commenced at Purneah. A Treasury with Guard-room has been built at Hazareebaugh. Court Houses have been completed at Chuppra and at Mozufferpore for the Collectors, and a Record-room at Gya. Additions and improvements have been made to the Opium Factory Buildings at Patna. At the new Station of Beauleah a Circuit House is nearly finished. Four now Sheds have been commenced in the Calcutta Custom House, covering in area of 43,000 superficial feet, in extension of the existing arrangement for the storage of merchandize. At Dacca and at Rampore Beauleah Court Houses for the Collectors have been built up to the plinth.

General.—Buildings in connection with the cultivation of the Cinchona Plant in Darjeeling have been under construction on the Lebong Spur. The improvements and repairs to Shere Shah's Tank and Tomb at Sasseram have been completed. The Lunatic Asylum at Cuttack, commenced in the previous year, has been completed.

The works in the new Copper Mint, for which supplemental Estimates were sanctioned in 1862, are well advanced. Upwards of three lahks of Rupees have been already expended on this Building, and its completion will involve a further expenditure of about one lakh of Rupees. An Estimate, amounting to Rs. 5,32,767, for the new Post and Telegraph Offices, the construction of which had been long contemplated, has been sanctioned; the foundations of the buildings were commenced in December 1863, and the superstructure at the close of the year had been carried up to the level of the first floor. The foundation stone of a new Sailors' Home in the Bankshall premises was laid, on the 13th April 1864, by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Ecclesiastical.—A corrugated iron Roof has been placed over the old Roof of St. Peter's Church in Fort William. A new Chancel has been added to St. John's Church in Calcutta. The new Church of St. James,' which was commenced in 1862, was nearly completed during the year, and it has since been consecrated and opened for service. The Church at Cachar has been proceeded with to about 6 or 7 feet above the plinth. Designs have been prepared for new Churches at Darjeeling and at Purneah. The Roman Catholic Chapel at Hazareebaugh has been completed. The Memorial Church at Arrah has been well advanced in construction. Arrangements have been proceeded with for the erection of Small Churches at Gya and Goolzarbaugh. The Church at Cuttack,

which was sanctioned in 1861, has been all but finished, and furniture has been been provided for the Church at Gowhatty.

Enclosure walls have been under construction to the Cemetries at Pubnah, Titalyah, Jullapahar, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Balasore, and False Point. A new Burial-ground has been opened at Debrooghur, in Assam. Arrangements have been made to enclose a site presented by Mr. Kenny for a Burial-ground at Kooshtea. A new Burial-ground is to be enclosed at Howrah. The Burial-ground at Hazareebaugh has been enlarged, and a new Burial-ground is to be enclosed at Monghyr.

JUDICIAL.—The foundations of the new High Court were commenced in March 1864, and by the end of the year one-sixth of the work was completed. The cost of the entire structure, exclusive of the three sites purchased, is not to exceed 16 lakhs of Rupees. Pending the completion of this Building, which will probably occupy four years, the premises known as St. Paul's School, which were previously purchased with another object by the Government, will be occupied by the High Court of Original Jurisdiction. After making the requisite arrangements to receive the Courts it was found necessary that the twe most crowded Courts should be held in the Town Hall on the ground floor, the accommodation afforded by the School premises being insufficiently ventilated and not cool enough for these Courts.

Considerable additions have been made to the new Judge's Court House at Sylhet. The Court House at Cachar has been completed up to plinth. A new Court House has been commenced at Shillong. Recommendations have been put forward for a Court House at Gowhatty, and another at Debrooghur. A Court House for the Judge at the new Station of Beauleah has been built up to plinth. The Judge's Cutcherry at Chuprah has been completed, and that at Mozufferpore has been so far proceeded with as to lead to the expectation of its being finished by the end of 1864. A new Court House for the Judge of Dacca was commenced in January 1864, and the Commissioner's Court House at Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore, has been enlarged and improved. A new Court House has been commenced for the Principal Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff at Comillah, and additions to the Judge's Court House at Jessore have been put in hand to accommodate the Principal Sudder Ameen at that Station.

Buildings for Sub-Divisional Cutcherries, as well as Dwelling-Houses, have been completed at Canning, where they have been rented by the Municipal Commissioners; and also at Khoordah, Bettiah, Kotechandpore, Nurail, Diamond Harbour, and Culnah. Similar Buildings have been in progress at Busseerhaut, Meherpore, Nattore, and Luckimpore, and others have been commenced at Kooshtea, Barh, Pakour, Banka, and Godda.

JAILS.—The new Jail Buildings at Debrooghur and Seebsaugor, which have been in progress since 1857-58, have at length been completed. A Penitentiary for 100 Europeans at Hazareebaugh has been commenced and has progressed well. A re-modelling of the Jail Buildings at Pooree has been nearly completed. In the Calcutta Great Jail two Cells for European, three Cells for Native Female Prisoners, sixteen Cells for European Male Convicts, and seven Cells for solitary confinement, with other additions and improvements, on which work was begun in 1862-63, have been finished, or nearly so. The old wards, Nos. 4, 5,

6, and 7, in the Alipore Jail, which were of a semipermanent character, have been pulled down and the construction of new ones has been commenced. Lock-ups have been completed in some of the Sub-Divisional Stations and have been commenced in some others.

Public Improvements.

Municipal.—The new lines of Road leading to the site on which the Outram Equestrian Statue is to be erected, south-west of the Government House and facing Fort William, have been commenced, and will, it is expected, be finished by September 1864. The cost of these Roads will be defrayed from the "Strand Bank Fund." Land has been purchased in Howrah for a market place and tank; the latter has been excavated. The Sealdah Market, commenced in 1862-63, has been roofed in and the tank completed. These markets and the works connected with them are being carried out from the proceeds of the 1 per cent. of the Income Tax levied for Local Public Works.

Agricultural.—The most important works under this head have been in the Hidgellee Division, where the Sea Dyke operations have been carried on vigorously; 1,024 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work, out of a total of 1,844 lakhs, have been completed up to date.

An embankment has been completed at Sreekistopore, on the right bank of the Damoodah River, with a spur to divert the rush of the current and to induce deposits on the bank.

The embankments on the left bank of the Damoodur have been maintained and did their duty effectually, the flood of September being an extraordinary one. Two retired lines have been made where the bank has been cut away, and spurs have been constructed where necessary. The Halara Vent Channel has been closed at the request of the Zemindars and of others who had originally petitioned for a water-course at this place.

There is nothing of importance to record in regard to the Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore embankments. The floods in the Mahanuddy River were moderate, and the damages inflicted very light. The protective embankments along the river at the Town of Cuttack and round the point to the Katjooree branch, together with the Lall Bagh revetment, have been made over to the East India Irrigation and Canal Company in connection with the works to be carried out by that Company in the Delta of the Mahanuddy.

Communications.

The principal Roads in progress during the year are the following:—

Ganges and Darjeeling Road, 136 miles.—The metalling of this Road from the Ganges to the foot of the hills has been pushed on vigorously. The Road for 90 miles from the Ganges will be completed as a metalled Road by the end of the ensuing rains. The upper section of this Road from Silligooree to the junction of the Cart Road has been nearly completed as regards earth-work and timber bridges. A project for bridging the upper crossing of the Mahanuddy is under consideration.

Darjeeling Hill Road.—On the lower section of the Road, about 21 miles in length, the works have been pushed on rapidly. The heavy

rock work between the 15th and 18th miles has been a cause of delay. With the exception of petty works, the distance between Kursiong and the Saddle, 15 miles, has been nearly completed. It is expected that the short distance between the Saddle and Darjeeling in the upper section will be open in December next, which will make the upper 18 miles available for cart traffic.

NULHATTY AND JEEAGUNGE ROAD.—This Road was made over to the Indian Branch Railway Company, and was opened for traffic, as a light Railway, on the 21st December 1863. A continuation of the Road from Azimgunge to Bhugwangolah has also been proceeded with.

BHAUGULPORE AND SOOREE ROAD.—The northern section, making a length of 33 miles between Bowsee and the Railway Station, has been completed as a metalled Road with masonry bridges. On the central section from Bowsee to Hansdiah, 14 miles, the earth-work and culverts of rubble stone masonry have been in progress and are nearly completed. The earth-work in the southern section, which is 56 miles long, has been completed, and Estimates have been sanctioned for all the small masonry Bridges required.

PATNA BRANCH ROAD.—The portion from Meetapore to the Poon-Poon, 7 miles, has been completed and bridged; the metalling also is nearly finished. On the distance from the Poon-Poon to Jehanabad, 22 miles, the embankment has been raised and brick-making has been vigorously proceeded with. From Jehanabad to Mosee, 11 miles, the embankment has been completed and dressed and the greater portion of the metal collected.

Work has progressed on the new Roads to connect the Town of Behar with the Grand Trunk Road at Burhee, and with the Railway at Luckee Serai.

The new Road from Chowparun to Chuttra, in the Ramghur Division, is being metalled; material for metalling 30 miles has been collected, and one-half of it spread, to be consolidated during the rainy season. Two large Bridges are in progress, one of which, with three spans of 30 feet each, was completed during the year.

The unmetalled Road from Hadjeepore to Mozufferpore, 34 miles in length, has been re-modelled.

Of four masonry Bridges sanctioned to complete the bridging of the Burhee and Hazareebaugh Road, one of three spans of 50 feet each, near Burhee, has been nearly completed. Work has been in progress on the other three Bridges.

OOLOOBARIAH AND MIDNAPORE ROAD.—The communication between Ooloobariah and Midnapore has been completed during the year by the re-metalling of the portion between Ooloobariah and Moisrakha. The metalling of the branch Road from Paunchkoorah to Tumlook is also well advanced.

CUTTACK TRUNK ROAD.—The work done on this Road has been as follows:—

In the Balasore Division, 80 per cent. of earth-work, 50 per cent. of bridge-work, and 75 per cent. of causeway-work completed. In the Cuttack Division, 90 per cent. of earth-work, 70 per cent. of bridge-work, and 90 per cent. of causeway-work completed; the actual quantity of

work done on the Road has been earth-work 380 lahks of cubic feet and masonry work 8,90,000 cubic feet in 49 Bridges and 9 Causeways. About 7 miles of the Road in the Cuttack Division have been metalled.

CUTTACK AND SUMBULPORE ROAD.—Work has been proceeded with on this Road under an Estimate which provides for its improvement at certain places.

Estimates for similar improvements on the *Cuttack, Kenndaparah,* and *Pattamoondee Road,* 44 miles long, and on the *Cuttack* and *Sonepore Road,* 150 miles long, were sanctioned, the work on the latter Road being confined chiefly to the Burmool Sub-Division.

ASSAM TRUNK ROAD.—The earth-work upon 39 miles has been about one-fourth completed; 17 masonry Bridges, from 6 to 20 feet spans, which have been in progress during the past four or five years, have been finished, and 18 others have been about half completed. The difficulty which the Department has to contend with is the scarcity of labour, and, added to this, there is the insalubrity of the climate. Sixty-six miles of the Road in Lower Assam, and 12 miles in Upper Assam, have been surveyed and the levels ascertained; 54 miles in the Gowalparah District, from Luckeepore to Kurribari, have been examined.

GOWHATTY AND SYLHET ROAD.—This Road is to connect Gowhatty with Sylhet, and both Stations with the Station of Shillong in the Cossiah Hills. A Bridle Track has been cleared throughout the 86 miles between Gowhatty and Shillong, and portions have been opened out to a width of 10 feet. The line has been surveyed, and a Bridle Path has also been opened for 10 miles on the Sylhet side from Shillong.

THE SYLHET AND CACHAR ROAD is 64 miles in length; 109 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been accomplished out of 360 lakhs. The difficulty in obtaining labour, and the shortness of the working season in Sylhet, have prevented a greater progress on this Road. The third section of this Road after crossing the river to the Cachar side has been determined upon and lined out so as to form a base to the local Tea Roads in the Hylakandy Valley.

The communication between Calcutta and Jessore has been completed as an unmetalled Road.

The Road from Raneegunge to Sooree has been completed and metalled up to the Adjai River, or for a distance of 13¼ miles. On the next distance of 7 miles towards Doobrajpore three-fourths of the earth-work has been done.

The works of improvement on the Road from Raneegunge to Bancoorah, and from thence to Midnapore, which were commenced in 1862-63, have been in progress. Similar works on portions of the Dacca and Chittagong line have also been carried out.

Several other Roads have been proceeded with during the year, and special mention will be found, under the head of "General Fund," of the new Roads in direct connection with the several Railways.

Extensive repairs were effected to the Grand Trunk Road, which, owing to the heavily laden cotton carts, has been much cut up. The

Toll Returns of Sherghotty make the traffic on this Road during the past year to have been :—

Foot passengers	80,520
Banghy Coolies	1,076
Horses	650
Tatoos	5,000
Doolies and Palkies	421
Buggies and Carriages	38
Ruths and Ekkahs	724
Two Bullocks' Carts	4,100
Three ditto ditto	782
Four ditto ditto	2,207
Camels	2,055

Bridges.—The Burrakur and the Sherghotty Bridges, on the Grand Trunk Road, were the most important works in progress during the year. On the Burrakur Bridge two stone 75' arches on the east side have been completed, and three out of the five stone arches on the west side are in progress; three out of nine of the iron girders are in place for the 155 feet spans. The foundations for the piers have progressed fairly, and only two remain in a condition to give cause for anxiety.

The progress on the Morhur and Boorya Bridges at Sherghotty has been limited. Six arches of the Morhur Bridge had been completed up to the end of the year, and four others nearly so, but the foundations of the three piers on the eastern side are not yet completed; and nothing has been done during the year to the Boorya Bridge. A Bridge over the Koodra River, on the Grand Trunk Road near Sasseram, of four arches of 45 feet, has been proceeded with and the foundations are nearly completed.

Another large Bridge in progress is that over the Sowrah River, on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road, near Purneah, which is to have a wooden platform on iron cylinder screw piles. The work has been undertaken by Messrs. Marillier and Edwards, Contractors, and was commenced in March 1864.

A plate iron Girder Bridge on screw piles on Tolly's Nullah has been constructed at Alipore under contract by Messrs. Brassy, Wythes and Company. It has been opened for public use.

Navigable Canals.—In the Calcutta and Eastern Canals' Division the excavation in the new Cut No. 2 near Dum-Dumma has been in progress to an extent involving an expenditure of about Rs. 57,000. The Steam Dredger introduced on these Canals has been in use throughout the year.

River Improvements.—The river bank of the Hooghly from a little below Fort Point to Hastings' Bridge has been sloped off and dressed, and two Ghâts have been made for the Commissariat Department.

Mr. H. Leonard, Superintending Engineer of the South-Eastern Circle, was detached from his ordinary duties to gain all the information procurable respecting the changes and present state of the bed of the Hooghly River, and has since proceeded to England to procure a Steamer properly constructed and fitted with an apparatus for cutting through and stirring up the dangerous lumps and shoals in the river's bed, and otherwise to consult on the best means of improving the navigation of the Hooghly with professional Authorities in Europe.

On the Nuddea Rivers no works of other than an ordinary nature have been carried out.

BOAT BRIDGES.—Over the Juboonah and Issamutty Rivers, where they cross the Calcutta and Jessore Road, Boat Bridges have been completed, that at the Juboonah for Rs. 17,384, and the other for Rs. 36,967. Towards the latter work a gift of Rs. 18,000 had been made by the late Baboo Kali Persad Roy.

Various other works connected with Buildings in the Civil Department, and with the provision of new road communications, as well as improvement of roads in existence, all of more or less importance, have been undertaken or brought to completion during the year, limited by the funds available for such purposes.

The annexed Statement (Appendix K.) contains a list of all Public Works which were proceeded with, exclusive of all minor works, of which the estimated cost is not in excess of Rs. 2,500 for each.

REPAIRS.—The allotment under this head from the Imperial Budget Grant of the year was Rs. 14¾ lakhs, out of which repairs to Buildings belonging to the several branches of the service, and repairs to Imperial Roads, were executed. A sum of Rs. 75,000 for the repair of the Calcutta Maidan Roads and for the repairs of Salt and Opium Buildings, for which provision in the General Budget of the Bengal Government had not been made, is included in the above amount of Rs. 14¾ lakhs.

ESTABLISHMENT.—The allotment for the year on account of Establishments for Imperial Work was 11 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of Imperial Funds and of Local Funds in the Public Works Department, Bengal, has been (approximately) as follows :—

Expenditure on Works.

HEADS.	Imperial. Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	53,14,413	8,99,788	62,14,201
Repairs	19 20,246	3,51,655	22,71,901
Increase of Stock (unclassified)	89,263	.....	89,263
Total on account of this Province ...	73,23,922	12,51,443	85,75,365
On account of other Provinces and Departments	2,43,673	.....	2,43,673
Grand Total ... Rs.	75,67,595	12,51,443	88,19,038

Establishment.

HEADS.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.	Local.	Imperial.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	2,14,489	10,409	20,461	2,45,359	24,000	2,21,359
Construction ...	9,99,719	1,39,675	85,425	11,74,819	1,32,000	10,42,819
Accounts ...	1,01,094	665	26,520	1,28,279	13,511	1,14,768
Collection ...	25,908	.....	409	26,317	26,317	.....
Total Rs. ...	13,41,210	1,50,749	82,815	15,74,774	1,95,828	13,78,946

Budget Grants for the year 1863-64 compared with the Expenditure of the year.

Charges.	Amount of Budget Grant of the year, including additional Grants made during the year.			Expenditure incurred during the year.			Remarks.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Army	1,40,957	2,55,000	3,95,957	5,41,325	4,02,104	9,43,429	
Navy	6,000	1,000	7,000	19,216	11,558	30,774	
Total Military ..	1,46,957	2,56,000	4 02,957	5,60,541	4,13,662	9,74,203	
Revenue	3,3[illegible],778	1,13 800	4,46,578	3,87,079	97,058	3,84,137	
General	9,51,471	56,050	10,07,521	11,06,657	62,930	11,69,587	
Ecclesiastical	1,46,284	19,000	1,65,281	1,46,272	23 195	1,69,467	
Educational	20,000	16,700	36,700	13,214	24,997	38 213	
Judicial	7,08,792	1,39,450	8,48,242	5,52,232	1,51,954	7.34,186	
Total Civil Administration	21,59,325	3,39,000	24,98,325	21,35,454	3,60,134	24,95,588	
Municipal	950	....	950	2,032	1,093	53,125	
Marine	364	14,000	14,364	1 189	4,195	5,354	
Agricultural	2,26,789	1,89,000	4,15,784	2,08 514	2 86,165	4,94,679	
Communication... ...	16,33,231	6 75,500	22,08,731	21,57,178	8,05,052	29,62,230	
Electric Telegraph ...	.....	1,500	1,500	4,727	809	5,436	
Total Public Improvements	18,61,334	8,80,000	27.41,334	23,73,610	10,97,314	34,70,924	
Reserve	....	.....	3,73,979	.....	....	. .	
Total Works	.....	....	60,15,595	50,69,665	18,71,110	69,40,715	
Establishment	....	.....	11,03,723	.. .	.....	13 78,916	
Profit and Loss	.....	....	.....	.....	....	2,32,760	
Tools and Store... ...	....	.....	....	....	.. .	4,06,468	
Retrenchments remitted	....	.....	.....	2,44,808	49,136	2,93,944	
Balances of Stock and Advances (Increase) ..	....	....	1,02,500	.....	....	88,263	
Total Public Works, Bengal	....	....	73,11,618	53,14,413	19,20,246	93,32,096	
For other Provinces ...	....	....	1,92,713	....	....	1,92,713	
For other Departments	....	....	50,960	....	....	50,960	
Grand Total ...	.....	....	75,55,491	.....	....	96,25,769	

N. B.—Expenditure, amounting to about Rs 80,000, incurred by Civil Officers has been included in the above Statement, the same having been passed through this Office Books.

Local.

Amalgamated District Roads' Fund.—The total of this Fund, which became available for distribution and expenditure in the year, was made up from the sources enumerated below—

From net Ferry Collections	Rs.	3,57,381
„ Tolls from Bars on District Roads ...	„	76,110
„ Balance of Convict Labour Fund, including that of Alipore Jail ...	„	3,29,114
„ Balance of Cattle Trespass Fund ...	„	75,972
Receipts from River Fisheries	„	36,906
„ „ Maldah Bazar Fund	„	684
„ „ Chittagong Chowk Bazar Fund	„	94
„ „ One per cent. Road Fund ...	„	5,097
„ „ Shahabad Road Cess Fund ...	„	11,482
Balance of the Fund for the improvement of Government Estates	„	56,873
Three per cent. of Land Revenue Collections in the temporarily-settled Estates ...	„	23,789
	„	9,76,502
Deduct amount of Deficits in certain Districts, as shown by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General of Bengal	„	12,690
		9,63,812
From net Balance of the Collections on the Nuddea Rivers and on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals for 1862-63	„	3,95,832
From private subscriptions for sanatory works in the Districts affected by epidemic fever	„	11,137
By grant from the Government of India of the unappropriated Balances of the Ferry Collections made prior to 1840	„	5,95,920
	„	19,66,701
Less deductions on account of some outstanding items adjusted in account	„	49,169
	„	19,17,532
By addition of unexpended Balances in hand of the local Officers in the beginning of the year from the Grants of the previous year	3,02,581	
By addition of Balance of the "General Fund" subordinate to the "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" which was not appropriated in the year	12,953	
		3,15,534
Total of the "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" for 1863-64 ...	Rs.	22,33,066

The allotments for expenditure in the year made from this total sum are given in the subjoined Abstract. The whole amount being first divided under the two heads of "Local Fund" and "General Fund," the former amounted to Rs. 11,72,037 after deducting Rs. 5,761 added to the latter, which, thus augmented, amounted to Rs. 10,61,029 :—

Divisions.	From Local Fund.*	From General Fund.*
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Calcutta	16,731	.....
Nuddea	1,98,320	5,47,022
Burdwan	1,82,559	1,29,588
Patna	2,78,768	40,000
Bhaugulpore	80,452	56,223
Rajshahye...	97,951	19,905
Dacca	60,893	45,444
Chittagong	96,993	.....
Assam	70,850	17,071
Chota Nagpore	35,216	.....
Cuttack	53,000	.....
Darjeeling...	301	.....
Total	11,72,037	8,55,256

This distribution left a balance available for requirements arising during the year, amounting to Rs. 2,05,773, under the head of "General Fund."

The expenditure from the "Local Funds" during the year, of which details have not been received as yet, has, as usual, been confined almost entirely to the maintenance and improvement of ordinary District and Station Roads and other local petty works. The expenditure from

* The sums in both these columns include the unexpended balances in hands of the Civil Officers.

the "General Fund" has been chiefly on the construction of new Railway Feeders, and of a few other important works.

The following exhibits the important new works provided for in the Sketch Estimates of the Commissioners on which the allotments were made:—

LOCAL FUNDS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Works.	Estimated Cost.
			Rs.
Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	Erection of a Fountain in the Eden Gardens	5,000
Nuddea ...	Jessore ...	Metalling the continuation of the Jessore and Singhea Road to Ufra ..	5,000
		Extension of the Chooadangah and Benudpore line of Road from the latter place to Mahomedpore ..	5,000
	24-Pergunnahs	Roads in continuation of the Bankipore and Oostee Road	13,000
		Satkhira and Busseerhaut Road	11,000
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Improvement to Road from Culna to Burdwan	7,200
		Improvement to Road from Sooree to Burdwan	6,000
		Improvement to Road from Burdwan to Midnapore	6,600
	Hooghly ...	Road from Tarkissur to Nalee Cool ...	15,912
Patna ...	Patna ...	Dawk Bungalow at Meetapore ...	6,661
	Behar ...	Earth work and metalling of the Road between Gya and Daoodnuggur ...	16,317
		Raising the Road from Gya to Nowadah	11,220
	Shahabad ...	Construction of a portion of Akbarpore and Juddoonauthpore Road along the left bank of the Soane River leading to Mirzapore and Central India	6,870
Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore ...	Improvements to the Monghyr and Colgong Road	12,137
Rajshahye ...	Moorshedabad ...	Completion of the Bhugwagolah and Moorchaghaut Road	5,000
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Metalling a portion of the Dacca Station Road	6,536
	Cachar ...	Completing Chutta Howhur Road ..	6,000
Chittagong ..	Tipperah ...	Excavating the Hazeegunge and Narainpore Canal	6,500
		Portion of Lucksham Road in this District	16,000
	Noakhally ...	Portion of the above Road in this District	8,000
		Deepening the Omrabad Khall from Attiabarree to the River Dacotia ...	11,773
Cuttack ...	Pooree ...	Road connecting the Towns of Khorda and Piplee	16,000

General Fund.

The Feeders to the lines of Railway in Bengal which have been carried on during the year from this Fund are mentioned in the Appendix K., and are defined therein by the letter F.

A separate Statement descriptive of these Feeders, showing the total work required on each, the estimated cost of each, and the proportion of work done on each up to the end of the year, is annexed at close of this Report. From this Statement it will be seen that 31 roads, aggregating 552¾ miles in length, have been in progress either as new roads or as being so thoroughly re-modelled, raised, and bridged as to bring them under that head.

Income Tax and other Funds.

The amount available from these sources for expenditure by the Officers of the Public Works Department, as shown in the 1st paragraph of this Report, was 23,83,000, which was made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Balance of first and second instalments of the one per cent. of the Income Tax ...	6,80,000
Amount of third instalment of the Income Tax	11,00,000
Estimated Gross Collections on the Calcutta Canals for 1863-64	2,38,000
Estimated Gross Collections on the Nuddea Rivers for 1863-64	1,41,000
Estimated amount of the Suburban Roads' Fund for 1863-64, *plus* the difference between it and the estimated expenditure on the Roads	1,05,000
Estimated Receipts from Ferry Collections by Department of Public Works... ...	60,000
Estimated amount under head of "Tuccavey"	59,000
Rs.	23,83,000

	Rs.
The grants made from these sources were for new works, *exclusive* of a sum of Rs. 6 lakh with which the Imperial Public Works were aided...	8,46,000
For repairs	3,80,000
And for Establishment	3,57,000

The new works for which grants were made out of the above sum of Rs. 8,46,000 for expenditure in the year are included in the Appendix K., where they are marked by the letter I.

These include an item of Rs. two lakhs in aid of the project for the supply of water to Calcutta, which is being matured by the Municipality.

Statement showing the Quantity of Work required, that executed up to
Railway Feeders

Number.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in Miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
1	Baroon Road ..	Baroon ...	Betiah Station ...	65	70,873	Dec. 1863
2	Shahabad Feeders.	Bickram ...	Doomrah Station	14	17,000	Nov. 1862
3		Gudhyney ..	Arrah Station ...	12	25,980	Jan. "
4	Sarun Feeder ..	Chuprah ...	Gobindgunge ...	49	92,671	July "
5	Muddehpoorah Feeder.	Ganges ..	Kissengunge ...	25	51,861	June 1863
6	Sooltangunge Feeders.	Sultangunge..	Arjusgunge ..	6½	30,395	April "
7	Rajshahye Feeder.	Jungipore ..	Mooradoi Station	15	43,538	Dec. 1860
8		Sootee ...	Pakour Station..	14	50,221	Jan. 1861
9	Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders.	Jenidah ..	Chooadangah ...	22	2,01,181	Dec. 1862
10		Kishnaghur ..	Bagoolah ...	11	1,24,505	July 1860
11		Meherpore ...	Chooadangah ..	17	1,35,261	Jan. 1864
12		Santipore ...	Ranaghat ..	93¾	90,568	Dec. 1860
13		Bongong ..	Chogdah ...	20	1,43,786	April 1861
14		Sooksangor ..	Ditto ...	5	34,234	Feb. 1863
15		Kotechandpore	Kissengunge ...	21	1,60,626	May 1861
16		Ditto ..	Kallygunge ...	8	61,433	Nov. 1863
17		Ghoseparah ..	Kanchraparah ...	3	23,418	Sep. 1862
18		Barrackpore ..	Ditto ..	15¼	1,27,249	Jan. "
19		Chundernagore	Augurparah ...	7	42,423	" 1864
20		Kopenessur ..	Beejpore ...	7	51,586	" "
21	Mutlah Feeders	Barripore ...	Chappahutty ...	4½	39,240	" 1862
22		Rajpore ..	Sonarpore ...	2	16,012	Feb. "
23		Komulgatchee	Sonarpore ...	2	13,156	" "
24		Sonamooky ..	Bissenpore ...	18	29,141	March "
27	East Indian Railway Feeders.	Ahmedpore ...	Laghatta ...	8½	15,150	June "
28		Moheswa ...	Andee ...	6	44,672	" "
29		Gooskurra ...	Dignuggur ...	5½	18,460	" "
30		Burdwan ..	Cutwa ...	36	37,000	" "
31		Mymaree ..	Jamulpore ...	12	34,688	April 1864
		Pandoosh ...	Culna ...	17	28,046	" "
		Mymaree ...	Satgatchoea ...	10	2,026	March "
				559¾		

30th April 1864, and that still remaining to be carried out on the several in Bengal.

TOTAL WORK REQUIRED ON EACH ROAD.				PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO DATE.			PROPORTION OF WORK STILL TO BE CARRIED OUT.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	REMARKS.
	BRIDGES.										
Earth-work.	In Number.	Running feet of water-way.	Metalling.	Earth-work.	Bridge-work.	Metalling.	Earth-work.	Bridge-work.	Metalling.		
220	21	145	Unmetalled.	·14	·0	·0	·86	1·	...	6,143	
78	5	129		1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	·0	16,981	Work completed.
48	14	524		1·	·4	·0	·0	·6	·0	21,021	Road open to traffic.
320	29	1,167		·9	·0	·0	·1	·1	·0	33,141	
142·8	1	100	..	1	·9	0	·0	·1	·0	46,249	Completed except Bridges.
44·5	1	320	..	8	0	·0	·2	1	·0	15,727	Earth-work nearly completed. Timber Bridge in progress.
38·5	24	278	3 5	1·	·98	66	·0	·02	33	40,251	
53 5	21	517	3·2	·99	·9	·6	01	·1	·4	44,260	
179	21	326	10·5	·56	·63	·0	·44	·37	1·	70,129	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1,32,766	Completed in November 1863 as a metalled and bridged Road.
89·5	13	118	10·75	·70	·05	·0	·30	·95	1·	31,338	
45	11	126	4 5	·9	·8	·6	·1	·2	·4	99,397	
96	40	148	9·5	1·	·9	·6	·0	·1	·4	1,46,340	
26	16	80	2 25	·8	3	·0	·2	·7	1·	31,177	
93	20	186	10	·9	·7	3	·1	·3	·7	1,48,679	
45	...	...	...	·9	·8	6	1	·2	·4	99,397	
2·5	7	35	1 25	1·	1·	·9	·0	·0	·1	23,222	
25	17	90	8·5	1·	1·	·7	·0	·0	·3	1,38,923	Large stock of metal in reserve for repairs.
37	1	5	8	·7	·0	·5	·3	1·	·5	26 224	
32 5	10	74	3 25	·3	·1	·1	·7	·9	9	11,496	
27·66	12	52	3 08	·1	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	22,000	
.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,241	Completed in August 1863 as raised, bridged, and metalled Roads.
.....	...	...	...	...	..	..	...		...	12,363	
58	26	160	3·33	·42	·42	·6	58	·58	·4	17,995	A revised Estimate is about to be submitted.
30	20	156	...	·6	·55	·0	·4	45	0	6,131	Metalling not estimated for.
29·87	4	128	2 5	...	...	...	1·	1·	1·	..	Work not yet commenced upon.
28·25	31	184	1·5	·2	·2	·0	·8	·8	1·	2,821	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	39,452	Items marked* are not known.
*	19	77	49·75	...	..	...	1·	1·	1·	2,400	Work not yet commenced upon.
18·75	25	282	45	...	...	...	1·	1·	1·	...	Ditto ditto.
1·71	19	129	...	...	...	...	1·	1·	...	452	Ditto ditto.

SECTION VII.—*Railway.*

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

At the close of last Official year the main line was open for public traffic from Howrah to Mogulserai, 533 miles, making, with the colliery and river branches, a total of 607¼ miles. On the 21st July, the Raneegunge Extension Line was opened to the Searsole collieries, a length of 1½ miles. The main line between Mogulserai and Mirzapore, 39¼ miles, was made available to the public, chiefly to facilitate the transport of cotton, on the 1st January; and on the 4th April the Railway was completed to the right bank of the Jumna at Allahabad, an additional length of 56¾ miles.

As a matter of convenience, the Lower Division of the open line, which extends from the Hooghly to the Jumna, is under the supervision of the Bengal Government, while the Upper Division, from Allahabad to Delhi, is controlled by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The mean length open on the Lower Division during the commercial year 1863 was 608¾ miles.

The number of passengers carried during that period was 27,27,620 against 21,00,658 during the previous year, and the merchandize carried 59,97,773 maunds against 47,23,291, and minerals 85,07,716 maunds against 61,71,008.

The increase represents the advantage accruing to the Province from the development of the Railway system.

The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 80,78,287, the working expenses amounted to Rs. 44,31,389, and the profits to Rs. 36,16,898. The approximate dividend, taking the cost of the line at Rs. 2,10,000 per mile, is 2·85 per cent.

The cotton traffic of the East India Railway received a sudden accession towards the end of the year 1863 owing to the increased demand and the facilities afforded for its transport by the opening of the Railway to Mirzapore. It was therefore deemed advisable to adjust the tariff with a view to compel the use of screw presses, and this measure has been attended with satisfactory results.

During the past year satisfactory progress has been made in completing the works required for the equipment of the single line, and representation has been made to the Supreme Government of the necessity for doubling the entire line from Calcutta to Allahabad in anticipation of the junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

A large staff of Railway Engineers, under the immediate direction of Mr. Power, the Chief Engineer, have been employed, during the cold season, on the surveys for the projected chord line in extension of the Raneegunge branch, and the Chief Engineer's Report is now under the consideration of Government.

The importance of developing the salt traffic by opening a direct Railway communication to the Howrah Bonded Salt Ware-houses has been fully recognised, and special action has been taken towards effecting this object as part of a comprehensive scheme to provide for the ultimate

terminal requirements of the East India Railway. Land for the formation of a Coal and Salt Depôt, for a branch line, and for important road diversions, is now in course of acquisition.

The line has been maintained during the past year on four out of six districts in Bengal, by contract, to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer.

The Company's Engineers are, however, directing their careful attention to this important branch of their duties, and greater economy may be expected in future should this work devolve upon them again.

Several designs for improved double tier third class carriages, and for adapting the old pattern to the wants of the various classes of the travelling public, have been brought forward. The Railway Companies in Bengal have been authorized to remove the raised seats from third class carriages to increase their carrying capacity, an intermediate class at a fare of 4½ pie per mile in the old pattern vehicles being provided for people willing to pay for better accommodation.

This measure will shortly be tried as an experiment on the East India Railway between Calcutta and Raneegunge.

During the past year the system of management of the East India Railway has been greatly improved and the Indian accounts brought up to date. Provision has been made for the systematic check and speedy audit of monthly accounts, and the concentration of the management, the accounts, and the audit of the entire line in Calcutta will shortly be effected.

These measures will, it is expected, lead to greater economy in management for the future.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

At the close of the Official year 1862-63 this line was open from Calcutta to Kooshtea, and the same length has been worked during the year now under review.

The mean length open during the commercial year 1863 was 110 miles.

The number of passengers carried during the period was 9,38,053, and merchandize 7,50,728 maunds, against 1,07,572 passengers and 32,122 maunds conveyed during the last quarter of the preceding year with an average open length of 77 miles. The minerals, including Railway materials, transported during 1863 amounted to 4,24,824 maunds.

The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 8,32,922, the working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,03,381, and the profits to Rs. 4,29,541. The approximate dividend, taking the cost of the line at Rs. 1,50,000 per mile, is 2·6 per cent.

Double tier third class carriages have been running for some months on this line; the experiment, however, does not meet with much favor, but the measures for adapting the old pattern carriage to the requirements of the public have already been attended with marked success.

Hitherto passenger carriages have been constructed strictly on the English model, though the classes of the community in this country are more numerous, and the habits of the labouring classes far more rude and simple.

Trains now run on this line with four classes of vehicles and four scales of fare, and it seems likely that the lowest class will gradually assume a position on Indian Railways analogous to that of the Parliamentary class on the English lines.

By judicious arrangements the Company have succeeded in fully establishing Kooshtea as a port of call for river steamers; but in December 1863, the main stream of the Ganges having receded from the Station, it was found necessary to lay a temporary line to the Gorai River, a distance of 2½ miles. This line is only required in the dry season.

The works necessary for the equipment of the single line have been completed with some trifling exceptions, and the Contractors, Messrs. Brassy, Paxton, and Wythes, received their final certificate on the 14th April 1864.

The completion of the Locomotive Workshops is, however, delayed for want of iron-roofing ordered through the Board of Directors in England. The want of these shops makes it both difficult and expensive to maintain the rolling stock.

During the greater part of the past year the Permanent Way was maintained by contract to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer, but this work has since been taken up by the Company's Officers with more economical results.

In the month of January, the Indian Branch Railway Company made definite proposals for the construction of a Light Railway in extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Ranaghat *viâ* Bhugwangolah to the Ganges, opposite Burgatchee, with branches through Dinagepore to the foot of the Darjeeling hills and to Bugwah on the Berhampooter River. Against this project the Eastern Bengal Railway Company have entered a protest on the ground that their Company has a prior claim to such concession as the Government may be prepared to give for an extension to Derjeeling.

The Officers of the Company are now exploring the route from Kooshtea, and a consideration of the relative advantages of the alternative lines will not be much longer postponed.

The energetic Officers of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company have also undertaken an exploration of the country towards Jessore, and a sketch survey for a branch line, with statistics of probable traffic, will shortly be laid before Government.

The affairs of this Company in India are in excellent order, and the establishments generally moderate.

The attention of the Board of Directors has been called to the necessity for instituting an independent audit of the Indian accounts in the interests of the Shareholders.

Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company.

On the 15th May 1863, the commencement of the Official year under review, the entire line to Canning was made available for public traffic.

The mean length open for traffic during the commercial year 1863 was 23¼ miles; 2,29,546 passengers of all classes were carried against 1,51,581 in the preceding year, and 87,188 maunds of merchandize against 11,567, and 6,186 maunds of minerals against 72,032 maunds.

The gross earnings of the Railway amounted to Rs. 46,805, and the working expenses to Rs. 61,714, showing a deficit to debit of revenue of 14,909 Rupees.

The works necessary for the equipment of the single line are nearly complete, the terminal buildings being of a temporary character only.

It is expected that the opening of the Railway will facilitate the operations of the Canning Municipality, but its financial success is entirely dependent on the completion of the Town and the development of its trade.

On the 20th July 1863 the Company made definite proposals for the construction, with unguaranteed capital, of a branch line from Sonapore to Bistopore in the rice districts, with a possible future extension to Culpee. A Commission has been appointed, under Act XXII. of 1863, to consider and report on these proposals.

During the past year the management of the line has been placed on a footing satisfactory to Government, and the Indian accounts have been brought up to date.

The attention of the Board of Directors has been called to the necessity for instituting an independent audit of the Indian accounts in the interests of the Shareholders.

Indian Branch Railway Company.

On the 21st December 1863 this Company's line from the Nulhattee Station of the East India Railway to Azimgunge, 27¼ miles, was provisionally opened for public traffic.

This line, which has been constructed without a guarantee, is the pioneer of Light Railways in India. Its construction is slight and the rolling stock experimental, but it has fulfilled the conditions of the contract, and the traffic has been conducted satisfactorily.

Section VIII.—*Marine.*

Abolition of the Office of Controller of Marine Affairs

Under the orders of the Government of India, the appointment of Controller of Marine Affairs has been abolished, and the duties of the Office transferred to the Master Attendant.

The Pilot Service.

The Pilot Service is now almost entirely a free one, and has been working in a very satisfactory manner. The actual strength of the service as it stood at the close of the year is noted on the margin. The number of Pilots on the Free List was 66, the number of Licensed Pilots 31, and the number of Licensed Leadsmen 20, which, exclusive of the Leadsmen, gives a total of 97 Running Officers, most of whom are capable of piloting vessels of any draught or tonnage. The number of Officers still on the Salaried List was 39, but of these 13 only were running as Pilots, the rest being employed in other capacities.

Branch Pilots	... 12
Masters	... 40
Mates	... 32
Acting Senior 2nd Mates	... 12
Acting Junior 2nd Mates	... 2
Volunteers	... 7
On active service	... 105
On leave	... 20
	125

Groundings

The number of vessels which grounded was 14. In one of these cases the vessel was totally lost, but the Pilot, after being tried by a Marine Court, was acquitted. The other cases were tried by a Committee of Enquiry, and in two of them the Pilots were found guilty and punished, while in the rest the groundings were pronounced to have been purely accidental.

Collisions.

The number of collisions in Pilots' Water was 12, none of which were of a serious character. But there were five collisions in Port, for three of which the Officers of the Harbour Master's Department were reprimanded.

Marine Court.

The constitution of the Marine Court has been re-modelled during the year, and, instead of the Judge being chosen out of the legal profession, Captain Howe has been appointed Judge. But there was only one case brought before the Court, and in that, as already stated, the Pilot was acquitted.

River Survey.

The state of the River was, on the whole, more satisfactory than in the previous year. From Calcuttta to Nynan there has been little or no change; while in the James' and Mary's Channels the changes have been less extensive than before, and the Eastern Channel remains in very good order. The Rungafulla has, as usual, been shifting; but it nevertheless is in a better state than it was in the preceding year, while below it to Saugor there has been a great improvement owing to the successful use of the rakes employed for clearing out the passages. From Saugor to the sea there is a better Channel now than was ever known before.

Pilot Brigs, Light Vessels, &c.

The Pilot Brigs and the Light and Surveying Vessels are for the most part in good order. The Steamer *Celerity* was constantly employed in taking Pilots to their stations, and in relieving and taking stores to the Light Vessels and Light Houses.

Light Houses.

All the Light Houses were visited during the year and reported to be well maintained.

Measures taken for the improvement of the Floating Lights at the entrance of the Hooghly River

In the month of November last the Lieutenant Governor received a requisition signed by several Commanders of Steamers frequenting this Port, in which the attention of the Marine Authorities was drawn to the insufficiency of the Floating Lights placed at the entrance of the Hooghly River. The Lieutenant Governor, on receipt of this, at once appointed a Committee, consisting of the President of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Maitland) as President, and Captain Paterson, Acting Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and Captain Howe, Superintendent of the Government Dock Yard, Kidderpore, as Members, to consider and report on the state of the several Lights with a view to their improvement. The recommendations made by the Committee were briefly to the effect that better Lights than those used at present should be fitted to the Light Vessels at the four stations off the Sandheads, *viz.*, the Ridge, Eastern Channel, Lower Gasper, and Mutlah; that a new Lantern should be placed at the False Point Light House to show a flashing white light of the most brilliant power; and that Colza Oil should be substituted for the Cocoanut Oil now in use. The first and third of these suggestions have been approved, and an Indent

sent to the Home Authorities to supply the necessary Lanterns, Colza Oil, and Wicks from England. The second suggestion has not been acted upon, as the Master Attendant reported it to be unnecessary.

Houses of Refuge.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Soonderbuns were examined and replenished with provisions and water.

Transactions in the Harbour Master's Department.

In the Harbour Master's Department the number of vessels hauled in and out of moorings was 2,847, the number hauled in and out of dock 357, and the number removed from one place to another 2,375.

Moorings in the Port.

The number of fixed and swinging Moorings is 186, or one less than in the preceding year, two having been removed to give more room to the Railway Steamers, and a new one laid down.

Boats and Bholeahs of the Master Attendant's Department.

The Boats and Bholeahs of the Master Attendant's Department were all of them actively employed during the year. The earnings of the Government Tank Boat amounted to Rs. 3,033-2-10, while the expenses incurred on account of it were Rs. 1,879-1.

Wreck and Anchor Boats.

The number of Wreck and Anchor Boats was three, the same as in the previous year, and they were all in good order. The earnings from the recovery of anchors and wrecked property amounted to Rs. 36,579-15-5, while the disbursements on account of the Anchor Establishment were estimated at Rs. 10,728.

Shipping Office.

The number of seamen of all nations shipped through the Shipping Office was 15,165, and the number discharged 15,874. The number of ships that resorted to the Office was 719. The actual income of the Office was Rs. 26,409-12-7, and the expenditure Rs. 21,092-15, leaving a balance in favor of the Office of Rs. 5,316-13-7.

Measures taken for the prevention and suppression of fires among the Shipping.

Members.
S. Wauchope, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, President.
W. Maitland, Esq, President, Chamber of Commerce ..
J. A. Crawford, Esq, Collector of Customs ... .
Captain J. Reddie, Master Attendant ... ...

Several fires having occurred among the Shipping in the Port of Calcutta, a Committee was appointed, consisting of the gentlemen named on the margin, to consider and report on the best means of preventing and extinguishing fires on the river and of protecting the neighbouring Shipping in case of their occurrence. The Committee submitted their Report on the 27th of February last, and proposed primarily the rigid enforcement of a set of Rules for regulating the use of fires and lights on board the ships in Port. Such of these Rules as could be enforced at once under the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855 have been, with the sanction of the Government of India, ordered to be added to the Port Rules; but there were others which could not be carried out under the Law, and for enforcing these the preliminary steps have been taken to introduce a Bill in the local Legislative Council, which will also provide for investing the Master Attendant with power to compel all Ships

in Port to render assistance to a burning vessel, and for giving effect to a proposal of the Chamber of Commerce that the use of Benzole and Kerosine Oils should be placed under stringent rules. The Committee also proposed that a Floating Steam Fire Engine should be kept up, and measures were being taken for making the Steam Boat *Jumna* available for this porpose. Of the rest of the suggestions made by the Committee the most important has reference to the construction of Wet Docks, and is under consideration in the Public Works Department.

Hooghly River Trust.

In the Report for the previous year it was observed that measures for the improvement of the Strand Bank were in abeyance pending the formation of a Board of Trust. The scheme at first only contemplated a Trust for the management of the Strand and River Bank between the Lock of the Circular Canal and Tolly's Nullah; but subsequently the Government of India directed the preparation of a draft Bill constituting a Trust for the whole Port of Calcutta, including the Hooghly and its banks up to the Sandheads; the Trust to undertake the charge of the Moorings, Lights, and Pilotage, the construction of works of improvement, and the levy of Port Dues under proper restrictions as to facilities for shipping. The Chamber of Commerce were in favor of the measure, which would place under the Trustees the entire River Establishment in every Department now under the Government. But the Master Attendant, having regard to the peculiar character of the Hooghly, its banks, bed, and currents, was averse to the adoption of a scheme on the principles, and to the extent proposed, without a trial of the working of the more limited plan first contemplated.

A consideration of the important points involved in the measure, and of the effects likely to result from a complete change of the management of the River and Port, rendered it impossible to bring in a Bill at the last meeting of the Lieutenant Governor's Council. A Bill will, however, be presented to the Council during the current year.

The Port of Mutlah.

The appointment of a Port Master in Mutlah was noticed in last year's Report. The number of ships which visited the Port during the year under review was eleven, and all of them consigned to one Firm, *viz.*, that of Messrs. John Borrodaile and Co. One of these vessels, the *Essex*, was lost on her way out, and the Pilot was dismissed. The Establishment kept up in the Port comprises one Light Vessel, one Pilot Vessel, one Buoy Vessel, and one Receiving Vessel, with a full complement of Pilots.

SECTION IX.—*Miscellaneous.*

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to the Colonies, &c.

Seventeen ships with emigrants were dispatched to the Colonies, &c, during the period under review, *viz.*, six to Mauritius with 1,822 emigrants, one to Réunion with 291 emigrants, seven to British Guiana with 2,643 emigrants, and three to Trinidad with 1,433 emigrants, the total number of emigrants dispatched amounting to 6,189 persons.

	Departure.	Return.
1858-59 ...	26,672	5,626
1859-60 ...	28,312	,226
1860-61 ...	14,533	1,778
1861-62 ...	22,600	1,710
1862-63 ...	7,825	2,212
1863-64 ..	6,189	2,148

The number of emigrants who returned to the Presidency during the year was 2,148. A Comparative Statement on the margin exhibits the departure and return of emigrants for the last six years.

The proportion of females dispatched to the different Colonies during the year is given on the margin. The deficiency in the proportion sent to Trinidad arose from an incorrect method of computation adopted by the Trinidad Agent, who assumed each girl as equal to a female adult. All the Emigration Agents urged also that they experienced the greatest difficulty in procuring the required percentage of females.

Mauritius ...	29·59
Reunion ...	27·05
British Guiana ...	25·54
Trinidad ..	23 24

There was no emigration at all to Jamaica during the year, and, as stated already, one shipment only to Réunion. Antigua forwarded a requisition for 800 Coolies, and St. Croix for 400 Coolies, but both those orders were countermanded before any action could be taken upon them.

The average mortality amongst Coolies proceeding to Mauritius and Réunion was 1·60 per cent., and amongst those returning from Mauritius 0·60 per cent. The Mortality Reports from the West Indies had not all come in at the close of the year.

Emigration to Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The measures taken during the preceding year for carrying out the provisions of the Act for the transport of labourers to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet were noticed in the last Administration Report. Among the further measures which have been taken to the same end during the year under review may be noticed (1st), the passing of a set of Rules for the management of the several Labour Depôts, and the adoption of certain forms for regulating the transport of labourers; (2nd), the addition of the places named on the margin to those already selected as places for disembarkation; and (3rd), the fixing of the deck space to be allowed to each adult labourer on board Steamers and Flats at 12 superficial feet from February to October, and at 10 superficial feet from November to January, equal space being allowed to two under the age of ten years.

In Assam.	*In Sylhet.*
Bishnath	Kurreemgunge Bazar.
Nazeerah	Phonchoogunge.
In Cachar.	Chattuck.
Buddenpore.	
Silchar.	
Panchgaon.	
Kateegorah.	

From reports received by the Lieutenant Governor there can be no doubt that the condition of these Coolie emigrants has been very greatly improved since the passing of the Act in question. It is, however, still very far from satisfactory. The mortality among emigrants to Cachar during the year has been over 3 per cent., and in one voyage which the *Agra* made to Assam the mortality among the emigrants was as much as 11 per cent. Such a rate in a voyage of such a short duration pointed clearly either to gross mismanagement in the selection of the labourers and the provision made for them before embarkation, or else to

terrible neglect in the arrangements made for their voyage. Complaints have also been received as to the habitual misunderstanding of their prospects under which labourers arrive at their destination, and of the wretched lot of those who, unable to work, take their discharge after their arrival; it is also supposed that crimping and false personation are still made use of by the Agents of Contractors to some extent; and the separation of families of labourers after their arrival at their destination, and the difficulty of supplying them while on the voyage with proper Medical attendance, have also been made the subject of representation to Government.

A Committee, consisting of Mr. H. Cockerell, Dr. Payne, Dr. Barry, and Captain Eales, was accordingly appointed in January last, (primarily in reference to the heavy mortality on board the Steamer *Agra* in the trip above referred to,) to report on the whole subject of the state of Coolie emigration to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet. They were requested at the same to furnish, for the Lieutenant Governor's approval, a complete set of Rules for the control and inspection of Depôts, for the proper supply, both in Depôt and on the voyage, of a sufficiency of food and clothing to the Coolies, for the rejection and return of the unfit and invalids among them before embarkation, for the efficiency of the Hospital and sanitary arrangements of the vessels in which they proceed, for a proper supply also of Medical stores and comforts, and for provision on board of due Medical attendance. The result of the Committee's enquiry had not, when the year closed, been submitted to the Lieutenant Governor.

Proposed extension of the Labour Transport Act to Akyab.

During the year under review a proposal was also considered, in connection with requisitions for labour received from Akyab, to extend the provisions of the Labour Transport Act to that place, and this question was pending the consideration of the Government of India at the close of the year.

Medical.

Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

The number of Intern Patients in the Medical College Hospital during the year was 5,296, of whom 2,369 were Christians and 2,927 Natives. During the preceding year the total number of Intern Patients was 4,885.

The percentage of deaths among the European Patients was 9·20, and among the Native Patients 26·78, the high rate of mortality among the latter being attributed to the admission of a large number of moribund cases.

The number of applicants for relief at the Male Out-door Dispensary was 17,746, to 25,815 in the preceding year; and the number at the Out-door Dispensary for women and children 12,744, to 10,137 in the preceding year.

In-Patients	5,296
Out-Patients Male .	17,746
Out-Patients Female, &c.	12,744
	35,786

The aggregate number of Patients treated in the Hospital, exclusive of those treated in the Eye Infirmary, was therefore 35,786.

The number of important Surgical operations performed during the year was 175 to 198 in the previous year, and the number of deaths 28 against 35, the percentage being 16·0 to 17·69 of the previous year.

The number of women and children treated in the Midwifery Wards was 1,017, and the number of deaths 34. The number of women confined in these wards was 201 against 169 in the preceding year.

The number of patients treated at the Dental Dispensary was 1,121.

Several improvements were carried out during the year in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hospital with a view to improve its sanitary condition, and certain others were proposed by the College Authorities and sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor after the close of the year. The most important of these latter are (*1st*) the removal of a block of buildings in the south-west corner of the Hospital, for the purpose of abating the nuisance caused by an unwholesome and offensive drain which borders them; (*2nd*) the demolition of an offensive privy in the south of the building, which is now used by the Hospital Servants, and the affixing of well-constructed self-closing doors to the other privies; and (*3rd*) the covering of the terrace floor of the great Council Room Ward, in which the most important Surgical operations are performed, with asphalt, as from the absorptive nature of its present materials the floor cannot be kept properly clean.

Calcutta Eye Infirmary.

The number of patients treated in the Eye Infirmary during the year was 3,786, and consist of 545 in-door patients and 3,241 out-door patients. Of the total number 2,822 were cured, and 818 partially relieved.

The number of operations for cataract was 82, and the results were 46 cures, 21 partial cures, and 15 failures, the percentage of cures amounting to 53·01, in addition to which one-fourth of the whole number obtained relief from the operation.

The total expenditure of the Institution amounted to Rs. 16,434-0-3.

Calcutta Native Hospital and its Dependencies.

In-door patients ...	...	1,099
Out-door patients	...	1,45,618
		1,46,717

The total number of persons to whom Medical and Chirurgical aid was afforded in the Native Hospital during the year is noted on the margin. The number in the preceding year was 1,52,713, which shows a decrease in the number of applicants for relief during the year under review to the extent of 5,996 patients.

Of the 1,099 in-door patients treated during the year 766 were cured, 99 relieved, 190 died, and 44 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The daily average of out-door patients was 399 against 415½ of the previous year, while the total average of sick, 459½ a day, was nearly 16 less than the same average in the preceding year.

The total number of Surgical operations performed was 73[illegible] against 791 of the previous year. The number of important Surgical operations in the year under review was 72, of which 17 terminated fatally, 49 were cured, and 6 relieved.

Besides the number of patients treated in the parent Institution, 90,065 patients were treated in the Branch Dispensary in Park

Street, 68,683 in the Gurranhatta Dispensary, and 74,825 in the Chitpore Dispensary. The daily average of sick in each of these Dispensaries was 246,188 and 205 respectively.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of the Native Hospital, including its Dependencies, amounted to Rs. 54,235-3-2. The annual Government donation to the Institution amounts to Rs. 23,708.

Lunatic Asylums.

Seventy-nine male and 31 female patients were treated in the Asylum for European insanes at Bhowanipore during the year. Of the total number, 110, 7 were cured and discharged, 3 transferred to their friends in an improved condition, 56 sent to Europe, 3 died, and 41 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The Statement below exhibits the number of patients treated in the four Lunatic Asylums for Natives, together with the proportion of deaths and cures. In the Dullunda Asylum there was a decrease of 16 in the admissions as compared with the Returns of the previous year, but in the Mofussil Asylums the admissions had increased by 54, or more than 25 per cent. The percentage of cures, inclusive of the cases in which the patients were transferred to their friends was 21·94, and that of deaths 9·09. In the preceding year the percentage of cures was 21·45 and of mortality 11·2 so that the results of the year under review were favorable in every respect.

Name of Asylum.	Number of Patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to their friends.	Died.	Remaining under treatment at the close of the year.
Dullunda ...	229	21	9	29	170
Moydapore ...	62	22	1	2	37
Patna	157	38	5	21	93
Dacca	322	55	18	18	231
	770	136	33	70	531

The forms of insanity under which the patients treated in the Native Asylums suffered are classified on the margin. The causes of the malady were unknown in so many as 354 cases. Out of the remaining 416 cases insanity was attributed to intoxicating drugs and liquors in 313 cases, or upwards of 75 per cent; to moral causes, principally grief on account of loss of relations and property, in 65 cases; and to hereditary tendency in 24 cases.

Moral insanity	14
Monomania	23
Mania, Acute...	155
„ Chronic	307
„ Recurrent	91
Melancholia	8
Dementia (from protracted mania)	166
Dementia Congenital	1
Amentia	10
	770

It is satisfactory to observe that the Superintendents have all been able to employ a large proportion of their patients on work of some description or other. The average daily number of lunatics in the Asylums was 526·75, while the number employed was 450. The total realized profits of lunatic labour amounted to Rs.6,889-1-3 to which is to be added Rs. 2,074-5 on account of the estimated value of labour for which no payment is made in cash, the aggregate amounting to Rs. 8,963-6-3.

Name of Asylum.	Realized profits of lunatic labour.			Estimated Value of labour not paid for in Cash.		
	Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P.
Dullunda	2,932	3	5	681	0	0
Moydapore.	459	10	1	158	0	0
Patna ..	584	1	0	154	8	0
Dacca ...	2,913	2	9	1,080	13	0
	6,889	1	3	2,074	5	0

Measures have been taken for the erection of a new Asylum in the place of the present building at Moydapore, which is quite unsuitable for a Lunatic Asylum.

The attention of Magistrates has been drawn to the necessity of stating clearly in every case the symptoms which may lead them to adjudge a person insane; they have also been directed to see that the Police attend carefully to the provisions of Section 5, Act XXXVI. of 1858, which makes it incumbent on them to report every case of neglect or cruel treatment of lunatics whether by their relatives or others.

Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries. Vaccination Return for 1863.

In the Appendix will be found a Statement (L. 1) exhibiting the number of patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, and another (L. 2) containing statistics of vaccination for the year 1863.

Extension of vaccination in Darjeeling.

A Vaccine Establishment was sanctioned during the year, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 210 per mensem, for the extension of vaccination to the Station and District of Darjeeling. The mortality from small-pox in the district had been very great for some time past. In the year 1862 no less than forty persons died in one village only from this disease, and at times its ravages were so great as to interfere seriously with the operation of the Tea Planters and the Officers of the Public Works Department. The cause of this extreme severity of the disease was traced to the number of itinerant inoculators from the neighbouring territory of Nepal, who carried on their profession in the Darjeeling District, and who could not be materially checked by the Law. From the great mortality that followed their operations, it is supposed that there has arisen a growing inclination on the part of the people to avail themselves of vaccination. The Lieutenant Governor considered it very desirable to take advantage of this disposition to substitute vaccination for inoculation throughout Darjeeling, and a special Sub-Assistant Surgeon and ten Vaccinators have consequently been appointed to the work.

The Epidemic Fever in Bengal.

Already in the Annual Reports of the two last years the Lieutenant Governor has had to notice the devastations caused by the Epidemic Fever in the Nuddea and Burdwan Divisions, and in last year's Report the

measures which were taken to check its ravages were briefly adverted to. These measures consisted chiefly in clearing away dense jungle and filling up the holes full of dirty and stagnant water, which are always found in and around a Bengallee village. It was obvious that the beneficial effect of these measures must depend greatly on the completeness with which they were carried out, and unfortunately it was not possible in many places to carry out even these simple sanitary measures with proper completeness. The early advent of the rainy season, the insufficiency of the agency that could be employed, the inadequacy of the funds that could be made available, were all obstacles in the way of an effectual sanitary reform; but before all these, the cause which contributed mainly to the ill-success of the measures undertaken was the want of willing co-operation on the part of the people and their Zemindars, and this again was owing to their inability to understand that a comparatively new visitation like the Epidemic could be in any way connected with the unwholesome state of the villages, which was assuredly no new thing.

The Reports of the Commissioners of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions and that of Dr. Elliot showed conclusively that while the beneficial effects of the sanitary measures throughout the affected districts had been much less than had been hoped and expected, yet, wherever these measures had been carried out with tolerable efficiency, they had greatly mitigated the intensity of the scourge, and their success had been everywhere in proportion to their completeness. It became apparent, however, that these measures were insufficient to cope with the disease, (which this year, besides renewing its attacks on the villages which had formerly suffered from it, began also to spread in a northerly and westerly direction,) that though they might, and did undoubtedly mitigate the severity of the fever, they could not remove it, and that the immediate cause of the visitation had still to be ascertained.

The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, acting on the experience already obtained, directed the attention of Magistrates to such measures as the rooting up of low jungle, the burning of superfluous branches when cut down, the clearance of drainage channels, the purification of tanks, and the general abatement of nuisances; and to effect these improvements a sum equivalent to whatever sum should be raised by public subscription was offered by Government, and the co-operation of the British Indian Association was invited. To this the Lieutenant Governor added a suggestion for obviating the notorious dampness of the affected villages by building houses on piles, as is done in Burmah and by the races on the eastern boundary of Bengal.

The Association withheld their co-operation, deeming the clearance of jungle unnecessary, as it was not proved to be the primary cause of the Epidemic, and urging that sanitary measures were misunderstood and disliked by the people.

In the mean time the Lieutenant Governor, with a view to obtaining a clearer insight than the previous Reports had given into the proximate causes of the mortality, and into the possibility not only of checking it, but of altogether preventing its ravages, appointed a Commission consisting of Dr. J. Anderson as President, and Dr. Palmer, Dr. Elliot, Mr. MacNeile, and Baboo Degumber Mitter as Members, to visit the affected districts, and, after paying attention to

certain special points, to report on the causes and nature of the disease, and the best methods of checking and removing it. Their Report, which was received shortly before the close of the official year, contains a full and complete account of the nature, history, and probable causes of the disease, and offers some valuable suggestions for dealing with it.

The Report shows that the Epidemic is, as was described by Dr. Elliot last year, a congestive remittent fever, running its course to a fatal termination usually with great rapidity, and where not at once fatal, leaving the patient so shattered as to be generally unable to resist a recurrence of the attack. So fatal has it been that the Commission have arrived at the conclusion that no less than 30 per cent. of the whole population of the affected area have been carried off by it.

The fever is said to differ little, if at all, from the fevers which have from time to time been known to occur in Rungpore, Jessore, Purneah, and the eastern districts of Bengal; but in Nuddea and Burdwan the fever, in its fatal and virulent form, was entirely a new phenomenon.

The Commission came to the conclusion that the miasm, which is the immediate cause of the disease, was the result of great dampness of the earth's surface, and that this damp has been intensified to an unusual degree of late years owing to the fact that there has been a gradual filling up of *beels* by the deposit brought in from rivers, and that this again has been supplemented by a gradual, but continuous, rise in the level of the river bed itself, thus causing a general derangement of levels so as seriously to affect the natural drainage of the country. It appears from a note added by Baboo Degumber Mitter, the Native Member of the Commission, that the natural surface drainage is from the high banks of the river inwards, in the first instance into paddy fields, thence into beels, and thence into khals which empty themselves only when the river has fallen. From this it is argued that the construction of Railways and roads running parallel to the river, and consequently across the natural surface drainage of the country, has, notwithstanding the supply of bridges and culverts wherever there was any visible volume of water to be dealt with, nevertheless greatly interfered with the natural method of getting rid of the surface water of the country, and that this cause, combined with the gradual rise in the river bed and consequent silting up of the mouths of khals and nullahs, has given rise to the excessive dampness of the earth's surface in the affected districts.

The Committee, while adverting to damp, caused by defective drainage, as the main cause of the disease, pointed also to the defective sanitary state of the villages as palpably an aggravating cause. The miasm is generated undoubtedly by damp, and this damp is obviously intensified by the existence of the numerous stagnant pools of water, the drying up of which during the hot season offers the most favorable possible condition for the production of malaria. Again, the circumstances under which miasm is most surely dissipated and rendered innocuous are free ventilation and complete access of the sun's rays to the surface of the soil. In a Bengallee village the thick growth of jungle and brushwood not only prevents the free passage of air, but also intercepts the sun's rays from the surface of the soil. In addition to these the Report pointed to certain predisposing causes, such as foul air, foul water, and unwholesome diet.

The remedies proposed are first, an improved system of drainage throughout the country. As subsidiary to this the Commission suggested the deepening of old nullahs and khals, wherever possible, and the removal of all absolute obstructions to their course, thus converting them into large efficient surface drains, as the basis of an improved system of drainage. With this the Committee recommended the construction, in particular villages, of open waterways, so arranged that the surface water within the village should be carried by them directly to any neighbouring khal or beel that may be available, or else to any low pools or tanks outside and away from the village.

To modify the ill effects of malaria the Committee suggested the burning of weeds, dried grass, and jungle in the villages, especially at night time.

The Committee again urge the filling up the small and filthy holes and clearing the larger pools and tanks in the villages, and the removal of low brushwood and the thick accumulations of fallen leaves and branches. They add that steps should be taken for a supply of pure drinking water by reserving certain tanks under the charge of the Police for drinking water only, and by the erection, if possible, of public filters. They insist very strongly on the necessity of stringent measures being taken in all larger villages for the proper disposal of dead bodies.

To these suggestions the Committee add some remarks regarding the practices of uneducated medicine vendors, who go about the villages making money out of the ignorance of the people by the sale of drugs of the nature of which they equally are ignorant, and doing incalculable mischief. They suggest as a subject for consideration whether a system of registering all qualified practitioners might not check this evil, and they recommended a staff of good Native Doctors being attached to different circles of the affected districts.

The Report was still, at the close of the year, under the Lieutenant Governor's consideration in the Public Works Department.

Calcutta Municipality.

Working of the new Corporation.

Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863, by which the Municipal Government of the Town is vested in a Corporation under the title of "the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta," came into operation from the 1st of July 1863, on which date the Chairman of the Justices assumed charge of the affairs of the Town on behalf of the Corporation. The Corporation consists of two classes, *viz.*, the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, who are, with few exceptions, gentlemen holding independent positions, and the Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident within the Town, who are, for the most part, servants of Government.

The first Meeting of the Justices was held on the 6th July, and, in addition to the Quarterly Ordinary Meetings prescribed by the Act, several Special Meetings were held within the six months ending on the 31st December last, which period is embraced in this review. The most important of the measures carried out in these Meetings were (1) the re-orgnization of the several Municipal Establishments; (2) the settlement of the rates at which the taxes leviable under the Act are to be assessed,

and the Licenses required to be granted issued; (3) the appointment of Committees for attending to the work of the several Municipal Departments; and (4) the consideration of the Estimates of income and expenditure for the half-year under review and the following year. The percentage at which the house rate was to be levied was fixed at 10 per cent., or the maximum leviable under the Act, and the rate upon lands unoccupied by buildings and upon native huts was fixed at 4 cent.

The receipts of the year from every source of Municipal Revenue amounted to Rs. 6,21,410-3-1, as noted on the margin. The total disbursements, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 5,08,304-11-6,* leaving a balance of Rs. 1,13,105-7-7, the whole of which, however, will not be available for the purposes of the following year, because the cost of certain works provided for in the Estimates of the half-year under review, but which were not carried out within that period, will have to be met from the balance above shown, which will reduce the net balance to Rs. 33,949.

Income and Expenditure of the year.

	Rs.	As	P.
House and Lighting Taxes ..	3,14,170	5	0
Carriage and House Tax (outstanding balances)	22,887	4	0
Carriage and Horse Licences ...	50,855	0	0
Hackery Tax	5,802	12	0
Fees for Licences on Professions, Trades, &c.	95,600	8	0
Fines, &c.	5,061	2	6
Balance of the preceding half-year	21,370	7	11
Proceeds of Government Securities sold	8,232	14	1
Interest on Government Securities	1,313	3	4
Outstanding advances	90,535	12	0
Derived from other sources ...	5,080	14	3
	6 21,410	3	1
Establishments	54,419	10	11
Office Rents, Taxes, Commissions, and other contingencies ...	34,353	13	9
Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes	2,690	13	8
Expended on Roads	2,34,520	9	8
Ditto in Street improvement ...	2,138	2	3
Ditto in the Conservancy Department	1,09,834	8	9
Ditto on Water Engines and Aqueducts	36,121	7	2
Advances given	34,225	9	4
	5,08,304	11	6

City improvements.

The following Municipal improvements were effected during the half-year under review. Seven of the main thoroughfares of the Town were re-laid with stone, either wholly or in part, and an equal number re-laid with brick. Two hundred and seventy-two lanes and streets were partially repaired. The double stone tramway on the Strand Bank from the Custom House to the Railway Ghât, which was alluded to in last year's Report, was commenced upon, and it is intended to extend the line as far as the Mint. A sum of Rs. 11,529 was expended in the construction of foot-paths. The necessary masonry works were commenced at Niantolla Ghât for setting up the engine to be worked in that locality for supplying the Native part of the Town with water; and alterations and improvements were made in connection with the water-works at Chandpal Ghât, which are now in full working order.

Drainage.

The progress made in the drainage of the Town consists in the completion of the Dhurmtollah, Old Court House Street, Chowringhee, and North Road Entally Sewers, and also of a portion of the Free School Street and of the large out-fall Sewers. In addition to these works, workshops have been constructed at Kotrung on the river and at Balleaghatta near the canal, and also a temporary Pumping Station at Entally and new Cesspools at Palmer's Bridge.

Gas Lamps.

The additional number of Gas lamps fixed during the half-year under review was 51.

Measures taken for giving effect to the Hackney Carriage Act.

The passing of the Hackney Carriage Act has been noticed in its proper place in the Legislative Section. The Act came into operation from the 1st of March last, and to give effect to its provisions a Registering Officer was appointed under Section 2 and placed under the general supervision and control of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. To this Registering Officer has also been entrusted the duty of registering Passenger Boats in the Port under Section 22 of Act XLVIII. of 1860. The total number of Carriages and Palankeens registered up to the close of the year is noted in the margin. The sum realized by Registration Fees during the same period amounted to Rs. 5,758-4, and the fines for offences against the Act to Rs. 494-4. All penalties and fees leviable under the provisions of the Act are to be formed into a Fund to meet the expense of carrying out the Law.

1st Class Carriages	...	179
2nd Class ditto	...	1,008
3rd Class ditto	...	1,231
Palankeens ...	...	1,457
		3,875

The floating corpse and burning Ghât nuisances.

The practice of throwing dead bodies into the river in and near Calcutta is one which the Government has long desired to put a stop to. In 1854 an attempt was made to prevent it by legislation; but Mr. Moffatt Mills, then a Member of the Legislative Council, to whom the subject was referred, reported, after consultation with Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, that such a prohibition would be regarded as an interference with the religious observances of the Natives, and the idea of stopping the practice was consequently abandoned.

The Government was obliged to content itself with employing an establishment of boats and body-sweepers *(murdahfarrash)* under the Commissioner of Police for the purpose of sinking as many bodies as they could find floating on the Hooghly River opposite Calcutta. This arrangement was of necessity only partial in its operation, for numbers of floating bodies escaped the vigilance of the Police even within the limits of their jurisdiction; and both above and below the Town, as well as on the tidal creeks leading to the river, bodies both of men and animals continued to float up and down with every tide, repulsive to sight, smell and decency, and poisoning the air with unwholesome exhalations.

It was clear that the only effectual way of prohibiting this intolerable nuisance was to prevent people from throwing bodies of men and animals into the river or creeks either opposite Calcutta or within a certain distance of the Town. Before 1862 there was no Law under which this could be done; but the Penal Code, which came into operation

on the 1st January 1862, contained a Clause under which the practice might be dealt with as a common nuisance, and then the enforcement of the Law became a mere matter of time and expediency.

During 1862 and 1863 an Epidemic fever, which had for some time before prevailed in parts of the Districts of Baraset, Nuddea, and Hooghly, broke out with extraordinary violence and extended its ravages to within a few miles of Calcutta. Special measures had to be taken with a view to check the progress of the disease, and the matter attracted the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, insomuch that the attention of the Government of Bengal was called to the necessity of taking steps for the sanitary protection of the Cantonments of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore.

One of the consequences of this Epidemic was that the number of human bodies thrown into the river above Calcutta increased, so that those floating down to Calcutta, and brought back by the flood tide, were more than the Establishment employed for the purpose was able to sink. The men struck for higher wages. Other men of the same caste (and no one but a professional *murdahfarrash* would put his hand to the work) could not be found. The state of the river attracted the attention of the Government and of the public, and it was determined to take some action in the matter at once.

The principal source of the evil was traced to the burning places at Nimtolla Ghât and Cassey Mitter's Ghât, in the very thick and centre of the Native town, where it was usual for Hindoos to bring their dead for cremation, but where a larger proportion of the corpses, instead of being burnt, were either at once thrown into the river, or consigned for dissection to the Medical College Hospital, to be afterwards dealt with in the same way.

It seemed to the Lieutenant Governor that the opportunity might properly be taken to urge the Justices of Calcutta to get rid of this crying evil, and purge their city from an abominable nuisance which was confined to two Ghâts, which led to the still worse practice of casting dead bodies into the river, and which had for years past been the theme of constant complaint from those passing along the Strand Road, from the inhabitants of the vicinity, and from those having to transact business on bord ships in the port, or to pass up and down the river. In 1861 the nuisance of the burning Ghât at Nimtolla became so intolerable that on the representation of Dr. Duff and others, it was moved from the site it then occupied to one a little higher up the river and less obnoxious to public view from the land side.

It must be remembered that by the Act of the Bengal Council, No. VI. of 1863, the Municipal Government of the Town of Calcutta had been vested in a large body of Justices, selected from all classes of the community, and that it rested with them, with the sanction of the Government under Section 210 of the Act, to certify that these burning places were dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, and thereupon to close them.

The course, therefore, which the Lieutenant Governor deemed it proper to take on the occasion was absolutely to prohibit the practice of throwing bodies of men and animals into the river, a practice which could be prevented at once by Law; and a letter was addressed to the

Chairman of the Justices, requesting that the Justices would give their immediate attention to the necessity of putting a stop to the practice of burning the dead within the limits of the Town, or on the banks of the river, where the practice was a nuisance to a populous neighbourhood, and also to prevent the skinning of animals at Nimtolla Ghât or elsewhere. The Lieutenant Governor expressed a strong opinion as to the character and evil consequences of these nuisances, and added that the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs had been instructed to set apart some suitable place outside the Town and Suburbs for the cremation of the dead.

It has been represented that the Lieutenant Governor wished to put a stop generally to the practice of burning the bodies of Hindoos on the banks of the river and not only within the limits of Calcutta. To this it is a sufficient answer that the orders of Government were addressed to the Chairman of the Calcutta Justices, and that their jurisdiction does not extend beyond the limits of the Town. Moreover, it was intimated unofficially to the Justices that a place on the banks of Tolly's Nullah, which in Native estimation is the real course of the sacred Bhagiruttee, would be assigned for the purposes of a Burning Ghât.

It may be here stated that the privilege of burning their dead on the banks of the Ganges or Bhagiruttee is confined to that comparatively small number of Hindoos who reside within reach of its banks. Millions of Hindoos who have not this advantage burn their dead in the jungles, on the banks of tanks, or in any convenient place near at hand. The Hindoos of Orissa, many of whom reside in Calcutta, will not burn their dead, and being now prevented from throwing bodies into the river are obliged to bury them. The question was one which affected none but the Hindoo inhabitants of Calcutta, and to the good sense of their leading men, in consultation with their fellow Justices of other classes, was left the decision of the question, with an expression of the opinion of Government as to the method in which, on grounds of public health and decency, it ought to be decided.

The subject was first considered by a Committee of the Justices, who reported that, although the removal of the Burning Ghât at Nimtolla would be an improvement, yet that it should not be removed because its removal to Cassey Mitter's Ghât would be inconvenient to persons residing near the former place, and because it was not a nuisance. The Committee entirely approved of the removal of the Skinning Ghât, and of the prevention of the practice of throwing corpses into the river, and they recommended that the bodies of paupers should be burned at the expense of the Town. This Report was adopted by the Justices at a full Meeting, after a warm discussion, and by a very small majority; and they further resolved to appoint a special Committee to devise means for making the burning of dead bodies where the Ghâts now stand as unobjectionable as possible.

This result was reported to Government by the Chairman on the 7th March, and on the 16th the Justices were informed in reply that the Lieutenant Governor regarded the appointment of a Committee to mitigate the nuisance as a decidedly forward step, and hoped that the Committee's Report would enable the Justices to deal with the question of the Burning Ghâts in a more satisfactory way hereafter. The Lieutenant Governor entertains no doubt whatever that in the

course of a few years these standing nuisances will be removed by the spontaneous action of the Justices themselves, and that as the Native Justices have now unanimously condemned the practice of throwing corps into the river, a practice the proposed suppression of which ten years ago an eminent Hindoo gentleman declared would be regarded as a violation of the Hindoo religion, they will be equally unanimous in voting for the removal of the Burning Ghâts from the centre of the Town to some suitable place beyond the Suburbs, where cremation may be effected without violence to the feelings of the public, or injury to the health of the city.

Canning Town.

Measures taken for its improvement.

The condition and requirements of the projected Town of Canning on the Mutlah received considerable attention during the year. Considering the success of the Port of Mutlah to be of vital importance to the commerce of Bengal, the Government had already incurred a large expense in public works at Canning, and had also charged itself with the heavy annual cost of the Port Establishment, and the still heavier payment on account of the guaranteed interest on the capital of the Railway. In anticipation of the opening of the Railway, Act XXVI. of 1850 (which provides for the improvement of Towns) had been also extended to the Town in 1862, and Commissioners were appointed and Rules framed for carrying out the provisions of the Act. This was followed up during the year under review by the transfer in fee simple of the whole of the proprietary right of Government in lots 54 and 50 to the Municipal Commissioners, with a view to the rents derived therefrom and the sale proceeds of leases being expended for the benefit of the Town and Port. After this the Commissioners were further authorized to raise, on the security of these lands, debentures to the amount of 10 lakhs of Rupees, to be expended on drains, roads, tanks, and other preliminary works; and when it was found that these debentures were only very partially taken up, and the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners remained inadequate for the works intended to be undertaken, the Lieutenant Governor, towards the close of the year, recommended to the Government of India that money advances should be made by Government to the Municipality, to the extent of 4½ lakhs of Rupees, at 4 per cent. interest, as a loan for the improvement of the river bank, the digging of tanks, the construction and metalling of the roads, and the drainage of the Town, on the security of the Town revenues as now existing, and on the distinct understanding that the Government will expend no more public money on the Town and afford no further assistance in the way of loans.

Sanatarium, &c., at Shillong and Yeodo.

Further measures taken during the year under review.

It was noticed in last year's Report that the Lieutenant Governor had authorized the transfer of the Civil Station of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills from Cherra to Shillong, in the territory of the Rajah of Mobeem, and that the question of establishing a Sanatarium and a Military Cantonment in that locality awaited the decision of the Government of India.

Since then it has been decided that the Civil Station should be established, not at Shillong itself, but in the adjoining plateau of Yeodo, which is warmer than Shillong and better supplied with water; and the whole of the lands selected around both Shillong and Yeodo, including the space btween them, have been secured by purchase from the owners, with the consent of all parties concerned, and the transfer includes the quasi-sovereign rights of the Rajah of Moleem. The entire area taken measures, it is estimated, above 2,449 acres, the sum paid for it amounting to Rs. 8,325, exclusive of an annual payment of Rs. 108 for 680 acres not purchased outright. The land is now being accurately surveyed, and measures are being taken for the construction of the necessary Civil Buildings at Yeodo, and for opening out public roads, &c. Ground has also been reserved at Yeodo for a Military Cantonment, ample enough for accommodating one Native Battalion, a Battery of Artillery, and Barracks for convalescent European Troops; but no orders have yet been given for the construction of Military Buildings. The lands about Shillong have been reserved for the occupation of persons who may wish hereafter to locate themselves at the new Station.

Preservation of Cemeteries.

Measures taken for the strict observance of the Rules for the preservation of Cemeteries.

The Government of India having forwarded to the Government of Bengal a copy of Rules passed by the Governor General in Council in June 1861 for the care and preservation of Burial-grounds in the Diocese of Calcutta, the attention of Commissioners and of all District Officers was called to them, and the necessary measures were taken for their strict observance in all Burial-grounds to which they are applicable within the jurisdiction of the local Government, and Commissioners were directed to note specially in their periodical Reports the result of their inspection of the Cemeteries within their jurisdiction. As, however, these Rules throughout assumed the presence of a resident Chaplain, in whom the immediate charge of Cemeteries was to be vested, it became necessary to publish certain Supplementary Rules vesting in the Magistrate the charge of all Burial-grounds at Stations where there is no resident Chaplain, and it was recommended to the Government of India that these Supplementary Rules should be incorporated with the General Rules, and a revised and consolidated Code of Rules promulgated under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the whole Diocese.

Surveys.

Revenue Survey, Professional.

A Statement (M. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the work expected to be accomplished by the Professional Survey Parties by the end of September next, when the Survey year terminates, though the actual field season closes with the setting in of the rains in June. The estimate comprises a total area of 8,955¾ square miles, of which 4,136 square miles are in detail of villages, 4,432 Topographical, and 387¾ waste lands and allotments. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 3,34,876-5-3, which gives a general average of Rs. 37-6-3 per square mile on the entire area accomplished. The average for the detailed Village Surveys taken separately is Rs. 45-0-2, and for Topographical work Rs. 25-8-3. The average for waste lands and grants is Rs. 90-6-7, a rate which is necessarily

high from the desultory nature of the work, the allotments not lying adjacent to one another, but scattered, at greater or less intervals, in the midst of tracts of jungle and with ill-defined boundaries.

Revenue Survey, Non-professional.

A second Statement (M. 2) in the Appendix shows the work done by the Non-professional Parties. The operations in the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Divisions embrace field work, but in the 1st and 4th Divisions the work has been limited to the compilation of Registers from the materials furnished by the Professional Surveys already concluded. The work in the 5th Division was entirely professional. The total area demarcated is estimated at 5,956 square miles, accomplished at an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 2,01,584-10-6, which gives an average of Rs. 33-13-6 per square mile.

Boundary between Sylhet and Hill Tipperah.

Measures were taken during the year for completing the survey of the boundary line between Sylhet and Hill Tipperah, the object of the survey being primarily to identify the boundary as laid down by Captain Fisher in 1826 and approved by Government, and also, where that boundary cannot be identified, to settle it by arbitration. To this end Mr. F. Jones, the Officiating Superintendent of Survey of the 3rd Division, was appointed Arbitrator on the part of Government, and the Rajah of Tipperah was also called upon to assist in the undertaking, the success of the operations depending greatly on his assistance.

Survey of river banks in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions.

In accordance with the provisions made in the Law (Section 3, Act IX. of 1847) for the re-survey of the banks of navigable rivers after a period of ten years from the completion of the original survey, and in consequence of the difficulties and disputes that were daily arising out of the great changes that have taken place in the course of the Ganges and its confluents, the Gunduck and the Gogra, a re-survey of the Deerahs, or alluvial lands, of these rivers, with the conterminous villages on both banks, was authorized during the year, the programme of operations comprising, *first*, the survey of the Ganges from the Kurrumnassa to Chuprah, and of the Gogra as subtended by the Sarun District; *second*, that of the Ganges from Chuprah to Hajeepore; *third*, that of the Gunduck River from Trebenee or Deoghat in Nepal to Hajeepore; and *fourth*, the continuation of the Ganges survey to such point below Bhaugulpore as might be considered advisable. As it was absolutely necessary that the conterminous villages on both banks of each river should be defined and surveyed simultaneously or within the same season, two demarcating Parties were organized, one for each bank, that both might commence operations at the same time at the western frontier of the Lower Provinces, and work downwards together in advance of the Professional Party. Arrangements were also made with the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the demarcation of the Ghazeepore bank of the Ganges simultaneously with that of the Shahabad bank, and for the simultaneous demarcation of the banks of the Gogra and Gunduck Rivers, where the districts of the North-West and the Lower Provinces meet. It was at first supposed that the survey would be completed in the course of a single season, but the Board of Revenue reported in January last that a second season would be required for the completion of the work.

STATIONERY.

Results of the year.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Value of Stock on the 1st May 1863... ...	2,37,599	0	1
Ditto of excess or returned articles	18,101	13	4
Invoice value of stores received from England	62	0	8
Cost price of local purchases	4,97,152	14	8
Total value of stock in hand ...	7,52,915	12	9
Value of stores issued during the year ...	5,26,338	1	6
Value of stock in hand at the close of the year	2,26,577	11	3

The Statement in the margin exhibits the value of stock, receipts, and issues of stationery during the year under review.

The total outlay for stationery amounted to Rs. 4,97,214-15-4 against Rs. 4,52,307-7-2 of the preceding year, which gives a net increase of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 44,907-8-2. This increase was mainly owing to the increase in the number of indenting Establishments, especially the Police and Small Cause Courts, and also in some degree to the variation in the prices paid for papers.

The total value of stores issued was Rs. 5,26,338-1-6 against Rs. 4,07,112-8-5 of the previous year, which shows a difference against the year under report amounting to Rs. 1,19,225-9-1. The increase in the consumption of printing paper was considerable, owing to the demands of the Military Orphan Press, which now draws its supplies direct from the Government stores. There was also a slight increase in the consumption of those articles the use of which is limited to special Departments, such as the Public Works Department and Surveys, in the consumption of machine-made paper, and in that of wax and tape. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the consumption of laid papers and pens of all kinds; and the manufacture of envelopes in the Stationery Office for the use of the several Public Departments had been attended with a saving of expense.

The purchases of all items during the year were made with great economy. By a comparison of the rates it appears that the total cost was Rs. 9,911-6-2 less than it would have been if the purchases had been made at the average rates paid during the previous year. The net amount realized on account of stationery sold to Officers not authorized to indent on the Stationery Office was Rs. 5,771-1-4.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Value of stores issued	5,26,338	1	6
Ditto of Mofussil purchases	1,61,770	15	4
Cost of Establishment and contingencies,	43,020	10	5
	7,31,129	11	0

The total charges of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,31,129-11.

Appointment of a Commission to enquire into the Stationery Department.

The Stamp and Stationery Departments are under the general supervision of one Covenanted Superintendent, who has an Assistant Superintendent under him for both Departments. As there is no actual connection between the two branches of the Office, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained, in November 1862, to the appointment of a distinct Assistant to be placed in charge

of the Stationery Department, the Stamp Department being assigned exclusively to the other Assistant, so that each might give his entire and undivided attention to one particular branch of the Office. This arrangement was authorized, but only as a temporary experiment, and when the question of its permanent retention was subsequently considered, the Government of India objected to it because it involved the employment of an Assistant on Rs. 300 per mensem in place of the services of the Assistant in the Stamp Department, (to the extent to which they were available,) which cost the Stationery Department Rs. 150 only. At the same time the Government of India considered it expedient that an enquiry should be made into the distribution of the work of the Stationery Department generally, and the checks that exist upon the expenditure of stationery, for the purpose of allowing the Department a revised scale of Establishment and of increasing its efficiency. To conduct this enquiry a Committee was appointed consisting of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, the Officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and Mr. G. W. Kellner, and the result of their deliberations having been communicated to this Government, was submitted, for the consideration of the Government of India, after the close of the year, with a recommendation to the effect that the suggestions made by them, both in regard to the re-organization of the Establishment of the Stationery Office, and to its external administration so far as it relates to the Offices under the local Government, should be carried out. The proposals of the Committee involve an increase of expenditure in some cases, and a decrease in others, the net result being a saving, as compared with the present cost of the Establishment, to the extent noted on the margin.

Total present cost per month ...		Rs. 1,134
Proposed minimum expenditure	Rs. 914	
Proposed maximum expenditure	„ 1,194	
Proposed mean expenditure	„	1,054

Tea Cultivation.

Cultivation in Assam.

The satisfactory results of Tea cultivation in Assam are exhibited in Statement N. in the Appendix, showing an increase in the amount of Tea produced in the province during 1863 over the out-turn of 1862 of 324,471 lbs.

Luckimpore.

In Luckimpore the extent of land under cultivation at the close of 1863 was 7,874 acres, of which no less than 2,900 acres were planted out during the year.

The extent of land held under jungle grant or rent-paying pottahs for Tea planting in this district is 31,037 acres, of which 9,227 were taken up during the year under report, exclusive of numerous tracts of waste lands applied for under the new Rules, but which have not been put up to auction owing to the applicants having neglected to put in sketch maps showing the boundaries of the lots asked for.

There are 4,246 labourers engaged in the Tea Factories in Luckimpore. Of this number 2,503 are local and 1,743 imported.

The out-turn of manufactured Tea for the year was 515,420 lbs., all of which was exported to England.

Seebsaugor.

In Seebsaugor the progress has not been so remarkable as in Luckimpore, but nevertheless about 2,000 additional acres of land were brought under cultivation

during the year, and the increase in the out-turn of made Tea was 225,112 lbs. over that of last year. Of the entire out-turn of 1,080,156 lbs. in 1863, 841,600 lbs. was the produce of the Assam Company's gardens alone, which shows that the out-turn of the other Companies and private Planters was only 238,556 lbs., or considerably under half the produce of the gardens in Luckimpore.

There are 20,991 labourers employed in the different Factories in Seebsaugor. Of this number 6,886 are imported, and the remainder belong to the district. It would appear that 2,000 labourers were imported during the year.

Nowgong.

In Nowgong no less than 20 new Factories were established during the year, and 1,561 acres planted out with Tea.

The number of imported labourers is 3,143, being 107 over that obtained from local sources. The out-turn during the year was 192,402 lbs. of manufactured Tea, showing an increase of 39,877 lbs. over last year's crop.

Durrung.

In Durrung only 353 acres of land were planted out during the year, and the increase in the out-turn was very small. There has been, however, a considerable accession of new Planters in this district during the year, and the result of their operations will probably make the Returns for 1864 look more favorable.

Kamroop.

In Kamroop the progress has been steady, but there is no large increase perceptible in the out-turn of the year under report over that of the preceding year, the total increase amounting to only 1,281 lbs. Almost all the Coolies employed in this district are obtained from local sources.

Gowalparah.

In Gowalparah, of which the land is under permanent settlement, there are only a few small Tea gardens held by natives.

General remarks.

The results throughout the Province of Assam show that 170,000 acres of land have been taken up for Tea cultivation. Of this area over 27,000 acres have been cleared and planted, and afford employment to nearly 28,000 labourers, and to several hundreds of respectable Natives engaged on the plantations as clerks, mohurirs, contractors, &c., besides opening out a wide field for European agency.

The value of the total quantity of Tea produced last year and exported to England is estimated at about £250,000, and the value of the estimated out-turn for 1864 is considerably greater.

Journal of a tour through the Tea gardens of Assam.

During the year the Lieutenant Governor received from Mr. J. W. Masters, late Extra Assistant Commissioner at Golaghat, a very valuable Journal of a tour made by him in September and October 1862 through some of the Tea gardens of Assam. The Journal contained a minute investigation into the nature of the soil and its flora, and of the general prospects of the Tea plant in each place visited. It was submitted to Government in April 1863, and was published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th June following. A copy of it was also communicated to the Asiatic Society. To Mr. Masters,

who, when he made the tour, had quitted the service of Government and was in receipt of a pensionary allowance, a sum of Rs. 500 was awarded as travelling allowance in acknowledgment of his interesting and valuable Report.

In Cachar also, the results of Tea cultivation have been very satisfactory, as will be perceived from the figures noted on the margin, although not bearing out the estimate which calculated the crop of 1863 at 658,112 lbs. The increased quantity of land brought under cultivation during the year is 12,745½ acres, while the increase in the out-turn of Tea is estimated at 607,475½ lbs.

Cultivation in Cachar.

Area of Grants	253,372	Acres.
Extent of cultivation up to May 1863...	15,530¼	"
Ditto ditto up to May 1864...	28,276	"
Tea produced in 1863-64	590,064½	lbs.
Estimated crop in 1864-65	1,197,540	"
Tea seed produced in 1863-64	1,631	mds.
Estimated quantity in 1864-65... ...	3,843	"

Number of Labourers employed.

Local	4,418
Imported	14,435
	18,853

The total value of the tea manufactured, including seed, is calculated at Rs. 7,85,784, and the estimated value of the crop for 1864 at Rs. 16,58,700. The money drawn by Planters from the local Treasury during the year for expenses of cultivation was Rs. 16,89,903, against Rs. 9,08,893 drawn in the previous year.

The number of European Planters in the district is about 300, and the number of Coolies at work 18,853, of whom 14,435 are imported, and the rest local labourers from Sylhet and Cachar. The total number of Coolies imported during the year, under the new Act, was 11,322, of whom 10,351 reached the district. By adding 1,000 more as the number that arrived under the old system, it is shown that 11,351 Coolies were added to the number, 9,335 already in the district before the 1st of May 1863, and this would give 20,686 as the number which should actually be in the district at this moment, whereas the number as returned is only 14,435, leaving 6,251 souls unaccounted for, otherwise than by assuming that they must have either absconded or died.

The cultivation of Tea in Sylhet is yet in its infancy, but has been steadily progressing during the last three years. Most of the Tea gardens were formed in 1860; in one only were operations commenced so early as 1857. The actual results of the cultivation for 1862 and 1863 are noted on the margin, and a comparison of the figures shows that there has been an increase of 951 acres in the extent of land brought under cultivation of 9,142 lbs. in the quan-

Cultivation in Sylhet.

Extent of cultivation in 1862	1,370	Acres.
Ditto ditto in 1863	2,321	"
Out-turn of Tea in 1862	22,026	lbs.
Ditto in 1863	31,168	"
Estimated out-turn in 1864	81,200	"
Tea seed produced in 1862	371	mds.
Ditto in 1863	526	"
Estimated yield of Tea seeds in 1864 ...	1,226	"

Number of Labourers employed in 1863.

Local	1,053
Imported	467
	1,520

tity of Tea produced, and of 155 maunds in the yield of Tea seed. The out-turn of Tea in 1864 is estimated at 81,200lbs., or 50,032lbs., in excess of the out-turn in 1863; and the yield in Tea seed for 1864 is estimated at 1,226 maunds, or 700 maunds above that produced in the past year. The number of labourers employed in the cultivation was 810 in 1862, and had increased to 1,520 in 1863, 1,053 of whom were local and 467 imported.

Cultivation in Chittagong.

In Chittagong there is only one Tea Factory, and the extent of land under cultivation is 10 acres. The out-turn of Tea in 1863 was 1,000 lbs., but the out-turn in 1864 is estimated at 3,200 lbs. In the hill district east of Chittagong 215 acres of land have been brought under cultivation in the current year.

Cultivation in Darjeeling.

The results of the operations in Darjeeling, so far as they have been ascertained, are noted on the margin. The figures given are far from being accurate, as several plantations have made no Returns, and none were asked for from the owners of recently purchased waste lands.

Amount of land cleared...	10,963	Acres.
Amount of land planted	9,034	„
Amount of land cleared and planted in 1863..	3,310	„
Yield of Tea in 1862	83,459	lbs.
Manufactured amount	21,519	„
Yield of Tea in 1863	126,439	„
Manufactured amount	36,808	„
Anticipated amount of cleared and planted land in 1864	4,337	Acres.
Probable yield of Tea in 1864	169,740	lbs.
Ditto Tea seed	71,914	„
Number of Coolies employed	6,098	

The amount of land actually planted during the year is shown to be 9,034 acres, but to this is to be added 1,402 acres which were included in last year's Returns, but have not been reported upon by their owners for the year under review. The total amount of land planted is therefore estimated at 10,436 acres, or 1,384 acres more than in the preceding year. It falls short of the cultivation then anticipated by 446 acres.

The yield for 1863 is given as 126,439 lbs., to which, however, are to be added 29,991 lbs. for plantations included in last year's Returns, but not reported upon for the year under review. This would give a total yield of 156,430 lbs., and an increase of 90,270 lbs. as compared with the results of the preceding year; but the Superintendent of Darjeeling believes the increase to have been still greater.

In the preceding year one plantation returned 3,280 lbs. of Coffee, but the manager of it has sent no Report for this year, though there was reason to believe that the manufacture of Coffee on that Estate had not been abandoned.

The anticipated increase of yield in Tea for next year is estimated at 13,310 lbs only, and this is accounted for by the circumstance of most of the Factories being very young and that no Tea made till the plant is four years old.

The amount of land cleared is shown as 10,963 acres, but to this are to be added 3,049 acres which were included in last year's Returns,

but have not been reported upon for the year under review. This brings up the total to 14,012 acres, or 1,646 acres more than in the previous year.

The number of Coolies employed on the plantations is given as 6,098, to which must be added 1,040 for plantations, for which no Return has been given this year, making a total of 7,138 Coolies, or 309 less than in the preceding year. These Returns are of course not altogether reliable, and cannot be made so until those engaged in the cultivation and manufacture of Tea overcome their prejudice against supplying statistics which would in point of fact be more useful to them than to the public generally. It is much to be regretted that the mistaken views of a few men should render untrustworthy Returns which would otherwise be of the greatest interest and importance both to Government and the public.

Calcutta Botanic Garden.

The Garden.

The formation of groups of plants according to their botanical affinities was continued during the year under review. The number of groups formed was 17, besides which large additions were made to nearly all the natural orders of which groups were made during the previous year. About 12 acres of ground, which had remained covered with coarse grass ever since the Botanic Garden has been in existence, were also prepared for planting purposes.

Nurseries.

Seeds of several interesting species of plants were obtained in considerable quantities during the year, and the plants raised from them were kept for distribution to Officers wishing to form avenues of trees in their districts, and for planting along the roads of the Town of Canning and completing some avenues commenced in Calcutta, as well as for clumps of trees intended to be planted on the Esplanade. The Mahogany seeds obtained were sown with a view to the continuation of the avenue of Mahogany trees along the Ganges and Darjeeling Road, and 1,500 seedlings of *Polyalthea Longifolia* were raised for the completion of the avenue formed along the eastern side of the Great Jail in Calcutta up to the Cathedral.

Garden Roads and Buildings.

All the Garden Buildings have been repaired during the year, with the exception of the Seed-house, to which it is intended to add a second story for the accommodation of the Herbarium; a boundary wall with two strong gates has been erected at the eastern extremity of the garden; a handsome iron foot-bridge has been thrown across the nullah which flows through the garden at right angles to the river; the roads leading to this bridge from the western portion of the garden have been widened and repaired; and the new road, which was alluded to in last year's Report as having been commenced, has been completed.

Distribution of plants and seeds.

Twenty Wardian cases containing live plants were given away during the year either to private individuals or to the principal Botanic Gardens in India and other places; eighteen other cases were also given away in exchange for plants sent to the garden. The total number of plants contained in the 38 cases given away was 950. The number of cases received in exchange was 13, in addition to which a few rare plants in pots were received from certain residents near Calcutta in exchange of plants given

to them from the garden. The number of plants distributed was 4,382 the number received in exchange 390. The surplus stock of the garden was offered for sale at prices nearly equivalent to those for which similar plants are to be obtained from *Malees*, or native gardeners; but only 406 plants were sold out of 1,155 offered for sale, and the sum realized was Rs. 200-14.

The Seed Department of the garden has been placed in an efficient condition, and a Catalogue is under preparation of all the seeds produced in the garden. Thirty-six packets of seeds were given away during the year, either gratuitously or in exchange for seeds received. The number of packets received in return was 42.

The Herbarium.

The collection of dried plants received in the preceding year have nearly all been mounted on paper for the Herbarium. The specimens have been numbered, and the duplicates distributed to the Royal Herbarium at Kew, to the Museum of the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris, and to the Botanic Gardens at Ceylon, Melbourne, Edinburgh, &c. An enormous collection of specimens, consisting probably of not less than 6,000 species, has been brought from Java by Mr. Sulpiz Kurz, the Curator of the Herbarium; and when these are placed in the Herbarium they will make it the largest collection in the world, after the Herbarium of Leyden, of the plants of the Malayan Archipelago.

Cultivation of Cinchona in Darjeeling.

State of the cultivation after the closing of the year.

It was stated in last year's Report that, on the 15th June 1863, the total number of Cinchona plants of all species at Darjeeling was 4,620. The Table below shows that this number had increased to 9,574 on the 1st of April last, and to 19,516 on the 15th of July following. The rate of increase has been greatest (so much as nearly 2,000 per cent.) in the species named *Cinchona Officinalis*; while, on the other hand, the *Cinchona Pahudiana* had not increased at all since the 15th of June last. The rate of increase at present is about 6,000 plants per month.

Name of Species.	15th June 1863.	23rd August 1863.	1st November 1863.	1st April 1864.	15th July 1864.
Cinchona Succirubra ...	1,024	1,925	2,937	3,053	4,904
" Calisaya ...	53	116	172	172	172
" Officinalis ...	573	1,261	1,889	2,930	10,469
" Micrantha ...	695	953	1,078	1,144	1,705
" Pahudiana ...	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275
Total ...	4,620	6,530	8,351	9,574	19,516

Propagation.

The propagation of the plants is still carried on at Lebong in a private garden, the lease of which will expire by the end of April 1865. For a permanent nursery a site has been made over to Government by Mr. Charles Barnes contiguous to the Government land reserved for Cinchona plantations,

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and measures are being taken for erecting on it the necessary buildings, which, it is expected, will be completed by the time the lease of the ground occupied by the present nursery expires.

Plantations.

The open air cultivation has been commenced upon a spot within the Government reserved land, which is about 6,743 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated on the south-eastern slope of a long spur projecting from Sinchal. It is known to the Lepchas by the name of Rungbee, which designation has accordingly been adopted for the plantation. The elevation of the lowest part of the spur is about 1,300 feet above the sea.

The number of Cinchonas placed in the plantation is given on the margin. The plants were not in the most satisfactory state for experimenting upon, as from their rapid growth and large size no further time could be lost either in planting them or making cuttings from them. They were therefore taken direct from the warm equable air of a green-house and planted in the open ground. This course will, however, be avoided for the future, and measures will be taken for passing all plants grown in the conservatories through the process called by gardeners "hardening off" before they are planted in the open ground.

Cinchona Succirubra	...	100
,, Officinalis	...	100
,, Micrantha	...	50
,, Calisaya	...	2
,, Pahudiana	...	271
		523

Seeds.

Two hundred seeds of *Cinchona Calisaya* were received in April last from the late Dr. Juunghuhun, who was for several years in charge of the Cinchona plantations in Java. Nine of these seeds have germinated, and the young plants obtained have a healthy appearance. A quantity of seeds of *Cinchona Petayensis* was also obtained from Mr. Markham, the seeds having been sent to him from South America by Dr. Jameson, of Quito. They were sown in Darjeeling in May last, but had not germinated up to the 15th of July.

Establishment.

A Head Gardener has been brought out from Europe and placed in charge of the Cinchona cultivation. There is also a European Assistant Gardener under him and a European Overseer. It has not been found possible to procure any class of natives for gardening operations, or in fact for any work except that of Coolies; and even these Coolies have deserted so frequently that it is proposed to secure on contract a party of Dhangur Coolies for the work.

Cultivation by private individuals.

It should be mentioned in this place that since last year the cultivation of Cinchona has been successfully commenced by two private individuals in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, the plants having been obtained partly from Ootacamund and Ceylon. In one case the cultivation is conducted on a large scale under the supervision of a European Gardener, and the number of plants in the nursery already exceeds 1,000. The other successful experiment is on a smaller scale, and is entirely conducted in the open air, at an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and with only one species of plants, namely, Cinchona Succirubra. Certain other Tea Planters have also expressed an inclination to cultivate Cinchona.

Coal in the Gobindpore Sub-Division.

Favorable result of the analysis of the specimens found.

Three specimens of Coal from the Jhurria Coal Field, in the Gobindpore Sub-Division, were analysed during the year. The first specimen was found on the banks of the Karajon Nullah, about 150 yards south-west of the village of Khoorah, at a depth of two feet below the surface; the second came from the bed of the Kutri River, a short distance south of Kutrass Khas, where the excavation was made to the depth of five feet; the third was obtained on the west bank of the Khodo Nullah, between Doomra and Kutrass, a short distance north-east of Doomra, in Pergunnah Noaghur, where the excavation was made to the depth of 4 or 5 feet below the surface. The result of the analysis of these specimens is noted below, and is very much more favorable than that of some specimens previously obtained on the surface of the same soil, which on examination were found to be composed of Fixed Carbon 53·8, Volatile Matter 18·0, and Ash 28·2.

	First Specimen.	Second Specimen.	Third Specimen.
Fixed Carbon	66·0	68·4	65·8
Volatile Matter	21·5	20·5	14·
Ash	12·5	11·1	20·2
Total ...	100	100	100

It was proposed to carry out a Geological Survey of these Coal Fields as soon as the completion of the Topographical Survey Maps should render such an examination possible.

The Agricultural Exhibition.

Complete success of the undertaking.

The Agricultural Exhibition of 1864, referred to in last year's Report, was opened at Alipore on the 18th January by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, and remained open for a fortnight. The articles exhibited were arranged in three great classes, *viz.*, (1) Livestock, (2) Machinery and Implements, and (3) Produce. The general interest taken in the Exhibition was evinced by the numerous contributions received from all parts of Bengal and from many other places in India, as well as by the great concourse of all classes, European and Native, who assembled on the occasion. The number of Tickets of admission sold was 42,348, including Season-Tickets, the holders of which must have visited the yard more than once. On the last day the public were admitted free of charge, and the number who passed the entrance gates was 26,419. It may therefore safely be assumed that not less than 70,000 people visited the Exhibition during the fortnight that it remained open. Considering the novelty of the undertaking, the vague and mistaken impressions that prevailed as to the nature and objects of the Exhibition, and the little attention heretofore paid to the improvement of stock, the show of horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry was creditable. A great variety of produce, chiefly grain and

pulse, teas and fibres, was exhibited; and the native implements from Burmah attracted much attention. But by far the most interesting Department of the Exhibition was the Machinery imported from Europe, comprising Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Threshing Machines, Steam Ploughs, Centrifugal and other Pumps, Tea-making Machines, Cotton and Jute Presses, and many other implements useful for purposes of agriculture and agricultural commerce in India. The Steam Plough trials were well attended, and excited much interest among the Native Zemindars who witnessed them. The expenditure connected with the Exhibition amounted to Rs. 1,16,540, and the receipts to Rs. 86,627, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,913, or in round numbers Rs. 30,000, to be defrayed by the State.

Proposal regarding Annual Agricultural Shows, &c.

The success of the Exhibition and the strong desire expressed in many quarters that it should be repeated have induced the Lieutenant Governor to recommend to the Government of India that there should be local Agricultural Shows for live stock and the products of agricultural labour every year in different parts of the country, the primary object being to encourage improved methods of culture and care in the breeding of cattle. As a necessary complement of these Annual Divisional Shows it has been also proposed that there should be a Central Exhibition in Calcutta for live stock and agricultural implements every three years; and it has been further proposed that for agricultural machinery and all other products of Industrial Art a General Exhibition should be held in Calcutta in 1869-70.

Cattle in Bengal.

Deterioration in the breed of cattle in Bengal.

During the year under review the attention of the Lieutenant Governor was directed to the question of improving the breed of cattle in Bengal, with special reference to their capacity for draught; and the British Indian Association, the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and the Agricultural Society were consulted as to the extent to which the breed had actually deteriorated of late years, and the best means which could be taken for checking such degeneracy. The opinions given on the subject were not unanimous, for, while the British Indian Association and the Agricultural Society admitted a deterioration in breed to some extent, the Landholders' and Commercial Association were of opinion that there had been no general degeneracy; but all parties were satisfied that the indigenous cattle might be greatly improved, though apparently by means which could not be greatly influenced either by Government or by private Associations. The causes of such deterioration as had taken place were stated to be the poorness of food given to cattle, the want of good and sufficient pasture, and the general bad selection of bulls employed for breeding purposes; and, as these evils could be best remedied by the Agriculturists themselves, no action has yet been taken in the matter by Government beyond a suggestion made to the Agricultural Society to publish a brief manual in the native languages for the instruction of Agriculturists in regard to the importance of preserving and improving the quality of their Stock, and the Lieutenant Governor's recommendation that Annual Cattle Shows should be held, and that the improvement of the breed in cattle should be kept specially in view at the local Agricultural Shows, for

which he has asked the sanction of the Government of India. A reference has also been made to the Board of Revenue, who have been requested to consider if any practical measures can be taken by Government for reserving good pasture grounds for cattle as recommended by the Agricultural Society.

The attention of the Lieutenant Governor was also drawn to this subject by the Military Department in connection with the question of finding for the British Soldier in India a better supply of beef and mutton than that available at present, and the opinion of His Honor was asked as to the expediency of taking certain measures suggested by the Commissary General for improving the breed of cattle throughout the country. His Honor's reply was, as stated above, to the effect that he anticipates the greatest possible advantage from the establishment of periodical Cattle Shows in different parts of the country, with special Annual Shows of cattle and produce in every Mofussil district where there is a European Cantonment; but that he does not believe that any great good can result from an interference on the part of Government in the matter of crossing breed. The Commissioners of Divisions have, however, been consulted as to the probability of any general advantage being taken of the offer to make bulls from the Hissar Stud available for breeding purposes.

Disease among cattle in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that a disease had broken out among the cattle in Calcutta and its neighbourhood which was carrying them off in large numbers, the Lieutenant Governor, at the suggestion of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, decided to appoint an Officer of Government specially to enquire into the subject. For this purpose the Lieutenant Governor selected Dr. C. Palmer, Presidency Surgeon, who was directed, after communication with certain Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and other gentlemen interested in the subject, to report on the nature of the disease, and the best means of curing it and of preventing a further extension of its ravages.

The Dak Bearer Service.

Transfer of the control of the Dâk Bearer Service from the Post Office Department to the Magistrates of districts.

The arrangements hitherto in force for the laying of Palankeen Dâks for travellers having been found in various ways inconvenient, the control of the Dâk Bearer Service was transferred during the year from the Post Office Department to the Magistrates of districts, with effect from the 1st of May 1864, and a set of Rules sanctioned for the guidance of travellers. The charge of the Staging Bungalows was at the same time transferred to the District Officers, and a set of Rules for the management of the Bungalows, drawn up by a Committee appointed for the purpose, was under consideration in the Public Works Department at the close of the year.

Telegraphic Communication with Assam and Darjeeling.

Opening of the line from Dinagepore to Darjeeling.

The construction of a telegraphic line for the purpose of connecting Calcutta with Assam, the Cossyah Hills, and Sylhet was first suggested by the Government of India in April 1862. The line then indicated

was one branching off from the present Chittagong line at Dacca and passing through Sylhet and across the Cossyah Hills to Gowhatty, with a future extension to Debrooghur. In August following the Lieutenant Governor, having become aware of the extreme difficulty of constructing a line from Dacca to Sylhet, through a country which remains for some months in the year under water, proposed an alternative line branching off from the present Patna line at Rajmehal, and passing through the Civil Stations of Malda, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Gowalparah to Gowhatty by way of the valley of the Berhampooter, and then across the Cossyah Hills to Sylhet. This proposition, after being considered with certain others suggested by the Government of India, was eventually approved in May last, and authorized to be carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,48,738, inclusive of a branch line from Gowhatty to Sylhet and Cachar. After this the Lieutenant Governor recommended the further continuation of the line from Dinagepore to Darjeeling, and from Gowhatty to Debrooghur, at an additional cost of Rs. 67,800 for the former, and Rs. 1,44,000 for the latter branch. The Government of India authorized the first being undertaken at once, and it was opened accordingly on the 27th of April last. The second has been reserved for consideration hereafter in connection with the general telegraphic requirements of the Empire.

The Native Press.

Appointment of a Reporter on all Native Periodicals.

The Government of India having directed that the productions of the Native Press should be carefully examined, that all matters of political importance contained in them might at once be brought to the notice of Government, and materials be at the same time collected for an Annual Report on the Native Press, the Lieutenant Governor entrusted the duty of examining and reporting on all Native Periodicals, &c., published in the Lower Provinces to the Reverend J. Robinson, Bengallee Translator to Government, who was also directed to prepare and submit an Annual Report on the operation of the system. The Reports submitted by Mr. Robinson have reference only to papers published in the Native languages. All papers written by Natives in the English language are examined by the Secretaries.*

Copies of Mr. Robinson's weekly abstracts have been forwarded regularly to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State, and enquiry has frequently been made as to the truth of statements published by these papers. The time has not yet come for the preparation of the Annual Report, or for an expression of opinion as to the results that may ultimately be expected from the measure.

Extension of the *Education Gazette.*

In connexion with the arrangements made for the supervision of the Native Press a plan was devised for furnishing the people with the means of forming a sound opinion on passing events by supplying them with accurate information in the vernacular. This for several years had been recognized as an object of great importance, and it was suggested that it could be effected by the establishment of a well-conducted Vernacular Government organ, either in the form of an extension of the *Education Gazette*, or of the *Bengallee Gazette*, or of the two combined. Further

consideration on the subject convinced the Lieutenant Governor that the combination of an official organ with the *Bengallee Gazette* was not feasible. It was therefore decided to adopt the plan of extending the *Education Gazette* (a Bengallee Newspaper established in 1856 in connexion with the Education Department, and hitherto used only as an organ of that Department), and to make it the medium of conveying information on all subjects of a general nature. The degree of direct support which was proposed to be henceforth given to this publication consisted in placing official papers at the disposal of the Editor, to be abstracted and commented upon by him on his own responsibility, and in inviting the Commissioners of Divisions and certain other Officers of Government to contribute information to the paper and promote its circulation by such means as might lie in their power. On the Editor of the paper accepting the alterations proposed to be made in the scope and plan of the journal, and the conditions under which those changes were to be carried out, the Government allowance to the paper was raised from Rs. 270 to 300 per mensem.

The Indigo Districts.

Riot and homicide at the village of Koomarie, in the District of Nuddea.

This year a case of riot attended with homicide took place at the village of Koomarie, in the District of Nuddea. The facts are briefly these: A number of Boona Coolies employed to dig up some nijabad land belonging to the Bagadangah Factory, the property of the Bengal Indigo Company, encroached on the village lands, and were thereupon attacked, severely beaten by the villagers, and put to flight. The mob then proceeded to the village, where finding the Dewan of the Factory holding cutcherry in a house they set on him. The Factory Ameen interfering to assist the Dewan was killed, and after this the rioters dispersed. Information was now lodged at the Hanskhally Thannah, the principal offenders were arrested by the Police, and 15 were committed to the Sessions on charges of riot and culpable homicide. The Jury, however, pronounced a verdict of acquittal.

The particulars of the case having been laid before the local Government, the Magistrate of Nuddea was requested to ascertain by personal enquiries the antecedent relations and state of feeling between the Manager of the Estates of the Bengal Indigo Company and the ryots of the villages within those Estates. From the Report submitted by the Magistrate it appeared that the villagers were actuated by a hostile feeling against the Mulnath Concern, of which the Bagadangah Factory is a part, owing to the recent reduction of the price paid for Indigo, the rate at which the plant was delivered having been lowered from 4 bundles the Re. to 6 bundles, a rate which has been conclusively shown to be unremunerative. It also appeared that some ryots who held contracts at the more favorable rate had been induced to give them up and enter into fresh contracts, threats of enhancement of rent being used to constrain them to accept terms which could not but result in loss to them.

As it was apparent that the employment of pressure of this nature, legal though it might be, would not tend to allay the strong sense of the injustice of having to cultivate and deliver Indigo for less than its market value, or less than it cost to produce it, a feeling which was ever present to the minds of the ryots, and which consequently engendered

hatred to the cultivation of Indigo and to all concerned in promoting it, the Magistrate of Nuddea was requested to report (1) as to the measures to be adopted for restricting the indiscriminate issue of notices of enhancement which it was understood the Planters were in the habit of issuing to all their tenants who refused to sow Indigo, whether they were liable to enhancement or not, and which notices placed the ryots between the alternative of growing Indigo or defending themselves in the Revenue Courts; (2) as to the expediency of altering the date fixed in Section 13, Act X. of 1859, so as to allow the ryot to file a notice of relinquishment if he prefers doing so to accepting the conditions offered him; (3) whether the most effectual remedy would not be to fix in perpetuity a fair and equitable rent on all holdings in which the ryots had a right of occupancy. It was at the same time observed that the reflection that naturally arose from this state of things was that it could not be for the real and permanent advantage of any Indigo Planter, or any Indigo Planting Company, to persevere in measures which had a direct tendency to produce such a feeling among the ryots, and that, apart from all moral obligations, it could not, in the long run, be commercially profitable to compel men to engage in a losing business by threatening them with the enforcement of what may be a legal demand of a totally different kind. A copy of the correspondence was forwarded to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and they were requested to use their influence to bring about a better understanding between the Planters and their ryots, and, with this end in view, to favor Government with any suggestions that might occur to them.

SECTION X.—*Political.*

THE MISSION TO BOOTAN.

Mr. Eden's deputation as Envoy.

The unsettled nature of our relations with the Government of Bootan was noticed in detail in the Administration Reports for the preceding two years, and it was stated that it was under contemplation to send an Envoy to Bootan for the amicable adjustment of all matters of dispute pending between the two Governments. The failure of the Bootan Government to send the promised Zinkaffs, or messengers, to explain their views was noticed in last year's Report, and as, in addition to their evasive conduct in this matter, the outrages which for a series of years had been committed by subjects of the Bootan Government within British Territory were not discontinued, the Government of India was again urged by the Lieutenant Governor to carry out its expressed intention of sending an Envoy to Bootan, in order to revise and improve the relations existing between the two Governments. In August last this measure was determined on, and the Honorable A. Eden, who was selected by His Excellency the Governor General for the office, and furnished with instructions for his guidance by the Government of India, left for Bootan, by way of Darjeeling and Dalimkote, towards the close of 1863, accompanied by Captain Austen as his Assistant, Dr. Simpson as Medical Officer, Cheeboo Lama as Interpreter, and an escort of 100 men under the command of Captain Lance.

The progress and results of the Mission had not been communicated to this Government before the close of the year.

Cooch Behar.

Death of Moharajah Nurrendro Narain Bhoop, and the recognition of his successor by Government.

Moharajah Nurrendro Narain Bhoop, Rajah of Cooch Behar, having died in the month of August 1863, it became the duty of Government to recognize a successor, and to provide for the proper management of the State during the minority of such successor if a minor.

The late Rajah left three children, namely *(1st)* a daughter by his lawful wife, Moharanee Nistarini Dabee; *(2nd)* an illegitimate son, about two years old, by a concubine, the sister of the above-named Moharanee; *(3rd)* a legitimate son, aged 13 months, by a Gandurbha marriage with one Nishi Mayi. It appears certain that the third of these children, Nripendro Narain, was nominated by the Moharajah on his death-bed as his rightful heir; and as his right is not questioned by any of the collateral members of the family, and is independent of the validity or otherwise of the testamentary arrangement made in his favor, the succession of Nripendro Narain to the Raj was recognized and confirmed by Government, the question of investing him with the title of Moharajah being only kept in abeyance during his minority.

Appointment of a British Commissioner for the management of Cooch Behar during the minority of the present Rajah.

The widow of the deceased Moharajah, Moharanee Nistarini, and his two stepmothers, Moharanees Kamessurree and Bindessurree, then claimed the management of the Raj during the minority of Nripendro Narain, in accordance, as was alleged, with the expressed wishes of the late Moharajah; but as the first named Moharanee was at issue with the other two, and as they were all of them incompetent to manage public affairs, this arrangement was not sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor, who, after receiving a full and complete report from the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, on the existing state of affairs in Cooch Behar, saw no alternative but to entrust the management of the estate to a British Commissioner (a course which had been followed on previous occasions) as the only means of effectually providing for the care and education of the young Rajah, the security of the Government revenue, and the peace of the Bootan frontier from the Teesta to Assam, for which the British Government is responsible. Lieutenant Colonel Haughton was accordingly appointed Commissioner for the management of Cooch Behar during the minority of Nripendro Narain on a salary of Rs. 2,000 to be paid by the Cooch Behar Government; and his attention was directed to the main objects of placing the administration of the country in order without making any organic changes but such as should appear to be absolutely necessary; of inspiring energy and vigor into the Government; of reducing taxation and expenditure where necessary; of encouraging the young scions of the family to manage their own lands; of improving the roads and communications, getting the Schools into order, and putting the Police on a proper footing. That he might be able to enforce obedience to his orders he was allowed an escort of 40 men from the Troops at Julpigoree till a sufficient body of Police could be raised to take up the work. With a view to the improved organization of the Police of the Cooch Behar State the services of Lieutenant Hidayut Alee have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, and he has been appointed Captain of Police and of the Palace Guards.

Pacification of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

Fate of the principal leaders of the rebellion and subsequent surrender of the people.

The subjugation of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills was noticed in last year's Report, and it only remains briefly to allude in this place to the subsequent entire suppression of the rebellion and the return of all classes of the people to their homes and their allegiance. This happy result was, to a great extent, expedited by the early fall or capture of all the rebel Chiefs. It was mentioned in last year's Report that the principal leader of the rebellion, OoKiang Nongba, had been captured and executed. Of the other Chiefs, Oo-Sawar, the Dolloy of Satoonga, was shot while attempting to rally the rebel forces after their defeat at Surtiang; OoMonsa, the Dolloy of Rombai, was killed by his own people at or near Surtiang; OoLong, of Padoo, died of sickness; and OoChye Runglah, the reputed military coadjutor of OoKiang Nongba, and one of the most mischievous of the rebels, was killed in an encounter with the inhabitants of Nongba whose cattle he had carried off. Several of the remaining Chiefs also surrendered themselves on the sole condition that their lives would be spared; and those that held out latest were brought in by Rabon Sing, Rajah of Khyrim. After this the people were very ready to be permitted to come in, and the condition in which they surrendered was pronounced by Colonel Haughton to be truly pitiable.

Report on the causes of the rebellion.

A full Report on the causes of the rebellion was submitted by Colonel Haughton in July last, the views expressed therein being based on the evidence obtained in the course of the enquiry he instituted on the subject. The causes were said to be those which had been previously reported to Government, *viz.*, that taxation and rumours of fresh taxes, as well as certain fiscal and other innovations, gave rise to the first feelings of discontent and uneasiness, and that at this juncture the arbitrary interference of the Police Darogah of Jowai with one of the religious ceremonies of the people excited them to rebel and offer armed resistance to Government.

Services rendered by the Cossyah Police, &c.

Both during the disturbances and afterwards the Police of the Cossyah Hills evinced great activity and vigilance, especially in hunting out the fugitive Chiefs, and also generally in bringing about the establishment of authority and order throughout the district. The settlement of the country has since been rapidly progressing, and this has enabled the Government to withdraw all the Troops which were sent up, with the exception of two Regiments of Native Infantry which are to be permanently stationed in the hills. The special Commission appointed under Act XI. of 1857 for the trial of offenders has also been dissolved, and the ordinary Criminal Courts have resumed their functions. The Board of Revenue likewise have resumed their authority in revenue matters throughout the district.

Our Relations with the Kookies on the Chittagong Frontier.

Friendly Meetings with certain Chiefs in their own hills.

It was noticed in last year's Report that attempts were being made to come to some understanding with the Kookie tribes in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and to establish, if possible, friendly relations with them. In furtherance of this object two Meetings were held with certain of the

Kookie Chiefs in their own hills, one at Rutton Pooea's village, in the early part of 1863, by Captain Graham, then Superintendent of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the other at Kassalong, towards the close of that year, by the Commissioner of Chittagong in person. At these Meetings presents and promises of friendship were exchanged with most of the influential Chiefs, and in the first Meeting one female captive was liberated by the Kookies, and two others ransomed from them by the Superintendent, who also obtained from the Kookies of the Rutton Pooea tribe a written agreement for the preservation of amity. The Chiefs of the Howlong and Sylhoo tribes, however, held aloof from both Meetings, though the Sylhoo Chief sent his brother to the second; and it was felt that, notwithstanding the advances made towards the establishment of amicable relations, no dependence could be placed on the good faith of the savages generally, and that after all the Government must depend for the preservation of peace chiefly on the maintenance of an efficient line of semi-military posts on the frontier.

Raids committed during the close of the year.

But while the tribes on the north-east towards whom this policy was adopted remained quiet, the same cannot unfortunately be said of those located further south and eastward of the dependent Poang Chief's territory. On the 30th of January the Superintendent of the Hill Tracts reported the occurrence of a murderous raid on some villages of the Poang Chief to the south-east of the frontier, in which 5 persons were killed, 21 carried captive, and one village completely despoiled. This was followed by a massacre still more savage and cold-blooded, perpetrated near the sources of the Sunkoo River. In this case the marauding party was said to have numbered about 150 men, and made their first attack on a party of 26 Mussulman wood-cutters whose rafts were lying in the Sunkoo River, in the neighbourhood of a Mugh village. Five of the wood-cutters were killed and 9 taken captives, after which the Kookies divided into two bands and attacked the Mugh village from opposite sides. Of 56 people who were in the village 1 were killed on the spot, 2 were so badly wounded that they were not expected to live, a child was drowned in endeavoring to escape across the stream, and 39 persons were carried captive after the complete destruction of their village by fire. Both these massacres were traced to Kookies of the Shindoo tribe, who dwelled beyond the frontier, near the sources of the Koladyne River; and as their raids could only be effectually checked by the organization of an adequate Police on the frontier, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Chittagong has been requested to recruit the Police Force in the Hill Tracts without delay to its full sanctioned strength.

Outbreak of certain hill people for the purpose of throwing off the allegiance of the Poang Rajah.

A rising of the hill people to the south of the Sunkoo was also reported to Government, but it was found on enquiry that the Kookies were not concerned in this affair, which originated with a person named Ongyapooroo, who, having organized a body of 80 or 100 armed followers, determined to throw off the allegiance of the Poang Rajah and enter into an agreement with Government direct. The chief rioters concerned in this outbreak having been secured were tried, convicted, and punished, the principal delinquent with six months' imprisonment, and two others with three months' imprisonment each.

British subjects held captive by the Kookies.

Among the other questions considered during the year in connection with the Kookie tribes was one respecting the release of a number of British subjects said to be still held captive by them. Repeated requisitions had been made for the liberation of these men, but the reply invariably was a denial of the existence of such prisoners. There was reason to believe that this denial was untrue, but as no positive proof could be adduced of this, the Government was unable to take any peremptory action in the matter, or to do anything beyond rendering such assistance as could be given to those who were seeking in a quiet manner to get back their relatives.

Trade carried on for supplying the Kookies with arms and ammunition.

The attention of Government was also drawn to the subject of a trade being carried on for supplying the Kookies with arms and ammunition. Measures were early taken by the Superintendent of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong for preventing the transport of these supplies from the Bengal side of the border, and as there was reason to believe that they were in part obtained also through Arracan, or the country immediately bordering on that province, the Government of British Burmah was requested to take the necessary steps for putting a stop to the trade. After this an extensive seizure of arms and ammunition* was made at the entrance of the River Myoo, in Arracan, and the supply, it was believed, was proceeding from Calcutta for sale to the hill tribes. Enquiries are being made as to the existence and probable extent of such traffic, and the means of effectually stopping it.

Muskets	45	
Powder	800	flasks.
Flints	8,000	
Spare locks for flint-muskets.	40	
Swords	5	

Roads to connect military posts in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

The steps taken for the establishment of efficient military posts in the Hill Tracts were noticed in last year's Report. The survey of the hill country intervening between the plains and the wild tribes on the frontier having since been also nearly completed, the Lieutenant Governor authorized, during the year under review, the immediate construction of a few roads to connect the military posts and serve the purposes of general communication. Two of these roads have been commenced upon already by the Executive Engineer.

Claim of the French Government to certain lands at Patna.

The French Authorities at Chandernagore claimed possession, on the part of the French Government, of a plot of ground adjoining the Government Killadaree lands at Patna, on the plea that it was the site of a French Factory or "Lodge" which was included in the restitutions made by the British Government to France under the Treaty of the 4th of December 1816. No particulars were communicated as to what became of the land, or in whose possession it remained, between the years 1816 and 1861; but it appeared from a paper which was forwarded that in the latter year the Chandernagore Authorities gave a lease of it to a native, a resident of Balleaghatta, in the 24-Pergunnahs, and at the same time wrote to the Magistrate of Patna asking him to put their lessee in possession. The Magistrate on enquiry found, however, that the ground was in the possession of one Mr. T. Pigou, and had been

in the possession of that gentleman's ancestors rent-free for fmany years. He was therefore only able to refer the lessee of the French Government to the Civil Courts, against which order the local Authorities on the behalf of the French Government protested as an infraction of the rights of France.

On receipt of the demand made in the name of the French Government a reference was made to the local records and the records of the Foreign Department for any information which might lead to an identification of the land claimed as that left in the possession of the French by the Treaty of 1816; but nothing definite was traced on this point, and the French Authorities at Chandernagore were therefore asked for any information which they might be able to furnish in support of their claim. No reply has yet been received to this requisition.

Murder and Abduction committed in Chumparun by Subjects of the Government of Nepal.

In this place may be noticed a case in which a charge of murder and abduction was made against certain individuals who are subjects of the Government of Nepal. The charge was instituted by one Daybee Raoot, who resided in the village of Kutkenwa, about 300 yards within the boundary line, and had a relation named Nunhak Raoot, who lived in a village called Soonphoohra, on the Nepal side of the boundary. An enmity had existed between the two families for some years. At a Bazar held in the village of Soonphoohra Daybee Raoot's son Bhairo, and his nephew Alaick, with one Joiram, were present, and on their return, while passing by Nunhak Raoot's house, were asked by the latter to stop and smoke. Bhairo and the other two seemed to have angrily refused, and referring to the feud between the families, to have passed on across the boundary, but on reaching the village of Chundermun they found themselves pursued by Nunhak Raoot and others, and were attacked by them with lattees. Bhairo was killed on the spot, and Joiram and Alaick were severely hurt. Alaick and the dead body of Bhairo were then carried off again to Soonphoohra by the attacking party and were not afterwards seen. The news of the occurrence was brought to Daybee Raoot by his fellow villagers. On his complaining of the matter to the Magistrate of Chumparun, the Resident at Nepal was requested to call upon the Nepal Durbar to enquire into the case and punish the parties said to be concerned in it if found guilty.

The result of the case has not yet been made known to the Government of Bengal, but in the course of the correspondence to which it gave rise two important principles were laid down, which will serve as precedents in all similar cases in future. The first of these is, that when an outrage is committed by the subjects of one Government in the territory of another the cost of forwarding witnesses, &c., is to be borne by the Government whose subjects are the aggressors, and who are, therefore, bound to offer redress. The second and more important principle is, that in such cases of outrage, if the trial is held in the territory of a neighbouring State, it will be sufficient to furnish the Court trying the case with the evidence recorded before the British tribunal in the first instance, and the witnesses themselves need not be sent unless the foreign Court require their personal attendance.

Settlement of Boundary between the British and Nepalese Territories in Tirhoot.

The original boundary between the Tirhoot District and the Nepal territories having become obliterated by the encroachments of a small river called the Baghee, an agreement was entered into between the Magistrate of Tirhoot and the Nepalese Soobah on the frontier that the course of the Baghee shall be considered as the boundary between the two countries; and this arrangement has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council and the Nepal Durbar.

Scale of Presents for the Chiefs of the Frontier Tribes in Upper Assam.

Much inconvenience having arisen from the want of a Rule regulating the distribution of presents to the Chiefs of the Frontier Tribes in Upper Assam, a fixed scale was prepared by the Governor General's Agent on the North-East Frontier and sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor of the annual offering which each of the several Chiefs should present to the local Authorities, and the return presents which should be made to him on the part of Government.

The Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore.

Rules for the guidance of the Chiefs exercising Criminal and Judicial powers.

It having been represented that no Rules had ever been promulgated with the sanction of Government for the guidance of the Chiefs exercising Criminal and Judicial powers in the Tributary Mehals of the Chota Nagpore Division, a set of Rules was sanctioned during the year defining clearly the limit of their powers and the manner in which they were to be exercised. These Rules, it has since been ascertained, have been properly appreciated by the Chiefs, who are glad that their powers have been authoritatively defined, and have made no objections to the restrictions imposed on them, or to the modifications of the former practices which have been introduced. The most important of these modifications is that, in cases committed to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, the witnesses as well as the prisoners are now sent in, and the trial held as nearly as possible in conformity with the Rules in the Criminal Procedure Code. Some cases which the Rajahs were in the habit of trying themselves are also now committed for trial to the Commissioner; and the proceedings of the Rajahs are generally more frequently reported, and prepared with greater care and attention than before.

Estates visited during the year.

During the last cold season the Commissioner visited the Estates of Odeypore, Sirgoojah, Jushpore, Gangpore, and Bonai; the only Estates which were not visited by him being Korea and Chang Bhukhar.

Sirgoojah and Odeypore.

The Sirgoojah and Odeypore Estates are under the management of Rajah Bindhesuree Pershad Sing as Rajah of Odeypore and Surburakar of Sirgoojah. The area of Odeypore is roughly estimated at about 1,600 square miles, and that of Sirgoojah at about 3,800 square miles, while the population of both together is estimated at 125,638 souls.

The number of Civil cases instituted in Odeypore and Sirgoojah from May 1862 to the end of 1863 was 95, of which 20 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The calendar of crimes was slightly heavier, the number of offences being 116; but many of these were connected with serious depredations committed during the early part of 1863 by a wild hill tribe called Korewahs, with whom the ordinary Police of Sirgoojah were unable to cope. The crimes committed by them were in retaliation for the supposed wrongs that were inflicted on them after the disturbances of 1857-58, in which they had taken an active part. They have since been induced to surrender on promises of fair treatment, and have settled in the plains and are perfectly quiet at present.

Jushpore.

The Estate of Jushpore is held by Rajah Protapnarain Sing. It exported about 10,000 maunds of cotton in 1863, retaining about as much more for local consumption; and the cultivation next season promises to be still more extensive. The area of the Estate is roughly estimated at 1,000 square miles, with a population of 37,000 souls. The country is equally divided between highlands and lowlands, the population of the highland country consisting chiefly of Oraons or Coles, and that of the low lands of Malikoors, Bhooyas, Khairwars, and Kours, with a sprinkling of other Hindu castes. The number of Civil suits instituted and decided in this Estate from May 1862 to the end of 1863 was 35, and that of Criminal offences brought to trial 61.

Gangpore.

The area of Gangpore is computed at about 2,000 square miles, containing a population of not more than 50,000 souls. The majority of the people are of the Bhooya caste, but there are also a considerable number of Cole immigrants from Chota Nagpore, and Goands from the Southern Estates, besides a tribe of Hindus called Agerials, who are the most thriving and best conducted race in the Tributary Mehals. The Chief of Gangpore is Junardhun Seekhur, an old man recently raised from the plough, and who does not much understand the business of the Raj. There was only one Civil suit in this Estate up to the end of 1863, disputes of this nature being ordinarily settled by the adjudication of village Punchayuts.

Capture of Bijnath Dao and his gang.

The number of Criminal offences was 35, among which was a case of double murder committed in September last, which requires to be especially noticed. About three years ago one Bijnath Dao received from the Rajah of Gangpore a grant in perpetuity of a village named Nialipali and the office and title of "Pergunnia," which, under a grant of the Rajah's predecessors, belonged already to one Kaliah Gouteah, and had been held by his ancestors before him. On being ousted Kaliah proposed to proceed at once to Ranchee to lay his case before the Commissioner, upon which the Rajah was induced to revoke his grant to Bijnath Dao, and the village of Nialipali was restored to its former proprietor. The office of "Pergunnia," however, not having been simultaneously restored, Kaliah proposed again to start for Ranchee for redress, upon which Bijnath Dao, who was then living at Nialipali, sent for him from his house in the adjoining village of Telipali on the pretext that he wished to speak to him before he went to the Commissioner. Kaliah, suspecting nothing, went to the Dao and was received with simulated friendship, but when he was about to leave the house he

was attacked by a body of the Dao's followers and killed. After this the Dao with his gang proceeded to Telipali and there murdered Kerri Gouteah, Kaliah's brother, and plundered his house. They then betook themselves to a bandit life, pillaging the villages around. The Dao's course of rapine was at last brought to a close by the exertions of one Gungadhur Ghoroteah, of Hemgeer, a vassal of the Rajah of Gangpore, who succeeded in capturing the Dao and 16 of his men in the jungles in which they had secreted themselves. Behaya Dao, an uncle of Bijnath, who had taken a prominent part in all the misdeeds perpetrated, attempted to escape with a portion of the gang, but he was intercepted by some of the followers of the Ghoroteah, and on resisting capture was shot and his head brought in. For the service rendered by him the Ghoroteah was rewarded by Government with a sword of honor suitably inscribed, while a purse of Rs. 250 was distributed among those who had assisted him in the capture of the gang. The Rajah of Gangpore was at the same time reprimanded for his unjust proceedings in regard to the grant of the village of Nialipali to Bijnath Dao, which led to the commission of the outrages alluded to. Since then of the offenders captured three have been convicted of murder, and sentenced, one (namely Bijnath Dao himself) to capital punishment, and the other two to transportation for life; nine others have been convicted of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms varying from 10 to 3 years, while the remaining five, who appeared to have been impressed as Coolies, have been released.

The soil of Gangpore is generally rich, producing the finest crops of sugarcane and tobacco. The date palm also grows luxuriantly, and cotton succeeds very well. The country is well watered and might be irrigated to any extent. The mineral resources are great, there being extensive beds of coal to the south, and mountain limestone in the north, besides gold, diamonds, and iron.

Bonai.

The Estate of Bonai lies between Singbhoom, Keonjhur, Bamra, and Gangpore, and is for the most part a mass of uninhabited hills. There is, however, a fine, fertile, and comparatively level valley about its centre, in which the more civilized portion of the population is chiefly concentrated. Its area is 1,297 square miles, and the population is computed at 15,623 souls. The Rajah of Bonai being of unsound mind the Estate is managed by his eldest son, the Tekait Dyanidhi, who is reported to be both active and intelligent. The store of Sâl timber at Bonai is immense, but the isolated and inaccessible position of the forests will probably prevent its being utilized for years to come. Together with the Sâl are found vast quantities of the Asun tree, on which the Tusser silk-worm feeds, but the mass of the population regard the cultivation of Tusser as an impure occupation and none but the lowest castes practise it. As yet no Civil suits have been instituted in the Tekait's Court, such questions when they arise being settled by arbitration or Punchayuts. The number of Criminal offences from May 1862 to the end of 1863 was 14.

Korea

In consequence of the unsoundness of mind of her husband the Ranee Kudum Koomaree administers the affairs of the Korea Estate, and does so to the entire satisfaction of her people. The population of the country is estimated at about 17,200; its area has not yet been ascertained. The number of Civil suits

instituted and decided from May 1862 to the end of 1863 was 9. The number of Criminal offences during the same period was 13.

Chang Bhukhar.

The Chief of Chang Bhukhar is Bhuya Bulbhuder Sing. This Estate, being the most remote from the Commissioner's Head Quarters, has never been visited. No cases of any kind were committed by the Rajah for trial by the Commissioner up to the end of 1863.

Collection of Revenue.

The following Statement shows that the arrears and balances on account of Government revenue had been all realized in full :—

	Total amount, including previous year's balance.			Total Collections.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sirgoojah and Jushpore ...	2,666	11	0	2,666	11	0
Odeypore	533	5	0	533	5	0
Gangpore	500	0	0	500	0	0
Bonai	200	0	0	200	0	0
Korea	400	0	0	400	0	0
Chang Bhukhar	1,217	0	0	1,217	0	0

State of the Jails.

The state of the Jails in the several Estates is also exhibited below :—

	Total number of Prisoners in Jail.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	In Jail on the 31st December 1863.
Sirgoojah and Odeypore ...	106	66	11	15	14
Jushpore	74	55	...	...	19
Gangpore	20	20	...	..	...
Bonai	10	7	...	...	3
Korea	27	25	1	1	...
Chang Bhukhar	...	...	...	...	...

The Tributary Mehals of Cuttack.

Revenue Administration.

The Tributary Mehals of Cuttack were, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition during the year. Two of them, namely Bankee and Ungool, have been under khas

management for several years, and in both the people are prosperous and contented. The financial condition of these Estates is noted below. The surplus shown is not very large in either, and is liable to be absorbed by any extraordinary charges, such as embankments or unusual losses by crops; indeed for the current year remissions have had to be made to the extent of Rs. 2,871 in Bankee, and in Ungool of Rs. 7,291 on account of expenditure incurred in the repair of embankments, but the permanent financial state of the Mehals is sound, and the sums which have been credited to Profit and Loss are considerable, and the pensions, which now form a heavy charge on the Estate, will by degrees determine, or, at all events, be greatly diminished. At Bankee the balance of revenue remaining uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 4,250-11-5, while at Ungool the whole of the revenue had been collected and there was no balance to realize.

	Bankee.		Ungool.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Settlement Rent Roll ...	...	19,894	...	29,030
Additional Assessment ...	..	...	...	4,176
		19,894	...	33,206
LESS.				
Sudder Jummah	13,332	...	13,459	
Expenditure of management...	3,171	...	6,066	
Pensions	2,331	...	7,732	
	...	18,834	...	27,257
Surplus ...	...	1,060	...	5,949

Killah Keonjhur has also remained under khas management since its attachment in 1861, and is, on the whole, in a very promising condition. The whole of the revenue was collected during the year, with the exception of a small balance of Rs. 392-10-2; and the debts of the Rajah were paid off to the extent of Rs. 41,660, leaving a balance of about Rs. 27,800. The accruing surplus of this Estate amounts to nearly Rs. 25,000 per annum, and this will, it is expected, be available in a short time for the improvement of the Estate.

The management of all the other Tributary Estates was also generally satisfactory, with the exception only of the Estates of Nyagurh and Mohurbhunj, in both of which the people were, to some extent, dissatisfied on account of the mismanagement of their respective Rajahs.

Civil and Revenue Suits.

The total number of Civil and Revenue suits instituted in the Tributary Mehals during the year was 1,243 against 1,182 in the preceding year, the increase having been principally in Bankee, Kunderparah, and Nyagurh. Among these cases the most important were three regarding disputed succession, of which two were decided during the year and one remained pending at

the close of it. The two cases decided were for the Gnddees of Keonjhur and Attgurh respectively, the former of which was adjudged to Dhunoorjai Bhunj, an illegitimate son of the late Rajah, in preference to the claims of a son adopted by his widow, and the latter adjudged to a brother of the late Rajah of Attgurh against the claims advanced by one of his illegitimate sons. The case which remains undecided is another claim for the possession of the Attgurh Guddee.

Criminal Cases.

The number of Criminal charges instituted in the Tributary Mehals during the year was 560 against 742 of the preceding year; but the decrease was mainly owing to the Authorities in the Estates under Government management having become better acquainted with the Law and rejected charges which were formerly erroneously classed as offences. The number of persons apprehended had increased from 446 to 520; the number convicted was 322, and the number acquitted 192; and the number of pending cases was 3 against 22 of the preceding year.

General peaceful condition of the Mehals.

All the Tributary Mehals remained perfectly quiet during the year. Some disturbances had occurred in the preceding year in Kullah Atmullick, in which certain subordinate Zemindars, taking advantage of some arbitrary proceedings of the Rajah, excited the people to mischief and ravaged the country in every direction. But the outbreak was speedily put down, and most of the ringleaders convicted and punished, and since then Atmullick has remained as quiet as the other Estates. The population of the Khund Mals also remained quiet and contented.

Progress made in Education.

The progress made in education in the Tributary Mehals has been mainly confined to the Bankee and Ungool Estates. In the former there are two Government Schools, in the latter six, and the number of students in them was 55 and 191 respectively. The average attendance, however, was considerably less, but the boys were reported to have attained a higher standard of knowledge than, under all the circumstances of the case, could have been expected. At the last Examination for Scholarships held among all the Mofussil Schools in Cuttack two of the prizes were awarded to one School in Ungool, and a third to one School in Bankee.

SECTION XI.— *Tour in* 1863.

The Lieutenant Governor's tour during the year extended over a period of about two months. Starting from Calcutta on 15th June in the Yacht *Rhotas* the Lieutenant Governor first visited the Port of Canning on the Mutlah, where he was met by the Municipal Commissioners, and where occasion was taken to settle the basis on which the Municipal loan should be opened, and to fix certain localities which should be reserved for public purposes in the future Town. The Lieutenant Governor, after visiting the River Horunghatta, where it had been proposed to establish a Port for the produce of the eastern districts, and after reporting to the Government of India on this proposal, proceeded up the Bhoyrub as far as Afra, within 12 miles of Jessore. Here, leaving the Yacht, His Honor visited the Station of Jessore, where he remained long enough to inspect carefully the Jail, Cutcherries, Schools, and other public Buildings,

to observe the manner in which public business was conducted, and then returned down the Bhoyrub to Khoolna. From Khoolna the Lieutenant Governor went to Burisaul, where, as well as at all the Stations subsequently visited, he made investigations similar to those which he had held at Jessore. From Burisaul the *Rhotas* proceeded to Daoudkandee on the Goomtee, where the Lieutenant Governor quitted the Yacht and drove into Tipperah. The Stations visited by His Honor after leaving Tipperah were Dacca, Furreedpore, Kooshtea, Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Moorshedabad, where His Honor had an interview with His Highness the Nawab Nazim, and from which place he proceeded to examine the line of light Railway at that time under construction between Azimgunge and Nulhatty. After emerging from the Bhagirutee, the *Rhotas*, in tow of the Steamer *Koladyne*, proceeded by the Rivers Mahanuddee and Kalindree to Maldah, returning by the latter river to the Ganges not far from Rajmehal, where the Lieutenant Governor spent three days, and thence went on to Caragolah Ghât, where he again left the *Rhotas* to proceed to Purneah, and, after a stay there of three days, he returned, and the journey was continued to Bhaugulpore. Here the tour ended, and though the Lieutenant Governor subsequently paid a visit of inspection to Monghyr, he retained his Head Quarters at Bhaugulpore till his final return to Calcutta in November.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR 1863-64.

A.

Statement showing the number of Persons apprehended and brought
result of

	Offences.	Total number of Offenders.	Fined or discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.
1	Murder	1,056	...	18
2	Culpable homicide	705	...	29
3	Thuggee, &c.	..	...	..
4	Dacoity .. With murder	203	...	...
5	Dacoity .. With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	260	...	...
6	Dacoity .. Other cases	1,950	..	2
7	Robbery ... With hurt	88	..	2
8	Robbery ... Other cases	1,052	...	6
9	Theft ... With aggravating circumstances	19	..	...
10	Theft ... Other cases	16,779	1,011	4,836
11	Offences against the State	3	...	...
12	Ditto relating to the Army and Navy	4	...	1
13	Extortion .. With aggravating circumstances ...	7	...	...
14	Extortion .. Other cases	746	108	157
15	Offences relating to coin	89	3	13
16	Offences relating to stamps	7	...	...
17	Abetment of suicide	6	...	1
18	Perjury, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	333	2	3
19	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery	11	...	...
20	Rape	375	..	4
21	Unnatural offences	12	...	...
22	Causing miscarriage ... Attended with aggravating circumstances	65	...	2
23	Causing miscarriage ... Other cases	58	...	6
24	Injury to unborn children	8	...	...
25	Exposure of infants	40	..	2
26	Concealment of births by secret disposal of the dead body ...	12	...	3
27	Criminal breach of trust	1 165	74	232
28	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	1,640	61	587
29	Kidnapping or forcible abduction ... With aggravating circumstances ...	171	...	3
30	Kidnapping or forcible abduction ... Other cases	177	5	6
31	Slavery	5	...	...
32	Buying or selling a minor for the purposes of prostitution ...	56	...	1
33	Forced labor	9	1	..
34	Hurt ... With aggravating circumstances	608	19	68
35	Hurt ... Other cases	8,374	3,946	1,207
36	False evidence, or subornation, &c., of the same	762	41	116
37	Mischief .. With aggravating circumstances ...	575	77	80
38	Mischief .. Other cases	3,122	1,069	248
39	Criminal trespass .. Resulting in death or other grievous hurt	185	19	...
40	Criminal trespass .. For commission of serious offences ...	1,580	36	371
41	Criminal trespass .. Other cases	4,136	911	781

I.

to trial in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal in 1863, *and the the trials.*

Convicted.											
Imprisonment not exceeding 2 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 4 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 years.	Imprisonment for 7 and less than 10 years	Transportation for 10 and less than 14 years.	Transportation for 14 years.	Transportation beyond 14 years.	Death.	Total.	Acquitted.
1	10	...	5	1	20	2	...	78	79	214	579
19	15	2	55	1	32	32	1	8		192	425
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	.....
..	...	..	...	8	14	2	..	14	...	38	172
.	...	.	3	...	10	2	2	49	...	66	150
7	23	8	32	20	150	68	29	96	2	438	1,276
...	1	..	...	...	10	2	...	4	...	19	47
35	4	1	8	..	28	6	6	5		100	861
...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	.	1	16
788	...	10	17	3	14	5	...	1	..	6,635	9,642
..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	1	.....
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.....	6
8	1	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	278	438
3	4	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	80	44
...	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
.	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	1	3
11	2	9	12	3	14	3	4	2	...	65	232
...	1	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	8
...	1	2	5	...	13	3	1	2	...	31	309
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	2	10
...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	62
2	...	...	...	...	1	.	.	...	...	9	38
...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.. ...	5
2	3	3	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	13	17
1	...	..	...	..	.		...	...	..	4	6
37	12	1	2	...	7	2	...	...	.	367	712
121	72	1	22	1	17	2	...	..	...	884	697
8	6	...	2	...	14	1	...	...	2	26	124
1	3	2	5	3	7	1	3	...	...	25	145
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ..	4
3	..	3	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	9	47
1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
20	32	10	25	...	31	8	6	...	...	219	271
251	3	...	...	3	1	...	.	...	..	5,411	2,772
26	32	4	14	2	10	1	..	...	...	216	425
10	3	..	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	126	896
5	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1,328	1,712
3	...	...	5	..	2	...	...	1	...	80	154
105	49	6	10	3	13	12	1	...		606	928
88	31	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	1,829	2,095

	Offences.	Total number of Offenders.	Fined or discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.
42	Offences against public tranquillity ... Unlawful assembly	1,868	450	439
43	Offences against public tranquillity ... Rioting, &c.	1,890	401	571
44	Offences against public tranquillity ... Affray	756	420	160
45	Criminal force or assault	21 8 9	12,6 0	1,658
46	Wrongful confinement	2,932	562	502
47	Wrongful restraint	687	274	43
48	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	41	5	4
49	Offences against public justice	5,990	2,107	906
50	Contempt of lawful authority	6,068	4,509	493
51	Offences .. By public servant	553	270	101
52	Offences .. Relating to public servant ..	2:4	59	48
53	Criminal misappropriation of property	908	30	169
54	Cheating	6 7	89	99
55	Offences relating to weights and measures	157	60	35
56	Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked	1		1
57	Counterfeiting, or making, or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark ...	...	...	...
58	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a Will or other documents	1(	.	..
59	Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury	..	.	...
60	Criminal breach of contract of service	463	205	83
61	Offences relating to marriage	1,394	51	196
62	Defamation	333	134	2
63	Offences relating to religion	2(		6
64	Offences affecting public health	7..	5..	14
65	Offences affecting safety	45.	3..	22
66	Offences affecting convenience	616	516	27
67	Offences affecting decency or morals	1..	8	9
68	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance — Resulting in death or other grievous hurt	6	23	6
69	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance — Other cases	3,218	1,324	125
70	Attempt	1,537	893	1.9
71	Other offences not included in the above specifications .	23,255	18,103	1,065
	Total	1,26,223	51,670	15,716

Convicted.											Acquitted.
Imprisonment not exceeding 2 years	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years	Imprisonment not exceeding 4 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 years.	Imprisonment for 7 and less than 10 years	Transportation for 10 and less than 14 years.	Transportation for 14 years.	Transportation beyond 14 years.	Death	Total	
6	2	.	..	.		.	...	...	...	897	880
51	30	6	1	3	1	2	1	3	...	1,080	660
2	..	...	.	...	.	...	.	..	.	591	163
22	26	...	.	...	..	..	.	..		14,306	10,219
12	5	...	.	5	2	1	.	.		1,089	1,680
...	...	.	.	..	.		..	...	..	817	358
1	...	...		...	...		...	.	.	10	81
66	23	2	2	.	8	..	..	...	.	3,114	782
5	...	..	..		...		...	..		5,007	976
4		..	...		..		..		.	375	158
4	1	..			...		..	..	...	112	89
8	3	.	..	..	..			.	..	410	465
4	1	..		..	5	1	..	...		199	419
..	..	..	..	...	...		...	..		93	59
...	.	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	1	...
...	...		...	...	.	...	..	.	.	..	...
...	...	...	.	..	...	..		...	..	..	5
...			...	...		...	.	...	..	..	..
.	.		..	.	..	.	.			288	172
38	10	2	1			..		.	.	300	1,075
..			..		...		...	...		163	161
..		...	..	...	...		...		...	14	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	580	141
...	...	...		...	..	.	..	...	...	370	80
...	.		.	.	...	.	...	..	...	543	71
...	..	...	...	..	..		...	..	...	89	51
1	.	...	...	..	..	..			...	30	22
...	..	..	...		..	...		..		1,449	860
13	4	1	4	..	9	3	...	4	...	1,070	412
9	1			...	...				...	19,178	3 933
1,732	414	74	244	57	444	167	53	268	83	70,922	48,773

A.

Statement showing the number of Persons apprehended and brought to trial the

	Offences.	Total number of Offenders	Fined or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.
1	Murder	149	...	
2	Culpable homicide	102		51
3	Thuggee, &c. ...	..		
4	Dacoity ... With murder .	50		...
5	Dacoity ... With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	9	...	...
6	Dacoity ... Other cases	153		..
7	Robbery ... With hurt	47		...
8	Robbery ... Other cases ..	79	..	.
9	Theft .. With aggravating circumstances ...	.	.	
10	Theft .. Other cases	2,194	297	714
11	Offences against the State	2		..
12	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	..		
13	Extortion .. With aggravating circumstances ...	6		...
14	Extortion .. Other cases	90	15	7
15	Offences relating to coin ...	20	2	7
16	Offences relating to stamps ...	..	...	
17	Abetment of suicide	1	...	
18	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	9	...	1
19	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c. for purposes of forgery	...	. .	...
20	Rape	28		...
21	Unnatural offences	3	...	...
22	Causing miscarriage ... Attended with aggravating circumstances	...	. .	...
23	Causing miscarriage ... Other cases	...	...	...
24	Injury to unborn children	2	..	...
25	Exposure of infants	6	...	1
26	Concealment of births by secret disposal of the dead body .	...	...	...
27	Criminal breach of trust . ..	73	13	14
28	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	187	1	103
29	Kidnapping or forcible abduction . With aggravating circumstances ..	18		...
30	Kidnapping or forcible abduction . Other cases	32	...	...
31	Slavery	...	...	...
32	Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution ..	..	...	..
33	Forced labor	12	5	1
34	Hurt ... With aggravating circumstances ...	27	...	1
35	Hurt ... Other cases	162	52	50
36	False evidence or subornation, &c., of the same ..	142	...	12
37	Mischief .. With aggravating circumstances ..	75	56	2
38	Mischief .. Other cases	488	203	25

2.

in the Extra-Regulation Provinces of Bengal in 1863 *and the result of trials.*

Convicted.											
Imprisonment not exceeding 2 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 4 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 years.	Imprisonment for 7 and less than 10 years.	Transportation for 10 and less than 14 years.	Transportation for 14 years.	Transportation beyond 14 years.	Death.	Total.	Acquitted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	20	55
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	3	...	4	...	26	...	...	...	...	36	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
156	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,174	978
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	64
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	35
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	53
18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	10
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	58
8	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	73
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	9
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	258

	Offences.	Total number of Offenders.	Fined or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year
39	Criminal trespass — Resulting in death or other grievous hurt	1	.	...
40	Criminal trespass — For commission of serious offences	120	2	9
41	Criminal trespass — Other cases	196	31	62
42	Offences against public tranquillity .. — Unlawful assembly	72	21	2
43	Offences against public tranquillity .. — Rioting, &c.	22	4	11
44	Offences against public tranquillity .. — Affray	45	21	...
45	Criminal force or assault	4,796	2 561	265
46	Wrongful confinement	147	87	20
47	Wrongful restraint	55	12	15
48	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	7	5	..
49	Offences against public justice	199	103	46
50	Contempt of lawful authority	374	254	29
51	Offences — By public servants	17	2	4
52	Offences — Relating to public servants	3	1	
53	Criminal misappropriation of property	192	48	28
54	Cheating	80	17	18
55	Offences relating to weights and measures	27	25	...
56	Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked ...	...	...	...
57	Counterfeiting, or making, or possessing a die plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark ...	...	..	..
58	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a Will or other documents	..	..	...
59	Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury	3	...	...
60	Criminal breach of contract of service	153	15	77
61	Offences relating to marriage	64	5	5
62	Defamation	43	6	8
63	Offences relating to religion	8	2	...
64	Offences affecting public health	13	12	1
65	Offences affecting safety	14	4	..
66	Offences affecting convenience	128	100	2
67	Offences affecting decency or morals	8	4	...
68	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance — Resulting in death or other grievous hurt	15	...	2
69	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance — Other cases	555	292	9
70	Attempts	169	139	15
71	Other offences not included in the above specifications ...	1,946	1,208	267
	Total	13,638	5,575	1,884

Convicted.											
Imprisonment not exceeding 2 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 4 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 years.	Imprisonment for 7 and less than 10 years.	Transportation for 10 and less than 14 years.	Transportation for 14 years.	Transportation beyond 14 years.	Death.	Total.	Acquitted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	65
5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	48
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,830	1,960
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....
4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	61
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	14
14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,490	422
248	30	10	8	5	27	..	...	14	7	7,808	5,458

B. 1.

Statement showing the Area and Population of each District, with the strength of Police allotted to each, and the ratio to Area and Population.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Strength of Police.	Proportion of Police to Area	Proportion of Police to Population
Patna	1,838	1,200,000	1,505	1 to 1·2	1 to 797
Behar	5,694	2,500,000	736	1 to 7·7	1 to 3,396
Shahabad	4,405	1,600,000	798	1 to 5·5	1 to 2,130
Sarun	2,612	1,350,000	465	1 to 5·8	1 to 2,924
Chumparun	3,781	750,000	353	1 to 10·6	1 to 2,124
Tirhoot	6,114	2,400,000	742	1 to 8·2	1 to 3,234
Bhaugulpore	3,426	1,080,000	523	1 to 6·4	1 to 2,026
Purneah	5,712	1,600,000	710	1 to 8·0	1 to 2,244
Monghyr	3,592	800,000	500	1 to 7·1	1 to 1,600
	37,162	12,280,000	6,342	1 to 6·7	1 to 2,501
Hazareebaugh	12,444	700,000	590	1 to 21·0	1 to 1,186
Lohardugga	7,000	750,000	662	1 to 11·5	1 to 1,117
Maunbhoom	4,500	681,325	569	1 to 7·9	1 to 1,197
Singbhoom	3,998	220,316	365	1 to 10·9	1 to 620
	27,942	2,351,641	2,186	1 to 12·8	1 to 1,030
Burdwan	2,692	1,068,532	634	1 to 4·2	1 to 1,639
Beerbhoom	2,380	746,156	434	1 to 5·6	1 to 1,719
Bancoorah	4,683	760,000	576	1 to 8·1	1 to 1,333
Hooghly	2,000	1,000,000	758	1 to 2·6	1 to 2,110
Howrah	550	520,000	352	1 to 1·5	1 to 1,534
Midnapore...	5,032	1,576,835	866	1 to 5·8	1 to 1,831
	17,287	6,241,523	3,620	1 to 4·6	1 to 1,694
Rajshahye	2,500	664,289	564	1 to 4·4	1 to 1,071
Dinagepore	3,800	1,250,000	538	1 to 7·1	1 to 2,323
Bograh	1,043	109,397	369	1 to 3·0	1 to 363
Pubna	2,044	281,366	460	1 to 4·4	1 to 611
Maldah	1,268	305,563	402	1 to 3·2	1 to 760
Rungpore	4,500	1,154,161	710	1 to 6·3	1 to 1,625
Moorshedabad	2,634	967,859	1,261	1 to 2·0	1 to 760
	17,815	4,672,635	4,295	1 to 4·3	1 to 1,074
Nuddea	3,577	589,343	663	1 to 5·7	1 to 888
Jessore	3,572	981,118	688	1 to 5·2	1 to 1,442
24-Pergunnahs	1,267	1,294,625	892	1 to 2·5	1 to 1,451
	8,416	2,865,086	2,238	1 to 4·4	1 to 1,280
Dacca	3,138	950,000	597	1 to 5·2	1 to 1,591
Backergunge	4,000	866,632	624	1 to 6·4	1 to 1,388
Furreedpore	1,479	573,728	362	1 to 4·0	1 to 1,861
Mymensingh	6,586	947,240	719	1 to 9·1	1 to 1,179
	15,203	3,437,600	2,302	1 to 6·1	1 to 1,504
Chittagong .. .	10,907	800,000	714	1 to 15·2	1 to 1,121
Tipperah	3,000	1,000,000	517	1 to 5·7	1 to 1,934
Noacolly	3,000	571,200	441	1 to 6·8	1 to 1,295
	16,997	2,371,200	1,672	1 to 8·7	1 to 1,450
Cuttack	18,852	2,329,827	968	1 to 19·4	1 to 2,427
Balasore	1,875	454,322	512	1 to 3·6	1 to 887
Pooree	4,032	613,536	548	1 to 7·6	1 to 1,130
	24,759	3,407,685	2,028	1 to 9·7	1 to 1,178

B. 2.

Statement showing the number of Police Officers and Men sanctioned for each District, and the strength actually entertained on the 1st of May 1864.

Circle	District.	Force.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Total.
Patna and Bhaugulpore.	Patna ...	Sanctioned Force ..	23	39	71	1,862	12	1,507
		As it stood on 1st May ..	20	39	71	1,303	12	1,445
	Behar ...	Sanctioned Force ..	13	17	69	661	10	770
		As it stood on 1st May ...	11	19	67	653	10	760
	Shahabad ...	Sanctioned Force ..	13	17	73	658	25	786
		As it stood on 1st May ..	13	17	71	658	25	780
	Sarun ...	Sanctioned Force ..	10	18	33	419	6	486
		As it stood on 1st May ..	8	16	33	417	6	480
	Chumparun ...	Sanctioned Force ..	8	12	31	294	6	351
		As it stood on 1st May ..	5	12	27	287	6	337
	Tirhoot ...	Sanctioned Force ...	13	25	51	645	6	740
		As it stood on 1st May .	12	25	50	640	6	733
	Bhaugulpore .	Sanctioned Force ..	11	15	26	473	6	531
		As it stood on 1st May ..	11	15	25	471	6	528
	Purneah ..	Sanctioned Force ..	16	20	35	633	6	710
		As it stood on 1st May ...	16	19	34	633	6	708
	Monghyr ...	Sanctioned Force ..	13	16	28	437	4	498
		As it stood on 1st May ..	11	13	26	409	4	463
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh	Sanctioned Force ...	11	15	64	500	...	590
		As it stood on 1st May ...	11	15	54	484	..	564
	Lohardugga ...	Sanctioned Force ..	13	27	72	550	...	662
		As it stood on 1st May ...	13	26	71	527	...	637
	Maunbhoom ...	Sanctioned Force ..	10	14	70	475	...	569
		As it stood on 1st May ...	9	14	67	467	...	557
	Singbhoom ...	Sanctioned Force .	8	9	23	326	4	370
		As it stood on 1st May ...	7	8	23	306	5	349
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Sanctioned Force ..	16	23	56	532	6	633
		As it stood on 1st May ..	16	23	55	509	6	609
	Beerbhoom ...	Sanctioned Force ...	10	15	39	368	2	434
		As it stood on 1st May ...	10	15	39	359	2	425
	Bancoorah ...	Sanctioned Force ...	11	17	54	492	2	576
		As it stood on 1st May .	11	17	54	461	2	545
	Hooghly ...	Sanctioned Force ...	16	24	68	675	4	787
		As it stood on 1st May ...	16	23	65	631	3	738
	Howrah ...	Sanctioned Force ...	15	25	40	396	2	468
		As it stood on 1st May ...	14	13	39	390	2	458
	Midnapore ...	Sanctioned Force ...	15	30	63	754	4	866
		As it stood on 1st May ...	13	30	62	754	4	863
Rajshahye.	Rajshahye ...	Sanctioned Force ...	13	20	35	493	4	565
		As it stood on 1st May ...	13	17	33	475	4	542
	Dinagepore ...	Sanctioned Force ...	12	21	43	733	2	811
		As it stood on 1st May ...	12	20	43	379	2	456
	Bograh ...	Sanctioned Force ...	9	15	37	297	2	360
		As it stood on 1st May ..	9	15	35	236	2	297
	Pubna ...	Sanctioned Force ...	8	15	37	400	2	462
		As it stood on 1st May ...	8	15	31	377	2	433
	Malda ..	Sanctioned Force ...	9	11	43	337	2	402
		As it stood on 1st May ...	9	11	43	318	2	383

Circle	District.	Force.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Total.
Rajshahye. (*continued.*)	Rungpore ...	Sanctioned Force ...	16	26	44	623	2	711
		As it stood on 1st May ..	16	26	43	619	2	706
	Moorshedabad...	Sanctioned Force ...	23	39	140	1,121	4	1,327
		As it stood on 1st May ...	22	38	139	927	4	1,130
Nuddea.	Nuddea ...	Sanctioned Force ...	13	31	63	650	6	763
		As it stood on 1st May ...	12	31	56	482	6	587
	Jessore ...	Sanctioned Force ...	14	30	64	575	4	687
		As it stood on 1st May	13	30	64	549	4	660
	24-Pergunnahs	Sanctioned Force ...	19	37	74	750	4	884
		As it stood on 1st May ..	17	32	74	641	4	768
Dacca.	Dacca ..	Sanctioned Force ...	13	23	47	514	2	599
		As it stood on 1st May ...	11	21	39	317	2	390
	Backergunge ...	Sanctioned Force ...	15	25	49	534	...	623
		As it stood on 1st May ..	14	24	40	510	...	588
	Furreedpore ...	Sanctioned Force ...	8	14	24	316	2	364
		As it stood on 1st May ...	8	14	24	282	1	329
	Mymensingh ...	Sanctioned Force ...	18	28	63	612	2	723
		As it stood on 1st May ..	16	26	57	399	2	500
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Sanctioned Force ...	12	24	42	764	...	842
		As it stood on 1st May ..	12	24	42	480	...	558
	Tipperah ...	Sanctioned Force ..	10	16	39	509	...	574
		As it stood on 1st May ...	10	14	36	364	...	424
	Noacolly ...	Sanctioned Force ...	9	14	38	393	...	449
		As it stood on 1st May ..	5	8	21	169	..	203
Cuttack.	Cuttack ...	Sanctioned Force ...	12	32	100	800	2	946
		As it stood on 1st May ...	12	17	53	495	2	579
	Balasore ...	Sanctioned Force ..	7	17	58	430	..	512
		As it stood on 1st May ...	7	17	59	417	...	491
	Pooree ...	Sanctioned Force ..	8	16	62	435	...	521
		As it stood on 1st May ...	8	16	51	425	...	500

B. 3.

Return of Crimes in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and part of the Burdwan Division, for 1863, *as compared with previous years.*

Districts.	Murders.			Dacoities and Robberies.			Burglaries.			Thefts.			Property.			
													Stolen.		Recovered.	
	1861.	Five previous years.	1863.	1861.	Five previous years.	1863.	1861.	Five previous years.	1863.	1861.	Five previous years.	1863.	1861.	1863.	1861.	1863.
Patna ...	11	19	9	5	8	21	2,478	2,114	1,831	885	817	780	48,042	69,048	6,433	16,429
Behar ...	13	...	18	90	...	17	1,418	. .	637	678	....	419	1,50,868	34,604	2,352	6,540
Shahabad ...	18	17	6	40	70	30	519	479	340	572	552	665	27,560	30,463	4,561	7,831
Sarun ...	3	7	5	6	10	16	1,078	1,163	982	364	490	335	28,483	33,909	2,099	4,630
Chumparun ..	4	4	6	11	10	20	486	377	289	560	475	448	26,644	17,689	3,657	4,354
Tirhoot ...	4	4	5	9	4	18	221	214	179	220	301	377	30,352	28,895	2,099	7,073
Bhaugulpore	5	10	3	18	21	21	411	388	878	601	733	630	14,448	47,393	2,071	3,148
Purneah ...	16	9	13	49	13	203	567	378	95	890	249	477	44,812	44,542	1,761	4,472
Monghyr ...	7	6	8	16	23	7	992	1,240	405	336	415	386	28,754	28,291	1,786	4,107
	81	70	72	244	159	353	8,170	6,513	5,636	4,596	4,032	4,512	3,99,963	3,53,754	26,159	58,509
Hazareebaugh	2	..	10	27	...	70	79	.....	156	114	.....	214	10,969	13,246	1,535	1,658
Lohardugga..	14	...	21	14	...	30	7	.....	44	67	....	160	7,882	9,742	1,902	4,180
Maunbhoom..	2	...	8	5	...	8	81	.....	63	173	.....	268	5,324	3,631	811	1,877
Singbhoom ...	4	...	5	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	78	961	1,734	563	567
	22	...	42	49	...	111	167	.....	263	400	.....	720	25,086	28,353	4,811	8,282
Burdwan ..	13	16	11	5	8	18	155	180	80	464	718	733	8,631	10,750	947	2,607
Bancoorah ...	8	6	4	6	20	21	20	... .	180	441	437	879	11,118	25,930	2,278	14,118
Beerbhoom ...	8	4	10	15	18	12	39	93	46	373	341	232	9,882	10,214	1,118	1,921
	29	26	25	26	46	51	214	282	306	1,278	1,496	1,344	29,631	46,894	4,343	18,641

B.

Statement of Crimes ascertained to have been

Description of Crimes.	Number of Cases of all descriptions ascertained by the Police or otherwise.	Number of Cases brought to trial.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons released by the Commissioner without trial.	Number of Persons committed to the Sessions.
Murder	3	3	3	...	2
Cutting and wounding	7	7	8	...	1
Culpable homicide	1	1	1	..	1
Attempt at murder	1	1	1	..	1
Administering poison	2	2	3	...	...
Violent assault	2	2	2	..	...
Mischief by fire	1	1	1	...	1
Highway robbery	3	2	3	...	3
House-breaking	90	20	80	29	24
Arson	1	1	1	...	..
Thefts above Rs. 50	383	261	485	89	119
Thefts under Rs. 50	2,172	1,805	2,414	196	1
Thefts on the River	180	159	328	3	23
Attempts at house-breaking	2	1	1	...	1
Having in possession stolen goods	209	197	285	2	..
Attempts at theft	34	18	24	1	...
Receiving stolen goods	73	56	96	...	32
Obtaining goods under false pretences ...	61	48	68	1	2
Fraudulent appropriation of property ...	11	9	12	..	2
Forgery or uttering forged papers	17	17	25	...	11
Counterfeiting coin or uttering base or diminished coin	20	20	28	..	8
Embezzlement	21	14	14	...	...
Kidnapping	2	2	2	...	...
Extortion	3	3	9	...	4
Lurking	111	105	135	14	...
Perjury	19	19	30	...	10
Offences against the Post Office Act	1	1	1	...	..
Rape	6	6	6	...	3
Conspiracy	3	3	5	...	3
Criminal breach of trust	39	37	42	...	22
House trespass by night	2	2	2	...	1
Adultery	5	5	5	...	1
Abduction	2	2	2	...	2
Attempting to commit suicide	11	11	11	...	...
Attempt at rape	1	1	1	...	1
Escaping from lawful custody	1	1	1	...	1
False personation	2	2	3	...	...
Cheating	29	27	40	...	17
Attempting to escape from lawful custody ...	1	1	2	...	2
Administering stupifying drugs	2	2	2	..	1
Attempting to cheat	1	1	2	...	2

4.

committed in Calcutta during the year 1863-64.

How disposed of					Under examination at the end of the year.		Computed Value of Property stolen.	Computed Value of Property recovered.
By High Court.			By Magistrates.					
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending	Convicted.	Acquitted	In Jail.	On Bail.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	.	2	5	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
18	6	..	...	27	...	...	9,448 0 0	4,213 10 9
..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
97	22	...	1	276	...	...	99,084 15 6	41,988 8 8
1	...	...	1,280	937	..	...	21,771 10 2	7,916 12 1
13	10	...	117	185	...	...	25,412 6 9	18,263 0 0
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	154	129	...	...	...	3,458 8 6
...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...
21	11	...	22	42	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	36	29	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
9	2	..	...	14	...	...	...	...
6	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	86	35	...	...	...	...
6	4	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	2	..	...	3	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
12	10	...	1	19	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
15	2	...	...	23	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Description of Crimes.	Number of Cases of all descriptions ascertained by the Police or otherwise.	Number of Cases brought to trial.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons released by the Commissioner without trial.	Number of Persons committed to the Sessions.
Unnatural offence	2	2	2	...	2
Defamation of character	3	3	4	...	1
Thefts by administering drugs	2	2	3	...	2
Unlawful assembly	6	6	6	...	6
Attempt at unnatural offence	1	1	1	...	1
Criminal breach of contract	1	1	4	...	4
Dishonestly making false claims in Courts of Justice	5	5	10	...	4
Aiding and abetting the commission of offences	1	1	2	...	1
Desertion by native labourers under Act III. of 1863	1	1	2	...	2
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	14	14	24	...	12
Abetment of theft above Rs. 50	1	1	2	...	1
False charge of offence made with intent to injure	4	4	4	...	1
Abetment of criminal breach of trust ...	1	1	1	...	1
Abetment of grievous hurt	1	1	1	...	1
Instituting false criminal proceedings ...	1	1	1	...	1
Altering appearance of coin	2	2	2	...	2
Total ...	3,581	2,922	4,253	335	344
Total of the Miscellaneous Crimes ...	...	9,487	17,931	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,581	12,409	22,184	335	344

HOW DISPOSED OF					UNDER EXAMINATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		Computed Value of Property stolen.	Computed Value of Property recovered.
BY HIGH COURT.			BY MAGISTRATES.					
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	In Jail.	On Bail.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							...	...
1	3	...	...	6	..	...		
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
							...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	4	..	...	12	...	..	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...
1	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
251	91	...	1,729	1,845	...	...	1,55,720 0 5	75,835 7 7
...	...	...	13,756	4,175	...	...	...	...
251	91	...	15,485	6,020	...	...	1,55,720 0 5	75,835 7 7

B.

Statement of Crimes ascertained to have been committed

Description of Crimes.	Number of Cases of all descriptions ascertained by the Police or otherwise.	Number of Cases brought to trial.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons released by the Commissioner without trial.	Number of Persons committed to the Sessions.
Murder	3	1	5	4	1
Culpable homicide ...	3	3	3	...	3
Attempts at murder ...	2	2	2	...	1
Attempts at suicide ...	4	4	4	...	...
Mischief by fire ...	7	7	7	...	...
Mischief by poison ...	1	1	1	...	...
Dacoity	1	1	4	..	4
House-breaking and thefts ..	164	62	122	34	10
Thefts	894	643	928	148	3
Attempts at house-breaking	54	8	16	2	..
Attempts at theft ..	6	4	4	.	...
Attempt at mischief by fire	1	1	1	1	..
Lurking	48	35	55	19	...
Criminal trespass ...	18	18	25	...	...
Receiving stolen goods ...	5	5	7	.	2
Possessing stolen goods ...	38	33	53	6	...
Forgery	1	1	1	...	.
Possessing forged papers ...	1	1	2	...	2
Cheating	2	2	3	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	3	3	4	..	..
Kidnapping	1	1	3	...	..
Criminal breach of trust ...	1	1	1	...	...
Rape ...	3	2	7	1	3
Altering appearance of coin	3	3	3	...	...
Administering drugs ...	1	1	1	...	...
Enticing girls for prostitution	2	2	2	...	...
Total ...	1,267	845	1,264	215	29
Total of the Miscellaneous Crimes	2,857	2,839	5,170	61	...
Grand Total ...	4,124	3,684	6,434	276	29

5.

in the Suburbs of Calcutta during the year 1863-64.

HOW DISPOSED OF					UNDER EXAMINATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		Computed Value of property stolen.	Computed Value of property recovered.
BY SESSIONS COURT.			BY MAGISTRATES.					
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	In Jail.	On Bail.		
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....
...	3	.	.	...	.	...	.....	.....
1	..	...	...	...	1	..	.....	.....
...	..	..	3		1		.....	.....
...	..	...	4	3	..	...	.....	.....
..	...	...	...	1	...	.		..
4	...		...	...	...	...	358 0 0	237 7 0
10	...	...	54	24	.	...	16,603 3 5	3,344 6 6
3	...	.	451	320	3	3	30,763 1 2½	7,921 0 1½
...	...	...	13	1	...	..	.....	.....
...	..	..	3	1	...	..	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.....
...	...	...	25	11	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	20	5	...	...	.....	.....
...	2	...	2	3	.	...	.....	3 8 0
...	...	...	25	20	2	...	.....	74 0 0
...	...	...	..	1	..		.....	.....
...	2	...	...	.	..	...	...	.....
...	...	...	3	...	..	....	...	.....
...	..	..	3	1	.	.	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
2	1	....	...	3	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....
21	8	...	608	402	7	3	47,724 4 7½	11,580 5 7½
...	...	...	4,685	422	1	1	.....	.....
21	8	...	5,293	824	8	4	47,724 4 7½	11,580 5 7½

C. 1.

Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances for 1863-64.

Divisions.	Current Demand.	Arrear Demand.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhaugulpore	27,79,882	2,99,959	30,79,791	27,79,380	1,487	2,98,924
Burdwan	75,53,276	3,07,475	78,60,751	75,84,607	6,107	2,70,037
Chittagong	24,04,927	3,12,391	27,17,318	24,13,044	3,034	3,01,240
Cuttack	16,80,708	5,58,217	22,38,925	15,98,028	65,738	5,75,159
Dacca	32,47,084	2,15,477	34,62,561	32,16,584	15,395	2,30,582
Nuddea	42,32,739	3,98,701	46,31,440	41,47,573	1,25,135	3,58,732
Patna	79,69,327	8,98,835	88,68,162	79,66,777	7,390	8,93,995
Rajshahye	61,83,706	2,50,870	64,34,576	62,08,671	3,565	2,22,340
Assam	10,73,614	73,475	11,47,089	11,24,418	6,620	16,051
Chóta Nagpore	2,47,966	24,732	2,72,698	2,56,492	1,352	14,854
Darjeeling	49,467	11,129	60,596	45,757	7,338	7,501
Total ...	3,74,22,646	33,51,261	4,07,73,907	3,73,41,331	2,43,161	31,89,415

Statement of Rent Suits under Act VI. of 1862.

Divisions.	Cases under Section II. in which penalties were imposed.		Similar Cases under Section III.		Cases under Section IV. in which deposit was made.		Cases under Section VI., suits for rent which accrued due prior to date of deposit under Section IV.						No. of applications for measurement under Section X.
							Decided in favor of Plaintiff.		Decided in favor of Defendant.		Remaining.		
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Bhaugulpore	363	6,705 4 11½	47	674 12 1	1,470	41,352 9 5	325	6,458 4 0	35	1,009 4 10	0	.....	2
Burdwan	2,227	18,732 8 6	43	1,862 14 9	4,200	54,245 14 5½	208	7,193 3 0	35	539 12 11	55	3,793 13 6	55
Chittagong	4,747	28,431 13 2	222	1,331 8 4	1,320	19,162 2 5	183	2,781 6 8	180	1,802 8 7	2	71 8 0	6
Cuttack	357	2,764 11 5¾	5	11 11 3	735	3,477 2 5	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0
Dacca	2,545	13,881 1 5¾	38	448 8 2	2,587	34,627 10 3¾	36	754 5 0	70	119 9 11	0	.....	9
Nuddea	3,614	21,479 8 4¼	75	510 15 4	6,603	1,28,310 0 5¼	15	494 5 5½	9	580 9 3	13	875 14 10	12
Patna	783	18,230 13 9½	38	946 8 2	1,672	51,327 3 4½	118	3,336 2 7	42	956 12 0	0	.....	4
Rajshahye	843	13,195 12 9	66	734 1 3	3,822	58,175 15 6½	16	266 3 1	3	37 8 9	9	84 8 9	9
Assum	2	13 1 3½	0	.....	114	506 4 10½	1	9 14 5	1	14 9 9	0	.....	0
Chota Nagpore ...	13	311 14 6	2	5 14 0	1	9 10 0	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0
Total ...	15,494	1,23,746 10 3¼	536	6,526 13 4	22,533	3,91,194 9 3	902	21,293 12 2½	375	5,060 12 0	79	4,825 13 1	97

C. 3.

Statement of Waste Lands granted under the old Rules and not commuted to free-hold.

	Districts.	Number of Grants made	Area in Acres.	Present Revenue.	Eventual maximum Revenue.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In 1863-64 ...	Cachar	14	24,745	.	6,884 3 0
	Sylhet	5	11,859	...	5,924 5 0
	Durrung	12	4,649	..	653 12 0
	Kamroop	13	5,225	...	1,469 8 6
	Luckimpore	7	6,653	. .	1,870 0 0
	Nowgong	4	1,771	...	664 2 0
	Seebsaugor	23	17,992	...	13,494 4 4
	Total ...	78	72,894	...	30,960 2 10
Total to end of 1863-64	Cachar	57	1,11,680	...	31,309 6 10
	Sylhet	9	17,179	...	8,177 13 0
	Soonderbuns	216	10,45,117	25,127 6 0	3,05,953 6 11
	Durrung	26	6,937	...	975 0 0
	Kamroop	29	9,433	. .	2,655 14 3
	Luckimpore	19	15,612	...	4,390 14 0
	Nowgong	38	40,993	...	15,372 4 6
	Seebsaugor	85	12,696	1,864 6 6	23,724 15 0
	Total ...	479	12,89,647	26,991 12 6	3,92,559 10 6

C. 4.

Statement of Lots disposed of in fee-simple, and of Commutations of Grants under the old Rules.

	Districts.	Number of Lots sold or Grants commuted.	Area in Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In 1863-64 ...	Durrung	85	43,128	5,067 0 0	1,02,803 0 0
	Kamroop	8	2,271	1,689 14 0½	10,110 5 8½
	Luckimpore	29	40,569	4,493 4 0	1,26,551 12 0
	Nowgong	21	17,582	5,985 0 8	54,195 5 4
	Seebsaugor	75	63,020	77,060 10 11	6,52,660 14 9
	Darjeeling	9	7,075	22,955 11 10	61,215 8 2
	Total ...	227	1,73,645	1,17,251 9 5½	10,07,536 13 11½
Total to end of 1864	Durrung	86	43,278	5,104 8 0	1,03,140 8 0
	Kamroop	11	12,837	6,905 12 1½	31,919 12 2½
	Luckimpore	31	42,485	5,288 2 3	1,33,705 12 2
	Nowgong	21	17,582	5,985 0 8	51,195 5 4
	Seebsaugor	75	63,020	77,060 10 11	6,52,660 14 9
	Darjeeling	136	69,727	2,19,777 14 0	7,01,691 13 8
	Total ..	360	2,48,929	3,20,121 15 11½	16,74,314 2 1½

C. 5.

Statement of the Resumption and Settlement of Fisheries.

Districts.	In 1863-64.						Total to end of 1863-64.						
	Number of Blocks resumed and settled.	Rental at which settled.	Number of Sections under Regulation II. of 1819 on file.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Number of Blocks resumed and settled.	Rental at which settled.	Number of Sections under Regulation II. of 1819 on file.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.
		Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.					
Burdwan	..	.....	1	...	..	..	..	.....	2	..	..	...	2
Hooghly	1	2,800 0 0	.....	...	..	...	11	3,397 0 0	3	3	...	..	...
Bulloah	..	.....	.....	...	...	...	14	4,665 0 0	5	2	2	..	..
Tippeah	...	.....	.....	..	..	..	3	1,273 0 0	20	..	19	1	...
Backergunge	8	419 0 0	8	3	...	...	32	2,196 0 0	75	32	40	3	...
Dacca	10	2,576 14 0	.....	..	..	..	18	4,074 14 0	40	22	14	4	...
Furreedpore	..	.....	.....	..	...	...	4	1,493 0 0	19	5	9	3	2
Mymensing	2	449 8 0	.....	..	..	...	3	699 8 0	116	..	116	...	...
Sylhet	6	79 8 0	.....	..	...	..	6	79 8 0	109	28	30	51	...
Jessore	..	.....	5	...	...	...	36	3,684 4 0	41	...	2	..	39
Nuddea	...	.....	.....	..	...	..	10	5,576 0 0	11	1	9	1	...
Sconderbund	65	302 8 0	.....	..	...	..	110	1,330 8 0	1	..	...	...	1
24-Pergunnahs	...	.....	2	..	...	...	55	17,044 12 0	2	...	...	...	2
Chumparun	1	1 0 0	2	1	..	1	45	380 5 0	68	45	...	23	...
Patna	..	3,060 0 0	.....	...	..	...	3	5,910 0 0	.....	..	...	...	...
Sarun	..	425 0 0	.....	...	...	..	1	1,050 0 0	.....	..	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	575 0 0	.....	...	..	...	2	2,325 0 0	.....	...	...	..	...
Tirhoot	..	215 0 0	.....	..	...	..	4	751 0 0	.....	...	...	..	...
Bograh	3	375 0 0	.....	...	...	...	7	706 8 0	.....	..	..	..	...
Dinagepore	...	.....	.....	...	...	..	...	.....	12	...	8	..	4
Maldah	...	.....	.....	..	...	...	12	1,383 0 0	40	12	28	...	...
Moorshedabad	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	4	478 0 0	4	4	...	...	...
Pubna	14	1,288 0 0	20	14	..	...	14	1,288 0 0	79	20	44	..	6
Rajshahye	28	2,838 0 0	29	...	...	...	102	12,990 0 0	72	1	22	...	49
Rungpore	..	.....	1	...	..	...	1	7 0 0	32	4	12	7	9
Total	133	15,404 6 0	54	18	..	1	497	72,691 14 0	742	180	355	93	114

D. 1.

Statement of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for 1863-64.

	Merchandize, Gross Collections.	Salt.	Other accounts, such as Wharf-rents, &c.	Total Collections.	Deduct Refunds and Drawback.	Actual Collections.	Deduct Charges.	Net Collections
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	97,73,046	1,96,45,816	1,28,792	2,95,47,654	5,21,668	2,90,25,986	5,67,486	2,84,58,500
Chittagong ...	92,784	...	2,038	94,822	392	94,430	9,579	84,851
Balasore ...	2,423	...	...	2,423	...	2,423	1,573	850
Cuttack ...	12,055	...	...	12,055	4,450	7,605	1,976	5,629
Poorre ...	791	...	...	791	...	791	..	791
Total ...	98,81,099	1,96,45,816	1,30,830	2,96,57,745	5,26,510	2,91,31,235	5,80,614	2,85,50,621
Board of Revenue Customs Charges, Service Pensions, &c. ...								45,075
Net Revenue ...								2,85,05,546

D. 2.

Comparative Statement of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for six years.

Year.	Receipts on Merchandize.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1840-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1848-49	31,66,571	41,00,361	72,66,932	5,15,490	67,51,442
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1858-59	71,47,623	90,14,012	1,61,61,635	5,22,491	1,56,39,144
1862-63	1,06,12,689	1,99,18,754	3,05,31,443	5,57,650	2,99,73,793
1863-64	94,85,419	1,96,45,816	2,91,31,235	6,25,689	2,85,05,546

D. 3.

Comparative Statement of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

Colors, &c.	1840-41.		1848-49.		1850-51.		1858-59.		1862-63.		1863-64.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
British	537	2,01,019	478	2,23,463	587	2,58,224	497	3,82,116	575	4,70,425	688	6,19,078
American	22	8,479	34	15,029	48	23,210	130	1,13,085	95	86,429	90	75,066
Arab	14	6,405	28	12,078	25	11,436	12	7,208	17	8,574	18	10,343
Australian	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	763	1	380
Bremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,521	2	1,273	1	763
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	599	...	...	...	...
Danish	...	...	1	141	3	1,158	1	404	3	876	8	2,887
Dutch	8	1,906	1	151	3	1,313	2	1,663	1	267	3	1,856
French	38	11,789	62	20,388	59	20,230	100	45,644	98	47,285	132	64,957
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	474	...	...	...	...
Hamburgian	...	...	...	...	8	1,170	7	3,755	7	2,941	17	9,337
Hanoverian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	371	1	379
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	704	1	472	...	...
Oldenburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,975	3	1,608
Prussian	...	...	...	...	...		1	481	1	995	2	1,722
Russian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	413	1	796
Sardinian	1	276	...	...	...	...	13	4,646	...		...	...
Spanish	1	280	...	...	1	405	2	398	...		...	...
Swedish	...	...	2	650	5	1,028	2	774	2	1,085	1	546
Tellingah	...	...	4	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	377	...	...
Steamers	...	...	...	...	33	23,118	107	99,987	112	93,883	170	1,39,210
Native Crafts	65	5,464	226	14,191	266	15,210	70	8,731	99	11,959	259	19,911
Total	686	2,35,618	836	2,87,088	1,033	3,56,502	930	6,72,140	1,020	7,30,393	1,395	9,48,839

Colors, &c.	1840-41.		1848-49.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	532	1,97,122	482	2,27,096
American	22	7,712	43	19,126
Arab	11	4,791	30	12,909
Australian	.....	.. ...	.....	....
Belgian	.. ...	.....	.....	..
Bremen	.....	.. ...	....	....
Chinese	1	400	.....	.. ..
Danish	.....	.....	... ..	.. ..
Dutch	9	2,282	1	251
French	48	15,253	53	19,486
Hamburgian	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.....
Hanoverian	.....	....	.. ..	... .
Norwegian..	.....	....	.. ..	.....
Oldenburgh..	.....	....	... ..	.....
Prussian	.....	.. ..	....	.....
Russian	.....	.. ..	... .	.. ...
Sardinian	1	276	.. ..	.....
Spanish	.....	....	....	.....
Swedish	.....	....	....	.. ...
Tellingah	... ...	.. ..	1	140
Turkish	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.....
Steamers	.. ...	....	....	.....
Native Crafts	65	5,464	226	14,191
Total	689	2,38,300	836	2,93,199

TURES

1850-51		1858-59.		1862-63.		1863-64	
Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
578	2,55,129	502	3,90,350	612	4,99,507	672	5,98,159
47	23,872	132	1,17,211	95	84,313	84	67,745
23	10,600	13	7,913	4	2,347	7	4,341
....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	475
....	.....	1	556	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1,527	2	1,068	2	1,337
....	.....	.....	.....	.	...	.....	.....
3	1,001	.....	.....	2	632	9	2,671
4	1,498	1	209	....	.....	4	2,306
63	24,825	110	49,790	99	46,385	132	63,277
1	388	8	3,729	5	2,143	14	7,952
....	.....	....	.....	1	371	1	379
....	.....	3	999	1	472	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2 535	3	1,678
...	.....	1	481	.....	....	1	995
1	356	....	.....	2	1,704	1	443
....	.....	12	4,405		.....	.....	.....
1	800	1	226	.	.....	..	.....
5	1,682	1	356	...	.....	1	376
.....	.....	....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	.....	1	377	.....	.....
38	22,794	100	88,645	103	87 001	177	1,32,567
266	15,210	73	9,799	89	11,023	173	15,185
1,080	3,58,155	960	6,76,196	1,020	7,39,878	1,282	8,99,886

E.

Comparative Statements of Sales of Government and Private Salt, and of

May to April.	GOVERNMENT SALT.						Total Proceeds of Government Salt.	SEA-IMPORTED.	
	WHOLESALE UNDER PRESIDENCY ROWANNAHS.				OTHER LOCAL DEPOT SALES.				
	Quantity	Cost.	Duty	Total Proceeds.	Quantity	Proceeds		Quantity	Gross Customs Duty
1842-43 ...	38,70,635	38,07,176	1,25,79,564	1,63,86,740	8,36,798	22,50,322	1,86,37,062	8,92,740	26,51,539
1852-53 ...	31,25,129	22,50,782	78,12,828	1,00,63,605	5,52,667	16,17,366	1,18,80,971	24,94,332	58,74,764
1862-63 ..	11,00,684	9,02,533	35,76,843	44,79,376	3,13,294	25,09,786	69,89,162	62,60,789	2,02,66,601
1863-64 ...	6,55,879	4,35,928	21,31,606	26,17,534	5,04,998	18,56,455	44,83,989	60,49,666	1,96,45,816

Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue derived from Salt for four years.

Excise Salt		Miscellaneous Receipts in the Salt Department.	Gross Aggregate results		Deduct Charges in the Salt Department.	Balance	Deduct Customs Charges debitable to the Customs duty levied on Salt.	Net Balance
Quantity	Duty.		Total Quantity sold	Total Receipts				
.....	..	3,76,182	5[illegible],00,173	2,16,64,783	52,31,371	1,64,33,412	15,739	1,64,17,673
19,600	49,000	88,962	65,21,928	1,78,93,607	25,74,292	1,53,19,405	49,823	1,52,69,582
41,650	1,35,362	71,526	82,16,417	2,74,63,651	24,18,335	2,50,44,316	80,135	2,49,64,181
42,538	1,38,232	35,022	72,53,076	2,43,03,059	6,85,500	2,36,17,559	83,410	2,35,34,149

F.

Comparative Statement of Receipts, Charges,

	1847-48.		1848-49.		1857-58.	
	Rs.		Rs		Rs.	
Receipts.						
Proceeds of Opium sold by Public Auction at the Presidency	2,82,93,781		2,98,81,139		5,15,84,063	
Value of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medical purposes	2,67,340		2,68,850		4,80,426	
Fines and Savings	1,576		3,757		6,043	
Outstanding Balances realized	29		157		.....	
Profit and Loss	28,946		42,418		29,638	
Confiscation	3,448		609		505	
		2,85,95,020		3,01,96,925		5,21,00,669
Charges.						
Cost and Charges of Oude Opium	.....		.....		51,008	
Salaries and Establishment...	5,84,683		5,55,668		6,40,760	
Aurung Charges	6,58,832		6,78,106		7,53,010	
Advances for Opium	93,77,380		93,43,109		73,28,424	
Ditto for Poppy Leaves ...	92,374		43,316		68,447	
Service Pensions	3,934		3,559		3,108	
Profit and Loss	9,216		14,396		33,290	
Confiscation	6,709		10,518		600	
		1,06,78,128		1,06,48,667		88,83,637
Net Revenue, Rupees ..		1,29,16,892		1,95,48,258		4,32,17,032

and Net Revenue derived from Opium for seven years.

1858-59.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs	
4,59,11,346		3,83,35,795		4,69 23,435		5,19,18,744	Actual
7,47,533		7,71,827		11,68,084		15,54,000	Approximate.
7,297		2,292		3,574		5,000	
.....		.....		.....		56,000	
27,481		30,660		29,684		24,500	
14,815		1,676		229		2,000	
	4,67,08,472		3,91,41,560		4,81,25,606		5,35,60,244
35,376		.....		.....		.....	Approximate.
6,61,709		6,95,096		7,32,259		8,17,000	
5,42,030		6,56,612		7,63,395		10,85,000	
63,10,771		1,29,68,607		1,68,97,232		1,88,00,000	
1,32,975		95,651		1,29,554		1,93,000	
10,408		21,353		29,528		30,000	
34,133		976		4,715		2,000	
15,724		1,985		559		500	
	77,43,126		1,44,40,280		1,85,57,242		2,99,27,500
	5,89,65,346		2,47,01,280		2,95,68,364		3,26,32,744

G.

Statement of Demands, Collections, Balances, and

Divisions.	Demands.	Collections.		
		Spirits and Drugs.	Opium Sale Proceeds.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhaugulpore	5,91,920 0 0	5,76,496 0 0	44,480 0 0	6,20,976 0 0
Burdwan	3,19,407 0 0	3,47,326 0 0	2,07,455 0 0	5,54,781 0 0
Chittagong	66,641 0 0	65,435 0 0	53,658 0 0	1,19,093 0 0
Cuttack	76,856 0 0	73,936 0 0	1,37,932 0 0	2,11,868 0 0
Dacca	3,02,452 0 0	3,02,450 0 0	1,45,197 0 0	4,47,647 0 0
Nuddea	10,57,724 0 0	10,52,237 0 0	3,26,740 0 0	13,78,977 0 0
Patna	12,98,771 0 0	12,93,456 0 0	2,298 0 0	12,95,754 0 0
Rajshahye	2,60,875 0 0	2,59,706 0 0	2,53,813 0 0	5,13,519 0 0
Assam	16,827 0 0	16,768 0 0	11,35,462 0 0	11,52,230 0 0
Chota Nagpore ...	2,08,408 0 0	2,04,553 0 0	15,258 0 0	2,19,811 0 0
Darjeeling	10,983 0 0	10,664 0 0	676 0 0	11,340 0 0
Grand Total ..	42,39,964 0 0	42,08,027 0 0	23,22,969 0 0	65,25,096 0

Charges of Excise Revenue for the year 1863-64.

Balance, being difference between columns 2 and 3.	Charges.			Percentage of Charges on Collections.	Net Revenue.
	General.	Cost of Opium to the Excise Department.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14,524 0 0	22,122 0 0	19,398 0 0	41,520 0 0	3 13 4	5,79,456 0 0
2,081 0 0	28,303 0 0	67,676 0 0	95,979 0 0	8 2 5	4,58,802 0 0
1,206 0 0	10,346 0 0	17,814 0 0	28,160 0 0	15 13 9	90,933 0 0
2,920 0 0	9,140 0 0	41,938 0 0	51,078 0 0	12 5 9	1,60,790 0 0
2 0 0	24,715 0 0	44,579 0 0	69,294 0 0	8 2 8	3,78,353 0 0
5,487 0 0	57,062 0 0	1,06,596 0 0	1,63,658 0 0	5 6 9	12,15,319 0 0
5,315 0 0	38,208 0 0	983 0 0	39,191 0 0	2 15 3	12,56,568 0 0
1,169 0 0	29,627 0 0	85,263 0 0	1,14,890 0 0	11 6 6	3,98,629 0 0
... ..	2,643 0 0	5,37,040 0 0	5,39,683 0 0	15 12 2	6,12,547 0 0
3,855 0 0	12,608 0 0	4,989 0 0	17,597 0 0	6 2 7	2,02,214 0 0
319 0 0	72 0 0	203 0 0	275 0 0	0 10 9	11,065 0 0
36,937 0 0	2,34,846 0 0	9,26,479 0 0	11,61,325 0 0	5 9 4	53,64,671 0 0

H.

Statement of Gross Collections from Stamps in the Lower

Districts.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1848-49.			Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1858-59.			Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1862-63.			Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1863-64.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bancoorah ...	27,815	2	0	32,709	6	0	53,385	0	0	54,200	0	0
Ballasore ...	13,260	2	0	14,781	4	0	20,106	0	0	21,854	4	0
Backergunge ...	78,476	8	0	1,07,514	2	0	1,52,534	5	0	1,60,456	0	0
Behar	83,271	0	0	86,638	8	0	1,29,062	11	0	1,33,365	11	0
Beerbhoom ...	47,382	0	0	58,814	0	0	70,697	0	0	72,091	0	0
Bhaugulpore ..	72,659	14	0	55,919	8	0	95,213	8	0	1,08,154	0	0
Bhullooah ...	29,266	10	0	48,842	4	0	81,896	12	6	85,273	8	0
Bograh ..	15,990	14	0	26,824	12	0	29,561	5	0	31,196	10	0
Burdwan ...	71,312	9	0	95,346	0	0	1,45,951	6	6	1,64,672	2	6
Cachar ...	0	0	0	.....			10,462	8	0	12,350	2	0
Chittagong ...	75,013	2	0	96,078	0	0	1,48,443	0	6	1,54,453	5	0
Cherra Poonjee	0	0	0	.....			1,646	0	6	1,194	5	0
Cuttack ...	34,617	14	0	36,415	8	0	61,846	11	0	62,511	11	0
Calcutta ...	544	10	0	78,872	0	0	11,38,504	7	6	12,72,259	4	9
Dacca ...	72,221	4	0	1,13,448	2	0	1,85,234	4	0	1,85,530	8	0
Darjeeling ...	603	10	0	2,005	14	0	6,540	2	0	6,857	6	0
Dinagepore ..	60,042	8	0	75,610	8	0	82,364	14	6	86,967	4	0
Doomka ...	.....			.....			.....			2,464	12	0
Durrung ...	.....			509	15	0	6,368	7	0	6,638	1	9
Deoghur ...	.....			.....			6	0	0	7,894	10	0
Furreedpore ..	40,355	8	0	38,500	0	0	63,090	0	0	57,519	0	0
Godda ...	.....			.....			.....			2,215	0	9
Gowalparah ...	6,389	3	0	11,941	1	0	14,603	3	0	14,196	13	6
Hazareebaugh ...	10,473	10	0	14,443	12	0	26,831	4	0	18,518	8	0
Jessore ...	63,071	2	0	1,24,994	4	0	1,61,558	15	0	1,61,613	12	0
Kamroop ...	.....			4,157	13	0	24,246	3	0	24,260	2	0
Lohardugga ...	9,346	0	0	12,015	12	0	31,940	13	0	23,134	3	0
Luckimpore ...	.....			785	11	0	6,189	6	0	8,542	0	0
Manubhoom ...	17,632	1	0	19,717	4	0	56,977	10	0	35,270	1	6
Maldah ...	19,461	2	0	18,119	8	1	30,422	8	0	31,373	3	0
Midnapore ...	48,501	3	0	73,353	0	0	1,28,507	14	6	1,17,274	13	0
Monghyr ...	39,775	6	0	63,851	0	0	1,00,046	15	0	99,479	9	0
Moorshedabad ...	57,335	0	0	71,485	0	0	1,26,094	12	0	1,19,372	6	0
Mymensing ...	80,787	0	0	1,28,820	0	0	2,04,019	2	0	1,97,722	12	0
Nowgong ...	...			1,373	14	0	9,393	3	6	12,594	6	6
Nuddea ...	58,788	14	0	71,823	8	0	1,44,342	6	0	1,36,818	2	6
Pakour ...	.....			.....			23	0	0	1,342	10	6
Patna ...	93,634	8	0	1,05,072	0	0	1,47,058	6	0	1,37,681	10	0
Pooree ...	10,214	11	0	11,863	6	0	15,800	0	0	17,971	7	0
Pubnah ...	22,902	0	0	26,199	8	0	51,020	2	0	55,770	13	0
Rajmehal ...	.....			.....			70	7	6	3,087	7	0
Rungpore ..	65,796	8	0	67,522	15	0	95,852	0	0	99,696	8	0
Rajshahye ...	60,005	8	0	58,910	0	0	86,042	8	0	71,240	4	0
Sarun ...	84,508	4	0	1,06,200	4	0	1,47,363	0	0	1,17,530	6	0
Shahabad ...	75,789	7	0	56,563	0	0	1,27,017	4	0	1,32,072	5	0
Singbhoom ...	.....			416	0	0	2,278	8	6	3,547	0	0
Sylhet ...	43,633	6	0	62,323	4	0	1,15,643	2	0	1,24,224	12	0
Tipperah ...	53,953	2	0	70,337	0	0	95,770	8	0	99,797	7	0
Tirhoot ...	1,55,334	13	0	1,68,465	0	0	2,70,352	5	0	2,52,833	1	0
24-Pergunnahs ..	81,009	4	6	1,36,564	8	0	3,27,652	1	6	3,43,106	4	0
Hidgeelee ...	.....			.....			15	0	0	.....		
Chumparun ...	.....			.....			13,023	0	0	13,388	12	0
Hooghly ...	72,790	14	9	96,413	14	0	1,71,946	13	0	1,77,978	8	0
Purneah ...	94,963	8	0	95,867	0	0	1,65,157	4	0	1,35,538	4	0
Seebsaugor ...	.....			429	2	0	8,373	4	0	10,714	0	0
Total ...	20,54,959	10	3	26,43,908	15	1	53,91,338	2	6	54,89,810	10	0

Provinces for the years 1848-49, 1858-59, 1862-63, *and* 1863-64.

Increase in the year 1863-64 comparing with the year 1848-49.	Decrease in 1863-64 comparing with the year 1848-49.	Increase in 1863-64 comparing with the year 1858-59.	Decrease in 1863-64 comparing with the year 1858-59.	Increase in 1863-64 comparing with the year 1862-63.	Decrease in 1863-64 comparing with the year 1862-63.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
26,384 14 0	.....	21,490 10 0	.....	815 0 0	.....
8,594 2 0	.....	7,073 0 0	.....	1,748 4 0	.....
81,979 8 0	.....	52,941 14 0	.....	8,121 11 0	.....
46,094 11 0	.....	48,727 3 0	.....	6,303 0 0	.....
24,709 0 0	.....	18,277 0 0	.....	1,394 0 0	.....
35,494 2 0	.....	52,234 8 0	.....	12,940 8 0	.....
56,006 14 0	.....	36,431 4 0	.....	3,376 11 6	.....
15,205 12 0	.....	4,371 14 0	.....	1,635 5 0	.....
93,359 9 6	.....	69,326 2 6	.....	18,720 12 0	.....
12,350 2 0	.....	12,350 2 0	.....	1,887 10 0	.....
79,440 3 0	.....	58,375 5 0	.....	6,010 4 6	.....
1,194 5 0	.....	1,194 5 0	.....	.....	451 11 6
27,863 13 0	.....	26,096 3 0	.....	665 0 0	.....
12,71,714 10 0	.....	11,93,387 4 0	.....	1,33,754 12 6	.....
1,13,309 4 0	.....	72,082 6 0	.....	296 4 0	.....
6,253 12 0	.....	4,851 8 0	.....	317 4 0	.....
26,924 12 0	.....	11,336 12 0	.....	4,602 5 6	.....
2,464 12 0	.....	2,464 12 0	.....	2,464 12 0	.....
6,638 1 0	.....	6,128 2 0	.....	269 10 0	.....
7,894 10 0	.....	7,894 10 0	.....	7,888 10 0	.....
17,163 8 0	.....	19,019 0 0	.....	.....	5,571 0 0
2,215 0 0	.....	2,215 0 0	.....	2,215 0 0	.....
7,807 10 6	.....	2,255 12 6	.....	.....	406 5 6
8,044 14 0	.....	4,074 12 0	.....	.....	8,312 12 0
98,542 10 0	.....	36,619 8 0	.....	.....	2,945 3 0
24,260 2 0	.....	20,102 5 0	.....	13 15 0	.....
13,788 3 0	.....	11,118 7 0	.....	.....	8,806 10 0
8,542 0 0	.....	7,756 5 0	.....	2,361 10 0	.....
17,638 0 6	.....	5,552 13 6	.....	.....	21,707 8 6
11,912 1 0	.....	13,262 11 0	.....	950 11 0	.....
68,773 10 0	.....	43,921 13 0	.....	.....	11,233 1 6
59,704 3 0	.....	35,628 9 0	.....	.....	567 6 0
62,037 6 0	.....	47,887 6 0	.....	.....	6,722 6 0
1,16,935 12 0	.....	68,902 12 0	.....	.....	6,296 6 0
12,594 6 6	.....	11,220 8 6	.....	3,201 3 0	.....
78,029 4 6	.....	64,994 10 6	.....	.....	7,524 3 6
1,342 10 6	.....	1,342 10 6	.....	1,319 10 6	.....
44,047 2 0	.....	32,609 10 0	.....	.....	9,376 12 0
7,756 12 0	.....	6,108 1 0	.....	2,171 7 0	.....
32,868 13 0	.....	29,571 5 0	.....	4,750 11 0	.....
3,087 7 0	.....	3,087 7 0	.....	3,017 0 0	.....
33,909 0 0	.....	32,173 9 0	.....	3,844 8 0	.....
11,234 12 0	.....	12,330 4 0	.....	.....	14,802 4 0
33,022 2 0	.....	11,330 2 0	.....	.....	29,832 10 0
56,282 14 0	.....	75,509 5 0	.....	5,055 1 0	.....
3,547 0 0	.....	3,131 0 0	.....	1,268 7 6	.....
80,591 6 0	.....	61,901 8 0	.....	8,581 10 0	.....
45,844 5 0	.....	29,460 7 0	.....	4,026 15 0	.....
97,498 4 0	.....	84,368 1 0	.....	.....	17,519 4 0
2,62,096 15 6	.....	2,06,541 12 0	.....	15,454 3 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0
13,388 12 0	.....	13,388 12 0	.....	365 12 0	.....
1,05,187 9 3	.....	81,564 10 0	.....	6,031 11 0	.....
40,574 12 0	.....	39,671 4 0	.....	.....	29,619 0 0
10,714 0 0	.....	10,224 14 0	.....	2,340 12 0	.....
34,34,859 15 9	.....	28,45,991 11 0	.....	2,80,181 15 0	1,81,709 7 6

I.

Statement showing the total Assessments, Abatements, Additional Assess in Calcutta and its Suburbs, for the years 1860-61, 1861-62,

	Original Assessment.	Abatement by order of Commissioners.	Balance.	Addition by revision.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1860-61	20,42,498 10 5½	5,09,316 7 6½	15,33,182 2 11	3,259 2 8	15,36,441 5 7
1861-62	17,55,554 5 9½	4,05,564 13 1	13,49,989 8 8½	24,917 4 4	13,74,906 13 0½
1862-63	16,38,554 12 11	1,88,284 5 2	14,50,270 7 9	10,172 9 1	14,60,443 0 10
1863-64	11,36,159 13 4	28,055 7 0	11,08,104 6 4	19,203 13 1	11,27,308 3 5
Total ..	65,72,767 10 6	11,31,221 0 9½	54,41,546 9 8½	57,552 13 2	54,99,099 6 10½

Refund made on account of Premium Policy and Interest of Government

Ditto ditto ditto ditto

Ditto ditto ditto ditto

Ditto ditto ditto ditto

1.

ments, Collections, Amounts under realization, and refunds of Income Tax 1862-63, *and* 1863-64 *up to the* 30*th April* 1864.

Demand.	Gross Collection.	Deduct excess collection realized before authority of abatement was received.	Net Collections.	Under realization.	Refunds granted.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15,36,441 5 7	16,87,419 2 3½	1,59,792 7 7½	15,27,626 10 8	8,814 10 11	1,48,488 9 10
13,74,906 13 0½	13,67,652 11 10½	44,679 3 1	13,22,973 8 9½	51,933 4 3	41,345 13 5
14,60,443 0 10	12,68,233 9 11	34,705 14 8	12,33,527 11 3	2,26,915 5 7	34,506 5 2
5,74,591 5 0	4,23,897 9 5	4,018 3 10	4,19,879 5 7	1,54,421 15 5	296 13 6
49,46,092 8 5½	47,47,203 1 6	2,43,195 13 2½	45,04,007 4 3¾	4,42,085 4 2	2,24,637 9 11
Drafts, &c., for the year 1860-61		.. ...	... ...	3,213 7 11	
Ditto 1861-62		.. ..	.. ..	1,120 14 8	
Ditto 1862-63		.. ..	.. ...	1,965 3 2	
Ditto 1863-64		... ..	.. ..	455 1 8	6,754 11 5
Grand Total		..	.. ..		2,31,392 5 4

I. 2.

Statement of Income Tax Demands in the Lower Provinces for 1863-64, *and of Collections up to* 30*th April* 1864.

Divisions.	Estimated Demand for the whole year, 1st August 1863 to 30th July 1864.	Collections to 30th April 1864.		Remitted to 30th April 1864.		Remainder on the 30th April 1864.		Of this balance (column 7) not due on the 30th April 1864.		Due up to the 30th April 1864, but neither collected nor adjusted by that date.	
		Amount.	Percentage on Demand (column 2.)	Amount.	Percentage on Demand (column 2.)	Amount.	Percentage on Demand (column 2.)	Amount.	Percentage on Demand (column 2.)	Amount.	Percentage on Demand (column 2.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bhagulpore	2,23,830	1,57,908	70 8 9	1,081	0 7 8	64,850	28 15 6	46,454	20 12 0	18,396	8 3 5
Burdwan	3,37,114	1,79,195	53 2 7	3,304	0 15 8	1,54,615	45 18 9	1,35,944	40 4 6	18,671	5 9 3
Chittagong	96,580	65,111	67 6 7	795	0 13 2	30,680	31 12 3	28,649	29 19 8	2,031	2 1 7
Cuttack	93,257	45,596	48 14 4	505	0 8 8	47,156	50 9 0	39,093	41 14 8	8,063	8 10 4
Dacca	3,10,836	1,81,745	58 8 0	5,656	1 13 0	1,23,435	39 11 3	81,356	26 2 8	42,079	13 8 8
Nuddea	1,80,563	87,670	48 8 10	5,405	2 15 11	87,488	48 7 3	42,588	23 9 4	44,900	24 13 10
Patna	6,58,275	3,62,997	55 2 8	10,245	1 8 10	2,85,033	43 4 10	2,05,642	31 8 11	79,391	12 0 11
Rajshahye	3,82,143	1,44,554	37 13 2	9,130	2 6 2	2,28,464	59 12 7	1,45,593	38 1 8	82,868	21 10 11
Assam	54,395	35,685	65 10 0	1,035	1 14 6	17,675	32 7 1	14,080	25 14 0	3,595	6 9 9
Chota Nagpore ..	85,982	55,975	65 1 7	694	0 12 10	29,313	34 1 5	19,765	22 15 9	9,548	11 1 8
Darjeeling	4,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,742	100 0 0	1,186	25 0 0	3,556	75 0 0
Total ..	24,27,737	13,16,436	54 3 7	37,850	1 9 0	10,73,451	44 3 5	7,60,353	31 5 1	3,13,098	12 14 4

J. 1.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the year 1863-64.

Heads of Service.		1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	Remarks.
Receipts.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue, &c.,	1.—Land Revenue	4,12,57,312	4,10,24,500	4,04,37,734	
	2.—Forest Revenue	3,36,870	48,900	41,589	
	3.—Abkaree	51,13,482	56,71,000	58,51,444	
Assessed Taxes	1.—Income Tax	63,55,855	63,01,000	47,50,592	
	2.—Other Imperial Taxes, if any	...	...	...	
Customs	Imports	93,99,880	66,03,500	60,78,052	
	Exports	39,13,276	40,74,800	38,32,376	
	Land Customs, &c.	57,575	68,500	1,22,807	
Salt	Sea Customs	1,49,00,122	2,02,66,900	1,96,47,414	
	Excise and other duty	3,10,252	1,36,500	1,56,779	
	Sales	55,77,156	69,68,300	47,81,142	
Opium		3,91,41,560	4,81,85,700	5,31,66,364	
Stamps		66,45,401	54,64,300	56,22,887	
Mint		...	...	...	
Post Office		...	...	...	
Electric Telegraph		...	...	...	
Law and Justice		16,05,758	11,55,100	17,03,825	
Police		1,57,201	2,99,200	4,83,535	
Marine		8,50,739	16,14,500	14,33,397	

Heads of Service.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	Remarks.
Receipts.—(*Continued.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Public Works	15,57,634	14,51,800	13,75,855	
Tributes and contributions on account of Contingents from Native States	300	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous—Civil	4,79,303	4,67,000	4,54,936	
Interest on other accounts	17	391	305	
Public Debt	.....	.....	.....	
3.—Local Taxes	.....	635	717	
5.—Local Funds	35,60,988	39,72,800	40,31,231	
Total Revenue	14,12,20,681	15,37,75,326	15,39,72,981	
Expenditure.				
A.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	13,39,882	8,80,900	15,85,574	
B.—Charges against Income	.....	.....	.....	
I.—Revenue Departments :—				
1.—Land Revenue, Sayer, and Abkaree	32,47,693	30,43,000	35,60,951	
2.—Assessed Taxes	5,92,168	4,13,100	2,01,113	
3.—Customs	5,91,068	5,84,700	6,31,776	
4.—Salt	45,17,478	24,18,300	6,03,029	
5.—Opium	1,44,28,087	1,48,28,700	2,54,07,387	
6.—Stamps	2,07,518	1,94,100	2,02,599	
7.—Mint	.....	.....	.....	
8.—Post Office	.....	.....	.....	
9.—Electric Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	
II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	19,19,155	17,58,500	17,88,159	

III.—Allowances to District and Village Officers -	.....	.....	29,186	The charges of collection of Khas Mehal Revenue debited to this head from 1863-64.
IV.—Miscellaneous - - - - - -	24,304	34,200	34,221	
V.—Contingencies, Special and Temporary - -	.....	89,800	27,975	
C.—Army - - - - - - - -	.....	.....	.....	
D.—Navy - - - - - - - -	.....	.....	.....	
E.—Works of Internal improvements and Public convenience - - - - - - -	40,40,640	3,31,400	89,86,892	
F.—Civil Services - - - - - -	.....	.....		
I.—Civil Buildings - - - - - -	35,11,007	79,37,400		
II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments -	13,45,356	15,34,500	18,34,497	
III.—Law and Justice - - - - -	54,06,305	55,80,800	54,36,611	
IV.—Police - - - - - - -	37,73,032	42,37,500	55,41,354	
V.—Education, Science, and Art - - - -	11,28,029	12,72,500	14,21,753	
VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services -	.....	.....	.....	
VII.—Superannuation and retired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes -	5,61,740	5,89,200	7,08,231	
VIII.—Marine - - - - - - -	9,85,664	8,98,400	10,17,028	
IX.—Miscellaneous - - - - - -	1,24,429	1,62,500	1,54,249	
X.—Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary -	3,50,251	57,400	55,542	
G.—Interest on other accounts - - - -	33,148	48,838	98,399	
H.—Public Debt - - - - - - -	.....	.....	.....	
III.—Local Taxes - - - - - -	.....	.....	617	
V.—Local Funds - - - - - -	29,38,742	38,95,900	38,91,239	
Total Expenditure - -	5,11,25,696	5,07,91,638	6,32,18,382	
Surplus - - - - -	9,00,94,985	10,29,83,688	9,07,54,599	

J.

Return of Currency Notes sent from

Divisions.	Districts.	Number and Value of Notes received from Bank of Bengal & other Treasuries during 1863-64.						
		Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total Value in Rupees.
								Rs.
Assam...	Gowalparah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,820
	Kamroop	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,000
	Durrung	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,300
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Seebsaugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
	Luckimpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000
	Cherra Poonjee.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore ...	500	250	170	200	40	10	68,500
	Monghyr	400	300	200	100	10	...	35,000
	Purneah	600	300	160	...	...	...	20,000
Burdwan	Bancoorah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Beerbhoom ...	200	10	70	50	...	...	10,700
	Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Midnapore ...	300	125	30	...	...	...	7,000
Chittagong.	Bhullooah	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Cuttack	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Pooree	...	..	...	...	..	...	17,000
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....
	Lohardugga ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Dacca	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....
	Furreedpore ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Mymensing ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....
	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nuddea...	Jessore	800	300	120	...	...	..	20,000
	Nuddea	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....

9.

and paid back to the Bank of Bengal.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF NOTES REMITTED TO THE BANK OF BENGAL DURING 1863-64.

Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total Value in Rupees.	Total Value of Notes of all denominations received during the year.	Total Value of Notes of all denominations disbursed during the year.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	...	.....	...	..	....	.....	20,880	20,350
.....	...	.....	...	..	....	1,74,650	4,54,580	2,62,470
.....	..	.....	..	..	....	16,900	70,755	60,795
.....	..	.....	..	..	....	40,460	85,620	67,170
.....	...	.....	...	..	....	8,270	28,410	23,660
.....	...	.....	..	..	.....	4,260	58,550	30,640
.....	..	.....	...	..	....	4,500	18,970	5,670
1	...	.....	...	..	10	10,010	1,58,880	1,51,440
.....	..	.....	..	..	20	20,000	1,19,160	1,27,810
.....	...	.....	..	2	98	99,000	2,81,050	2,80,410
.....	..	.....	...	...	....	.....	99,840	94,970
.....	...	.....	810	50	68	1,19,000	3,21,490	3,07,530
501	154	348	1,054	128	206	4,80,610	10,39,380	11,34,410
616	651	967	1,231	258	443	7,63,430	12,48,230	12,82,900
.....	...	.....	30	10	20	28,000	2,32,780	2,29,620
.....	..	.....	...	..	....	.....	14,310	12,020
.....	...	.....	..	..	.....	.....	2,41,030	2,40,080
.....	...	.....	..	..	.....	.....	38,790	38,780
.....	..	.....	...	..	.....	.....	26,035	26,325
.....	..	.....	...	..	....	.....	21,520	20,900
.....	..	..	..	..	....	75,000	1,41,540	1,39,240
.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	57,520	46,120
.....	..	.....	.	..	....	.....	9,500	8,190
.....	..	.....	..	..	....	81,000	1,27,065	1,23,825
.....	...	.....		..	.....	.....	2,800	2,800
.....	...		..		....	.....	1,19,210	52,710
.....	...	.....	..	..	....	.....	25,450	18,280
.....	...	.....	...	..	....	.....	1,49,710	21,22,076
.....	..	.....		..	....	.....	20,870	21,130
.....	...	.....	..	..	....	.....	1,21,700	1,13,620
.....	...	.....	..	..	....	.....	18,130	12,450
.....	..	.....	...		35	35,000	2,13,180	1,81,670
.....	...	.....	...	..	....	.....	7,35,800	7,34,775
.....	...	.....	...	..	....	.....	.....	.....

Divisions.	Districts.	Number and Value of Notes received from Bank of Bengal & other Treasuries during 1863-64.						
		Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value	Total Value in Rupees.
								Rs.
Patna ...	Behar	200	30	220	230	40	19	81,000
	Chumparun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Patna	...	...	...	..	...	..	.....
	Sarun	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....
	Shahabad	556	272	50	35	...	...	17,000
	Tirhoot	..	...	...	...	..	..	.....
Rajshahye	Bograh	400	150	10	...	...		7,500
	Dinagepore ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Moorshedabad ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Rajshahye... ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....
	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....
	Darjeeling ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
	Total ...	3,956	2,007	1,030	615	90	29	7,21,220

NUMBER AND VALUE OF NOTES REMITTED TO THE BANK OF BENGAL DURING 1863-64.

Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total Value in Rupees.	Total Value of Notes of all denominations received during the year.	Total Value of Notes of all denominations disbursed during the year.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	...	.....	..	20	5	15 000	1,24,910	1,16,300
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	28,580	26,050
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1,20,590	1,05,350
203	134	154	445	258	250	4,35,910	6,66,500	6,34,550
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	2,97,480	4,55,050	4,76,015
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	28,100	25,600
.....	...	2	78	57	437	4,73,400	6,09,120	5,71,620
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	20,000	1,94,220	1,84,720
.....	...	.....	...	21	239	2,49,500	4,97,660	3,94,460
.....	...	.....	...	..	.....	.....	1,79,810	57,640
.....	...	.....	..	...	.....	.....	91,645	81,045
.....	...	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	1	36	36,500	1,23,180	97,090
1,321	979	1,466	3,148	805	1,862	34,87,910	94,42,850	1,08,62,336

L

Return of Currency Notes received

Divisions.	Districts.	No. and Value of Notes received from the public during the Year 1863-64.						
		Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total Value in Rupees.
								Rs.
Assam ..	Gowalparah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,060
	Kamroop ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,580
	Durrung ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,455
	Nowgong ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,620
	Seebsaugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,410
	Cherra Poonjee ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16,570
	Luckimpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,550
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore ...	151	111	217	183	39	38	90,380
	Monghyr ..	247	127	287	283	27	23	84,160
	Purneah ...	62	124	51	151	78	201	2,61,050
Burdwan ...	Bancoorah ...	409	275	373	446	30	12	99,840
	Beerbhoom ...	866	499	781	1,101	86	100	3,10,790
	Burdwan ...	5,418	3,080	2,922	2,890	317	315	10,39,380
	Hooghly ...	6,489	3,477	2,882	2,667	334	574	12,48,230
	Midnapore ...	456	241	490	719	64	88	2,25,780
Chittagong	Bhullooah ...	201	100	22	7	3	7	14,310
	Chittagong ..	945	569	364	275	57	146	2,41,030
	Tipperah ...	1,320	267	185	5	5	8	38,790
Cuttack ...	Balasore ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	a1,26,540
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	4,520
	Cuttack ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	a 26,935
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh .	269	344	341	279	6		57,520
	Maunbhoom ..		...			..		1,27,065
	Lohardugga .	104	53	54	22	1	2	9,500
	Singbhoom	..		...		...	..	2,800
Dacca ..	Backergunge	22	12	41	71	19	100	1,19,110
	Cachar ...	306	300	170	29	4	3	25,450
	Dacca ..	1,662	757	475	272	14	60	1,40,710
	Furreedpore ..	159	74	98	21	12	8	30,870
	Mymensing ...	421	182	270	69	24	81	1,21,700
	Sylhet ...	7	8	16	11	2	15	16,130

3.

from and paid out to the Public.

No. and Value of Notes paid out to the Public during the Year 1863-64.							Remarks.
Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total Value in Rupees.	
						Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,350	
...	...	...	...	...	...	87,820	
...	...	...	...	...	...	43,895	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26,710	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,390	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,380	
622	328	377	378	72	36	1,41,430	
634	486	517	439	28	8	1,07,810	
662	472	205	151	76	103	1,81,410	
379	259	362	429	26	12	94,970	
986	571	745	765	39	34	1,88,530	
4,913	2,532	2,684	1,922	210	205	7,33,770	
5,856	2,913	1,879	1,412	87	86	5,19,470	
651	348	511	656	54	70	2,01,620	
72	60	22	5	3	7	12,020	
852	568	364	275	57	146	2,40,030	
1,319	267	185	5	8	8	38,780	
...	...	...	...	...	...	64,240	a These figures include Notes which were in hand on the 30th April 1863.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,940	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26,325	
189	244	173	277	6	...	46,120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	42,825	
53	53	54	22	1	2	* 8,990	* Of this amount Rs. 6,820 was received from the Bank of Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	
22	12	42	67	19	34	52,710	
88	120	168	26	4	2	18,280	
8,134	928	5,161	3,599	625	1,101	21,22,076	
139	75	40	18	7	11	21,190	
254	114	238	69	24	78	1,13,620	
1,945	908	298	11	2	15	69,610	

Divisions.	Districts.	No. and Value of Notes received from the public during the Year 1863-64.						
		Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total Value in Rupees.
Nuddea ...	Jessore ...	420	254	289	359	79	94	*b* 1,93,130
	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,35,800
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....
Patna ...	Behar ...	1,046	530	145	31	5	10	*c* 43,910
	Chumparun ...	510	237	102	46	5	1	*d* 28,580
	Patna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Sarun ...	569	400	459	419	34	16	1,20,590
	Shahabad ...	286	217	548	924	321	362	6,49,500
	Tirhoot ...	728	428	556	704	274	204	4,55,050
Rajshahye..	Bogra ..	18	16	20	56	11	8	20,600
	Dinagepore ...	10	16	64	235	144	510	6,09,120
	Maldah ...	222	100	800	300	70	85	1,94,220
	Moorshedabad ...	485	228	317	514	108	367	4,97,660
	Pubna ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1,79,810
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,645
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Darjeeling ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*b* 1,14,180
	Total ...	23,788	13,126	13,288	13,092	2,203	3,398	87,21,630

No. and Value of Notes paid out to the public during the Year 1863-64.							Remarks.
Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total Value in Rupees.	
						Rs.	
1,148	502	339	242	56	55	1,46,670	*b* This amount includes the value of Notes which were in hand on the 30th of April 1863.
..	...	...	...	...	...	7,34,775	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1,069	793	365	26	2	18	1,01,300	*c* This amount includes Rs. 26,180, the balances of the previous year.
385	280	144	59	5	1	26,050	*d* Of this amount Rs. 3,940 in Currency Notes was balance in hand at the end of April 1863.
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
569	318	528	349	54	16	1,05,350	
529	305	401	502	46	94	*e*1,98,640	*e* Of these amounts Rs. 3,00,480 and 85,490 were respectively received and disbursed from March 1862 to April 1863.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,535	
418	166	30	56	10	6	25,600	
10	16	62	157	76	61	1,18,220	
219	99	797	287	62	81	*f*1,84,720	*f* Of this amount Rs. 20,000 was remitted to the Bank of Bengal.
439	296	361	461	88	134	1,49,960	
...	...	...	...	...	...	*g*57,640	*g* Of this amount Rs. 13,360 was given in exchange for cash.
...	...	...	..	...	...	81,045	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
245	77	120	141	35	19	60,590	*h* These figures include the amount of Rs. 22,310, the balance on the 30th April 1863.
32,801	14,060	17,144	12,806	1,777	2,443	74,54,426	

K.

Statement of all Public Works, exclusive of Minor Works under Rs. 2,500 each, that were in progress in Bengal during the year 1863-64.

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Estimates.	Remarks.
	I.—MILITARY.	Rs.	
1	Military Road and a Watch Tower near the River Dickrung...	4,386	In progress.
2	Embankment to protect Segowlie Cantonment	3,210	Nearly completed.
3	Lighting Fort William with Gas	22,270	Completed in July 1863.
4	Raising ground lately added to the Cantonment of Dum-Dum	14,851	Nearly finished.
5	Metalling Pathways round Barracks, and joining Cook-houses in the Artillery Lines at Barrackpore	9,223	Completed in November 1863.
6	Improving Drainage of Cantonment at Dum-Dum ...	15,662	Ditto in April 1864.
7	Eighteen masonry Drain Bridges on the new Roads in the Military Cantonment of Debrooghur	2,880	Seven completed, one in progress, and ten not commenced.
8	Masonry Drain in rear of Garden range of Quarters at Dinapore	4,040	In progress.
9	Arm Racks (764) in Fort William	2,754	Completed in December 1863.
10	Stables, Gun Sheds, Forge and Watering Troughs, for a Battery of Royal Artillery at Barrackpore	21,381	Ditto in July 1863.
11	Medical Subordinates' Quarters at Hazareebaugh ...	4,174	Ditto in April 1864.
12	Sundry works to improve Barrack accommodation at Dum-Dum	71,283	Nearly completed.

13	Lightning Conductors to the large Barracks and other Buildings in Fort William	5,306	Completed in March 1864.
14	Repairing and fitting up in a permanent manner Foley's Mills at Dacca	19,734	In progress.
15	Sanitarium at Parisnauth	71,047	Completed in April 1864.
16	Temporary Buildings required at Cherra Poonjee for the accommodation of Troops lately forming Jynteah Field Force	3,300	Completed.
17	Alterations to Privies attached to the Barracks at Chinsurah...	3,779	In progress.
18	Improvements to Solitary Cells in Fort William... ...	3,181	Completed in January 1864.
19	Servants' Houses and Stables for Officers' Quarters, Hazareebaugh	2,974	Ditto in May 1863.
20	Two Plunge-baths at Hazareebaugh...	6,102	Ditto in July 1863.
21	Enclosure Wall round Hospital at Hazareebaugh ..	2,771	Ditto ditto.
22	Military Hospital at Gowalparah	3,958	Ditto in November 1863.
23	Temporary Stables and Gun Shed for a Battery of Artillery at Hazareebaugh	4,283	Completed.
24	Paving fifty Stalls in Stable No. 1 of Body Guard Lines at Ballygunge	7,000	Ditto in June 1863.
25	Raising ground and Metalling Terraces round Artillery Stables, Barrackpore	3,703	Ditto in April 1864.
26	Corrugated Roofs over the Artillery Gun Sheds, Infirmary, and Shoeing Shed at Barrackpore	8,553	Commenced.
27	Alterations to the Smelting House at Cossipore	25,924	Nearly completed.
28	New Floors of Brazier's and Fitter's Shops in the Foundry at Cossipore...	8,676	In progress.
29	Re-covering the Roofs of the Boring and Turning rooms of the Cossipore Foundry with corrugated iron	7,093	Completed in April 1864.
30	Magazine at Julpigooree	2,554	In progress.
30½	Magazine at Suddya and Golaghaut...	5,404	Bricks under preparation.

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Estimates.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
31	Magazine at Hazareebaugh	4,360	Completed in April 1864.
32	Lightning Conductors to the Magazines in Fort William ...	18,737	Ditto as far as Lightning Conductors are concerned.
33	Re-flooring the Marine Store and Provision (old Shipping) Godown No. 2 at Baloochat	3,133	Sanctioned in April 1864.
34	Double Persian Wheel at Poosah	4,612	Completed in October 1863.
35	Gram Godown at Buxar	8,891	Nearly completed.
36	Boundary Wall round the Dock Yard premises at Kidderpore	24,766	Completed.
	II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.		
37	Alterations in the Office of the Board of Revenue ...	2,760	Ditto in May 1863.
38	Record-room of the Behar Collectorate at Gya	13,732	Ditto in April 1864.
39	First Class Collector's Cutcherry at Mozufferpore ...	46,806	Nearly completed.
40	First Class Collector's Cutcherry at Chuprah	39,016	Completed in March 1864.
41	Flooring the above Cutcherry with Chunar stones in lieu of tiles	4,925	Completed.
42	First Class Collector's Cutcherry at Sooree	44,086	In progress.
43	First Class Collector's Cutcherry at Dacca	59,452	Ditto.
44	Renewing Roof of the Moorshedabad Collectorate ...	3,391	Ditto.
45	Completing Deputy Collector's Cutcherry at Khordah ...	3,275	Completed.
46	Erecting Boundary Pillars between British and Independent Tipperah	7,006	In progress.
47	New Sheds in the Custom House compound	1,47,232	Ditto.

48	Sheds in the Chest Department of the Opium Factory at Goolzarbaugh	16,524	Completed in March 1864.
49	Boundary Wall to the south-west of the Timber Yard at Goolzarbaugh	4,105	Ditto in August 1863.
50	Water-supply for the Opium Factory at Goolzarbaugh ...	5,143	Ditto, with the exception of a large well, which is in progress.
51	New General Post and Electric Telegraph Offices at Calcutta ..	5,32,767	In progress.
52	Alteration of Roads in the private grounds in the Barrackpore Park	4,979	Nearly completed.
53	Out-offices for the Belvedere House	3,663	Completed in October 1863.
54	Paving the Entrance Hall and the Lobby of Belvedere House...	3,066	Tiles arrived from England, but work not yet commenced.
55	New Houses for Staff Officers and other works in the Government Park at Barrackpore	53,383	In progress.
56	Additions and alterations to the Government House premises at Calcutta	13,095	Ditto.
57	New Copper Mint Buildings, Calcutta	2,98,111	Ditto.
58	Alterations to the Silver Mint premises at Calcutta ...	16,229	Ditto.
59	Enclosure Wall on the east side of the Botanical Gardens ...	4,996	Completed in April 1864.
60	Roads and Buildings for Cinchona Nursery at Darjeeling ...	40,613	In progress.
61	Clearing ground for the improvement of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta	3,114	Completed in July 1863.
62	Lunatic Asylum at Cuttack	9,456	Ditto, with the exception of Entrance Gates.
63	Restoration of Shere Shah's Tomb and Tank at Saseeram ...	16,129	Completed in April 1864.
64	Soorkey Shed at Akra Brick Factory	8,741	In progress.
65	Two Sheds for storing Barrack Iron Girders, &c., at Cooley Bazar	6,346	Completed in April 1864.
66	Painting and stacking the Barrack Iron Girders, &c., at Cooley Bazar	13,817	In progress.

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Estimates.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
67	Levelling and preparing Hack ground at Akra	21,338	In progress.
68	Constructing a Tramway, 2½ miles in length, at the Akra Brick Factory	17,448	Ditto.
69	A Saw Mill at the Namber Falls	2,679	Stopped.
70	St. James' Church at Calcutta	2,00,000	Nearly finished.
71	Repairs and additions to the Church at Bhaugulpore ...	8,077	Completed in September 1863.
72	Church at Arrah	15,000	In progress.
73	New East Window of stained glass for St. Peter's Church in Fort William	3,421	Glass ordered from England.
74	Church at Darjeeling	47,214	Not yet commenced.
75	Ditto at Cachar	18,000	In progress.
76	Ditto at Cuttack	15,000	Completed.
77	Roman Catholic Chapel at Hazareebaugh	12,578	Ditto in August 1863.
78	Gas pipes and fittings to St. Peter's Church in Fort William . .	2,525	In progress.
79	Corrugated iron covering over Roof of St. Peter's Church in Fort William	3,425	Completed in April 1864.
80	Church at Goolzarbaugh	3,823	Commenced.
81	Ditto at Purneah	9,271	Materials are being prepared.
82	Ditto at Gya	13,160	Just commenced.
83	Pathways in the ground recently added to the Burial-ground at Alipore	2,736	Completed in January 1864.
84	Wall round the Cemetery at Debrooghur	3,615	Ditto except the Stone Cross on the Porch.

85	Ditto ditto at Cachar	2,953	In progress.
86	Ditto ditto at Darjeeling	3,177	One-third completed.
87	New Cemetery at Monghyr	5,443	In progress.
88	Ditto at Howrah	8,716	Just commenced.
89	Addition and improvements to the School House at Chittagong	5,749	Nearly completed.
90	Addition and improvements to the School House at Commillah	5,278	In progress.
91	Berhampore College	90,397	Levelling ground commenced.
92	Additions to the Police Buildings at Calcutta	3,127	Sanctioned in April 1864.
93	New High Court Buildings at Calcutta	16,00,000	In progress.
94	Judge's Cutcherry at Mozufferpore	41,381	Ditto.
94½	Ditto ditto at Chuprah	34,042	Completed in May 1863.
95	A Sub-Divisional Cutcherry at Diamond Harbour ..	6,026	Ditto in September 1863.
96	Court House at Silchar	20,959	In progress.
97	Sub-Divisional Dwelling House with Out-offices at Luckimpore	4,597	Ditto.
98	Ditto Court House at Luckimpore	3,849	Commenced.
99	Ditto Cutcherry and Dwelling House at Culnah ...	7,103	Completed in February 1864.
100	Ditto Cutcherry and Dwelling House at Jenidah ...	4,651	Ditto in May 1863.
101	Ditto Dwelling House at Kotechandpore ...	5,380	Ditto ditto.
102	Ditto Cutcherry at Kotechandpore	5,094	Ditto in October 1863.
103	Ditto ditto and Dwelling House at Busseerhaut by alteration of an existing Building	4,883	In progress.
104	Sub-Divisional Cutcherry and Dwelling House at Mutlah ...	22,630	Completed in February 1864.
105	Ditto ditto ditto at Nurail ...	16,863	Ditto in September 1863.
106	Ditto ditto at Meherpore	4,613	In progress.
107	Ditto Dwelling House at Meherpore	4,983	Ditto.
108	Judge's Cutcherry at Dacca	54,189	Ditto.
109	Sub-Divisional Cutcherry and Dwelling House at Nattore ...	8,494	Ditto.
110	Ditto ditto ditto at Barh ...	5,604	Nearly completed.

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Estimates.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
111	Dismantling the Houses and clearing the site for the New High Court	10,672	Completed in October 1863.
112	Court House at Purneah	15,242	Materials collecting.
113	Ditto for the Principal Sudder Ameen at Commillah ...	17,799	In progress.
114	Sub-Divisional Dwelling House at Kooshtea	5,220	Nearly finished.
115	Circuit House at Rampore Beauleah	9,680	In progress.
116	Court House for the Judge at Rampore Beauleah ...	74,792	Commenced.
117	Ditto for Collector and Magistrate at Rampore Beauleah	71,099	Ditto.
118	Record-room at Rampore Beauleah	15,930	Ditto.
119	Sub-Divisional Cutcherry andDwelling House at Bettiah ...	6,475	Nearly completed.
120	Court House for the Judicial Officers at Kooshtea ...	33,629	In progress.
121	Alteration to the Record Office for the Magistrate of Patna ...	3,711	Three-fourths completed.
122	Sub-Divisional Cutcherry and Dwelling House at Hazeepore...	6,554	Materials being collected.
123	Ditto ditto ditto at Seetamaree ..	6,554	Ditto ditto.
124	Ditto ditto ditto at Durbangha ..	6,554	Ditto ditto.
125	Ditto ditto ditto at Tajpore ...	6,554	Ditto ditto.
126	Ditto ditto ditto at Madhubunee	6,554	Ditto ditto.
127	Ditto ditto ditto at Behar ...	7,680	Ditto ditto.
128	Ditto ditto ditto at Godda ...	9,986	In progress.
129	Ditto ditto ditto at Pakour ...	9,986	Ditto.
130	Ditto ditto ditto at Banka ...	9,986	Ditto.
131	Ditto ditto ditto at Aurungabad	9,389	Materials being collected.
132	Public Buildings at Shillong	.....	Commenced.

133	Additions and alterations to the Great Jail at Calcutta ...	48,339	Nearly completed.
134	Four additional Wards to the Furreedpore Jail	8,944	Completed in June 1863.
135	Two Wards on the eastern side of the Jail Hospital at Midnapore	3,456	Ditto in November 1863.
136	Jail Buildings at Debrooghur	36,550	Ditto in February 1864.
137	Second Class Hajut Ward at Dum-Dum	3,750	Ditto in December 1863.
138	Third Class ditto at Barrackpore	3,517	Ditto in July 1863.
139	Ditto ditto at Nusseernuggur	4,968	Ditto in September 1863.
140	Ditto ditto at Chooadangah and Ranaghaut ...	9,746	Ditto in December 1863.
141	Third Class Hajut Ward at Bongong, Jenidah, Kotechandpore, Nurail, Busseerhaut, and Satkhira	29,135	Bongong completed; Kotechandpore stopped, not being required; the others in progress.
142	Third Class Hajut Ward at Meherpore	4,978	In progress.
143	Ditto ditto at Seerajgunge	5,386	Ditto.
144	Ditto ditto at Jajpore	3,494	Completed, except painting and fixing doors.
145	Ditto ditto at Bhudruck	3,494	Ditto ditto.
146	Ditto ditto at Kendraparrah	3,976	Ditto in October 1863.
147	Ditto ditto at Julpigooree	2,863	In progress.
148	First Class ditto at Barh	3,532	Completed in August 1863.
149	Ditto ditto at Sherghotty	3,362	Ditto in March 1864.
150	Second Class ditto at Burpettah	4,352	Preparatory operations are being made.
151	Second Class ditto at Muddehpoorah	5,806	Completed in April 1864, with the exception of a well only.
152	Sub-Divisional Jail at Culnah	9,120	In progress.
153	Ditto ditto at Cutwa		
154	Building Wards Nos. 4 to 7 in the Alipore Jail	20,915	Ditto.
155	Re-modelling the Pooree Jail	3,914	Ditto.
156	Enlarging Jail Compound in the Hooghly Jail	10,392	Completed in April 1864.

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Estimates.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
157	Converting the Commissariat Godown at Raneegunge into a Sub-Divisional Jail	2,970	Sanctioned in April 1864.
158	Temporary Work Shed in the Great Jail	3,635	Completed in February 1864.
159	Central Penitentiary for European Prisoners at Hazareebaugh	2,14,800	In progress.
160	Jail Buildings at Seebsaugor	34,913	Completed, with the exception of filling in the compound.
	III.—AGRICULTURAL.		
161	Sea embankment at Hidgellee	6,03,120	In progress.
162	Two Spurs at Bazerhaut, south of the Race Course at Burdwan	2,800	Completed in June 1863.
163	Additions and alterations to the Post Bungalow at Edilpore ...	2,923	Ditto in January 1864.
164	Re-building three single-roomed Inspection Bungalows in the Balasore Division	2,793	Ditto, except painting.
165	Two Inspection Bungalows at Judpore and Machgaon in the Mahanuddy Division	3,254	Ditto in January 1864.
166	Two Inspection Bungalows in the 24-Pergunnahs' Division ...	5,600	Ditto in October 1863.
167	Raising two Embankments from the Bargovy to the Noon River	3,658	Ditto ditto.
168	Two Embankments at Kajladee and Deykooree in the Adjai River	6,601	Deykoree line completed in February 1864, and Kajladee nearly finished.
169	Retired line of Embankment at Bongong on the left bank of the Damoodah River	3,038	In progress.
170	Strengthening Ragubpore Spur	9,859	Completed in July 1863.
171	Drainage of Purneah Marshes	25,000	Finished in July 1863.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

172	Improvement to the Dunwah Pass between the 259th and 265th mile-stones on the Grand Trunk Road	18,714	Completed in November 1863.
173	Improvement of the Midnapore and Bancoorah Road ...	18,668	Ditto in October 1863.
174	Earth-work and Metalling of the Road between Gurbettah and Bancoorah .. .. I.	49,702	In progress.
175	Metalling the Road from Moorshedabad to Berhampore, 6½ miles	36,246	Ditto.
176	Metalling the Road from Jeeagunge to Bhogwangolah ...	39,050	Ditto.
177	Metalling 1¼ miles of the Calcutta and Jessore Road near Duttopooker	4,613	Completed in September 1863.
178	Earth-work and Bridges on the Dacca and Naraingunge Road ... ... I.	7,023	Ditto in April 1864.
179	Metalling Dacca and Naraingunge Road ... I.	29,863	In progress.
180	Metalling Darjeeling Road from Caragolah to Purneah, 30 miles	2,03,328	Ditto.
181	Metalling the Road from Purneah to foot of Cart Road ...	6,47,786	Ditto.
182	Planting Trees on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road ...	21,710	Ditto.
183	Construction of a branch Road from Chowparun to Chuttra...	47,387	Completed in March 1864.
184	Metalling the above Road	17,583	In progress.
185	Patna and Gya Road between Meetapore and Poon-Poon ..	1,44,612	Ditto.
186	Ditto ditto Poon-Poon and Jehanabad ...	6,87,260	Ditto.
187	Ditto ditto Jehanabad and Nair ...	1,07,238	Ditto.
188	Metalling the Road from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore ...	2,03,265	Completed in August 1863.
189	Road through Lot 54 at Mutlah	34,004	Ditto in April 1864.
190	Metalling the Road between Moisrakha and Ooloobariah ...	26,536	Ditto in February 1864.
191	Metalling the Cuttack Trunk Road where it passes through Bazars .. .. — —	4,996	Ditto in January 1864.

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Estimates.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
192	Re-modelling and Metalling the Road from Panchkoorah to Koilah Ghaut	57,139	Completed.
193	Metalling Panchkoorah and Tumlook Road .. I.	62,574	Bricks are being moulded and burnt.
194	Metalling Roads on both sides of the Canal from junction of the new Cut to Dum-Dum Road	5,334	Completed in October 1863.
195	Widening and improving a part of the Strand Road near the Water Gate in Fort William	9,666	Ditto in November 1863.
196	Metalling portion of the Cuttack Trunk Road passing through the Gobkurrah Valley	8,081	Nearly completed.
197	Planting Trees on the several Imperial Roads in the Bhaugulpore Division	3,650	Sanctioned.
198	A Second Class Inspection Bungalow at Titalyah on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road	5,964	Nearly completed.
199	Three Third Class Inspection Bungalows at Illawabaree, Dingraghaut, and Caragolah, on the above Road	10,104	Completed in 1863-64.
200	Two Inspection Bungalows at Salbanee and Gurbettah, on the Midnapore and Bancoorah Road	2,880	Ditto in July 1863.
201	Road from Raneegunge to Doobrajpore ... I.	1,20,000	1st and 2nd Sections... Completed. 3rd Section ... ... In progress.
202	Alteration of Roads on the Calcutta Maidan	30,864	In progress.
203	Road from Nowadah to Behar ... ... I.	.....	Commenced.
204	Ditto Nowadah to Rajowlee ... ... I.	....	In progress.
205	Ditto Rajowlee to Burhee ... ... I.	....	Commenced.

206	Ditto Girick to Luckeserai	I.	1,07,402	Ditto.
207	Chowkey at Girick	I.	3,291	Completed in March 1864.
208	First Section of the Ganges and Muddehpoorah Road between Ganges and Kissengunge	F.	51,861	In progress.
209	Second Section of the Ganges and Muddehpoorah Road Between Kissengunge and Muddehpoorah ...	F.	52,192	Sanctioned, but not commenced.
210	Sultangunge to Arjusgunge Road	F.	30,395	In progress.
211	Burriarpore to Khurruckpore Road	F.	.....	Earth-work completed, metal being collected.
212	Kujrah to Soorujghurra Road	F.	30,700	Not yet commenced, the land not having been made over.
213	Constructing Ramps on the 1st Section of the Muddehpoorah Road	F.	2,587	Completed in April 1864.
214	Kishnaghur to Bagoolah Road	F.	1,01,844	Completed.
215	Santipore to Ranaghaut Road	F.	90,568	In progress.
216	Bongong to Chogdah Road	F.	1,43,786	Ditto.
217	Kotechandpore to Kallygunge Road	F.	64,483	Ditto.
218	Kotechandpore to Kissengunge Road	F.	1,60,626	Ditto.
219	Barrackpore to Kanchraparah Road	F.	1,27,249	Nearly completed.
220	Bridge over the Echapore Khall on the above Road ...	F.	18,543	Ditto.
221	Ghoseparah to Kanchraparah Road	F.	23,418	Completed in April 1864.
222	Bridge over Baghar Khall on the above Road ...	F.	11,233	In progress.
223	Chundennagore to Augurparah Road	F.	42,423	Ditto.
224	Kopenessur to Beijpore Road	F.	51,586	Ditto.
225	Sooksagur to Chogdah Road	F.	34,234	Ditto.
226	Meherpore to Chooadangah Road	F.	1,35,261	Ditto.
227	Chooadangah to Jenidah Road	F.	2,01,131	Ditto.
228	Kooshtea to Salgamoodee Road	F.	.....	Just commenced.
229	Comulgatchee to Sonapore Road	F.	13,156	Completed.

No.	Description of Works.		Amount of Estimates.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
230	Rajpore to Sonapore Road	F.	16,012	Completed.
231	Chuppahatty to Barripore Road	F.	39,240	In progress.
232	Basrah Haut to Basrah Station	F.	3,029	Collecting metal.
233	Baroon and Beetah Road .. .	F.	70,873	In progress.
234	Jungypore to Moradoi Road	F.	43,538	Ditto.
235	Sooty to Pakour Road	F.	50,221	Ditto.
236	Bissenpore to Bancoorah Road	F.	52,994	Ditto.
237	Bissenpore to Sonamookey Road	F.	29,141	Ditto.
238	Amedpore to Laghatta Road	F.	15,150	Ditto.
239	Goosekharah to Dignuggur Road	F.	18,460	Ditto.
240	Burdwan to Cutwa Road	F.	37,000	Ditto.
241	Mymaree to Jamalpore Road	F.	34,688	Ditto.
242	Ditto to Satgatchee Road	F.	2,026	Ditto.
243	Re-modelling 6½ miles of the Assam Trunk Road west of Gowhatty towards Choygong		29,165	Ditto.
244	Re-modelling 4 miles of the Assam Trunk Road east of Gowhatty		7,942	Ditto.
245	Road from Gowhatty to Shillong		69,464	Ditto.
246	Re-modelling 4 miles of the Assam Trunk Road from Debrooghur to Seebsaugor		9,835	Ditto.
247	Road between Debrooghur and Debroomookh		...	Ditto.
248	Tezpore Road		22,102	Ditto.
249	Extension of the Darjeeling Road from Titalyah to Silligooree		45,644	Ditto.
250	Darjeeling Hill Road from Silligooree to Darjeeling ..		7,92,605	Ditto.

251	Masonry Bridges and a deviation line on the south side of the Damoodah River on the Road between Raneegunge and Bancoorah	24,722	One-eighth done.
252	Repairing damages and raising the Ganges and Darjeeling Road from the Purneah Dispensary to the south bank of the Sowrah River	9,102	In progress.
253	Improvement of the Road from Hajeepore to Mozufferpore I.	21,128	Ditto.
254	Road from Bowsee to Hansdiah	44,382	Nearly completed in April 1864.
255	Improvement of the Road from Sylhet to Cachar... I.	.....	In progress.
256	Improvement of the Road from Balleah to Pattamoondee ...	14,635	Ditto.
257	Causeway and other improvements to the Cuttack and Sumbulpore Road	15,989	Ditto.
258	Roads in the Station of Debrooghur...	4,434	Ditto.
259	Cuttack and Sonepore Road	74,523	Ditto.
260	Deviations on the Road between Chittagong and the Fenny River	9,027	Ditto.
261	Earth-work for 5½ miles of the Bhaugulpore and Sooree Road between Piprah and Nooni	7,879	Ditto.
262	Repairs on the southern section of the above Road ...	12,442	Ditto.
263	Re-modelling the Cuttack Trunk Road between Rajghaut and Balasore, 27 miles	2,12,119	Ditto.
264	Re-modelling the Cuttack Trunk Road between Balasore and Bhudruck, 41½ miles	1,08,256	Ditto.
265	Re-modelling the Cuttack Trunk Road between Bhudruck and the Byturnee River, 19½ miles	1,63,823	Ditto.
266	Re-modelling the Cuttack Trunk Road between the Byturnee and the Brahminee Rivers, 13½ miles	1,15,126	Ditto.
267	Re-modelling the Cuttack Trunk Road between the Brahminee and the Mahanuddy Rivers, 30 miles	71,109	Ditto.

No.	Description of Works.		Amount of Estimates.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
268	Improvement of the Hajeepore and Dulsingserai Road	I.	44,679	In progress.
269	Two Inspection Bungalows at Gooreeaghaut and Tajpore	I.	3,912	Completed in November 1863.
270	Road from Kooshtea to Dadapore Ghaut ...	I.	65,573	In progress.
271	Ditto from Dadapore Ghaut to Nattore ...	I.	1,91,799	Ditto.
272	Ditto from Burrakur to Ruggoonauthpore ...	I.	49,181	Well in progress.
273	Re-modelling Cookrahatty Dawk Road		6,816	Nearly finished.
274	Improvement of Road from Moisrakha to point of divergence		6,854	Completed in June 1863.
275	Bridge over the Chota Koosey River on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road		41,342	Ditto in November 1863.
276	Bridge over the Donk River on the above Road		15,004	Ditto in April 1864.
277	Ditto over the Panar River on the above Road		33,430	Ditto in October 1863.
278	Ditto over the Sowrah River on the above Road... ...		56,339	In progress.
279	Timber Bridge at Hurrydaspore on the Calcutta and Jessore Road		14,949	Completed in September 1863.
280	Timber Bridge at Goomah on the above Road		9,722	Ditto in October 1863.
281	Ditto Bridge at Joypool on the above Road		7,035	Ditto ditto.
282	Additional Bridges on the above Road		4,190	Ditto in September 1863.
283	Mohur and Booryah Bridges on the 2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road		5,95,855	In progress.
284	Restoration of the Leelajan Bridge		1,63,265	Suspended.
285	Bridge over the Burrakur River		8,00,906	In progress.
286	Iron Girder Bridge over Tolly's Nullah		49,220	Completed in September 1863.

287	New Wood-work to the Dacca Suspension Bridge ...	6,715	Ditto in October 1863.
288	Construction of 41 Bridges on the Road between Chittagong and the Fenny River ... ... I.	1,02,242	In progress.
289	Masonry Bridge over the Ameen River on the Chuttra and Chowparun Road	10,063	Nearly completed.
290	Kodra Bridge near Koormabad on the Grand Trunk Road ...	49,530	In progress.
291	Repairing the Flooring of the Poon-Poon Suspension Bridge...	7,753	Completed in October 1863.
292	Bridge over the Gumbhira Nullah on the Nulhatty and Jeeagunge Road	17,233	Ditto ditto.
293	Nine additional Arches to Bridge No. 2 on the above Road ...	3,806	Ditto ditto.
294	Drain Bridges on the Road between Burgatchee and Dinagepore	17,829	In progress.
295	Eleven Bridges on the Road between Bowsee and Bhaugulpore	67,046	Completed in January 1864.
296	Bridge over the Bogapanee Torrent in Sylhet	4,650	No progress during the year.
297	Nineteen Bridges on the Road between Debrooghur and Seebsaugor	20,302	In progress.
298	Additions and alterations to the existing four sluice Bridges on the Road between Ooloobariah and Moisrakha ...	2,872	Completed as far as is necessary.
299	Two Drain Bridges at Noakonta and Hospal on the Road between Cuttack and Pooree	3,223	Completed in March 1864.
300	Bridges on the Jeeagunge and Bhogwangolah Road ...	17,751	In progress.
301	Forty-nine masonry Drain Bridges on the Road between Seebsaugor and Golaghaut	59,082	Ditto.
302	Six masonry Drain Bridges on the Road between Bancoorah and Raneegunge	2,924	Nearly completed.
303	New Flooring over the Baleekhall Bridge	6,199	Completed in April 1864.
304	Tarring and Painting the Bridges on the Road between Caragolah and Silligooree	6,907	In progress.

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Estimates.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
305	Culverts on the 2nd Sub-Division of the Midnapore and Bancoorah Road	17,714	Sanctioned, but not yet commenced.
306	Bridge over the Gyghatta Nullah on the deviation line between Raneegunge and Bancoorah	10,412	Commenced in April 1864.
307	Protective works near the Bridge over the Sally River on the above Road	2,828	Materials collecting.
308	Bridges on the Burhee and Hazareebaugh Road	63,307	In progress.
309	Protective measures to secure the Bridges Nos. 64 and 65 in the 1st Sub-Division of the Midnapore and Bancoorah Road	4,705	Completed.
310	Boat-Bridge over the Issamutty River	35,271	Ditto in July 1863.
311	Ditto ditto Joboona River at Gyghatta ...	17,602	Ditto in September 1863.
312	Soane Causeway	2,10,544	Ditto in August 1863.
313	Cut No. 2 on the line of the Eastern Canal	71,232	Nearly completed.
314	Closing a Khall near Chytal	7,489	
315	Canal between Moisrakha and Ooloobariah	57,045	Completed.
316	Improvement of the Burrabolong River	10,000	Stopped pending further orders.
317	Ditto ditto Hooghly River Bank at Cooley Bazar ...	24,106	Completed in February 1864.
318	Staging Bungalow at Dingraghaut	5,828	Ditto in November 1863.
319	Ditto ditto at Sahebgunge	3,815	Ditto in December 1863.
320	Ditto ditto at Bankipore	4,813	Ditto, with the exception of a well.
321	Ditto ditto at Buxar	5,066	Material collected.

	V.—MISCELLANEOUS—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
322	Market, Tank, and Roads at Sealdah ..	I.	2,05,972	Tank excavated. Market and Roads nearly completed.
323	Ditto ditto at Howrah ...	I.	1,70,687	Excavation of Tank commenced.
324	Calcutta Water-supply	I.	2,00,000	Estimated sum not known. This sum was granted for the work in 1863-64.

L.

Statement showing the number of Patients treated, and the average

Dispensaries in

Dispensaries.	Number of In-door Patients.	Number of Out-door Patients.	Total Number of Patients treated.
Akyab General Hospital	469	2,369	2,838
Alipore	694	5,829	6,523
Arrah	182	2,178	2,360
Balasore	217	1,342	1,559
Bancoorah	109	280	389
Baraset	.....	8,124	8,124
Beauleah	216	2,501	2,717
Beerbhoom	221	791	1,012
Bhaugulpore	95	2,601	2,696
Bhowanipore	31	7,696	7,727
Buddibatty	.....	2,536	2,536
Bograh	114	1,417	1,531
Berhampore	195	6,168	6,363
Burdwan	694	4,329	5,023
Burrisaul	201	6,181	6,382
Bankipore	.....	3,300	3,300
Chittagong	165	5,112	5,277
Chuckdiggee	173	3,587	3,760
Chyebassa	.....	832	832
Cuttack	249	2,451	2,700
Chuprah...	187	3,910	4,097
Dacca Mitford Hospital	966	12,837	13,803
Dinapore	211	6,634	6,845
Dwarbassiny	.....	2,057	2,057
Gowalparah	189	703	892
Goburdanga	3	1,800	1,803
Gyah	312	4,868	5,180
Howrah General Hospital	1,533	10,302	11,835
Hooghly	487	6,677	7,164
Jessore	161	1,728	1,889
Kishnagore	175	3,395	3,570
Kyonk Phyoo	103	182	285
Kotchandpore	.....	1,235	1,235
Magoorah	63	663	726
Midnapore	254	5,127	5,381
Monghyr	156	3,283	3,439
Moorshedabad	157	8,561	8,718
Mozufferpore	522	19,545	20,067
Moteeharee	1,681	12,966	14,647
Mulnath	160	2,291	2,451
Mymensing	161	2,550	2,711
Maldah	56	600	656
Noacolly	98	2,420	2,518
Nattore	.....	2,589	2,589
Ooterparrah	275	3,814	4,089
Pubna	6	1,204	2,110
Patna	330	13,314	13,648
Pooree	265	5,777	6,042
Purneah	63	2,784	2,847
Ranchee	66	1,212	1,278
Serajgunge	114	2,196	2,300
Serampore	119	3,778	3,897
Sukeas' Street (Calcutta)	104	6,369	6,473
Sylhet	69	2,326	2,395
Tipperah	143	2,486	2,629
Tumlook	46	4,118	4,164

N. B.—No Returns had been received at the close of the year from the Hospitals and Gowhatty, Jugdispore, Kooshtea, Nowgong, Rungpore, and Titalyah.

1.

Expenditure incurred per Patient in the Charitable Hospitals and Bengal in 1863-64.

Establishment.			Bazar Medicines.			Dieting of Indoor Patients.			Contingent Charges.			Total Expenditure.			Average Expenditure per head.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
3,788	1	7	155	1	6	325	6	9	840	5	6	5,108	15	4	1	12	9
3,036	0	0	80	8	0	.....			43	12	0	3,160	4	0	0	7	9
1,959	10	0	20	8	11	54	14	6	40	11	8	2,075	13	1	0	14	0
325	8	0	61	15	4½	192	8	9½	199	0	9	779	0	11	0	8	0
407	0	0	77	11	9	67	5	9	221	6	0	773	6	6	1	15	9
438	0	0	76	10	9	.....			48	0	9	561	11	6	0	1	1
1,550	4	4	37	5	6	156	13	0	330	14	6	23 075	5	4	0	12	2
216	0	0	30	9	8	41	6	6	15	14	0	403	13	9	0	4	9
3,235	3	10	45	8	10	82	13	7	2,327	6	11	5,691	1	2	2	1	9
4,317	0	0	162	3	3	45	12	3	20	4	0	4,545	3	6	0	9	4
630	0	0	64	11	6	.....			42	9	6	737	5	0	0	4	7
725	2	0	76	14	0	75	0	0	18	12	0	895	12	0	0	9	4
1,932	0	0	109	0	1	103	14	10	183	10	4	2,328	9	3	0	5	10
2,754	15	3	140	4	0	278	13	6	2,199	15	5	5,374	0	2	1	1	1
2,330	10	0	201	10	3	105	13	6	3,028	13	10	5,666	15	7	0	14	2
405	0	0	93	15	1	.....			107	11	0	606	10	1	0	2	2
2,076	3	3	196	6	3	61	9	6	18	11	6	2,352	14	6	0	7	1
1,816	10	0	119	4	0	235	3	6	117	3	9	2,288	5	3	0	9	8
48	0	0	53	13	5	2	5	0	7	8	0	111	10	5	0	2	1
1,864	15	1½	202	5	4½	1,757	4	4	328	8	3	4,153	1	1	1	8	7
3,267	6	10	13	6	3	191	14	7	116	4	5	3,589	0	1	0	14	0
5,334	1	6	831	0	0¼	1,208	14	11¼	3,156	10	7	10,530	7	0¼	0	12	0
768	0	0	282	0	4	88	9	0	181	0	3	1,319	9	7	0	3	1
672	12	4½	40	13	10	.....			27	12	2	741	6	4½	0	5	9
822	0	0	25	10	3	133	13	0	91	7	0	1 072	14	8	0	3	3
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
3,586	0	0	141	1	11	298	13	8	72	9	6	4,098	9	1	0	12	7
7,854	12	6	512	3	3	3,441	5	6	6 775	9	2	18,583	14	5	1	9	1
3.459	8	6	107	5	6	683	10	10½	1,452	4	1½	5,702	13	0	0	12	8
910	12	9	14	15	4½	144	4	2	108	13	9	1,178	14	0¼	0	10	0
3,841	0	8	40	7	6	108	8	2	862	12	3	4,852	12	7	1	5	8
856	0	0	24	11	0	.....			57	13	0	932	8	0	3	4	4
664	8	0	45	0	0	.....			6	6	9	715	14	9	0	9	3
703	6	0	33	4	3	60	14	0	152	13	0	950	5	3	1	4	11
2,390	0	8	134	3	4½	715	8	2	805	12	6½	4,045	8	9	0	12	0
1,374	5	3	76	9	5	142	1	1	1,883	8	5	3,476	8	2	1	0	2
3,252	0	0	88	3	6	104	10	9	88	8	9	3,533	7	0	0	6	5
2,545	3	6	195	6	3	552	8	10	424	14	10	3,718	1	5	0	2	11
642	14	0	18	12	6	10	14	0	7	4	0	679	12	6	0	0	8
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
1,211	14	0	85	11	9	228	13	2	66	5	0	1 542	11	11	0	9	1
69	0	0	66	13	3	36	14	3	19	3	0	211	14	6	0	5	2
1,442	15	11	146	2	3	54	1	3	65	1	9	1,708	5	2	0	10	10
1,116	0	0	.....			.....			26	0	0	1,178	0	0	0	7	3
980	0	0	203	15	9	367	5	9	91	13	0	1,643	2	6	0	6	5
965	0	0	32	7	3	25	1	0	.....			1,022	8	3	0	13	6
4,258	5	0	225	2	10	404	1	9½	195	7	6½	5,083	1	2	0	6	0
1,692	0	0	193	10	10	225	5	3	40	0	0	2,151	0	1	0	5	8
219	0	0	84	11	6	57	4	6	150	0	0	511	0	0	0	2	10
642	8	0	45	1	3	66	6	2	111	1	10	865	1	3	0	10	9
2,546	0	0	92	1	6	95	0	0	361	5	0	3.094	6	6	1	5	5
1,002	0	0	69	3	0	130	13	6	316	1	6	1,518	2	0	0	6	2
4,440	0	0	374	5	9	247	13	0	960	0	0	6,022	2	9	0	14	10
515	9	9	27	15	1½	15	15	4½	290	4	5	849	12	8	0	5	8
455	0	5	271	8	6	169	10	0	123	6	9	1,019	9	8	0	6	2
787	3	9	18	5	6	33	5	6	127	9	6	916	7	9	0	3	5

Dispensaries at Bhuddruck, Culna, Cutwa, Canning Town, Darjeeling, Dinagepore,

L. 2.

Comparative Return of Vaccination for the year 1863.

Divisions.	Stations.	Number of Superintendents.	1862.			1863.		
			Number of Vaccinators attached.	Number vaccinated.	Successful Cases.	Number of Vaccinators attached.	Number vaccinated.	Successful Cases.
Presidency ...	Chowringhee Depôt - - -	1	2	1,134	947	2	1,075	891
	Park Street Dispensary - -	1	1	435	396	1	562	524
	Medical College Dispensary - -	1	1	371	252	1	413	266
	Bhowanipore Dispensary - -	...	...	282	247	...	...	...
	Chitpore Dispensary - -	...	...	143	113	...	...	...
	Gurranhatta Dispensary - -	...	...	59	53	...	...	...
	Sukeas' Lane Dispensary - -	...	...	8	8	...	...	...
	North Division - - -	1	5	5,129	4,647	5	5,607	5,052
	Middle Division - - -	1	5	3,742	3,515	5	6,401	6,130
	South Division - - -	1	5	5,779	5,402	5	11,585	11,055
	Total -	6	19	17,082	15,580	19	25,643	23,918
	Akyab - - - -	1	1	253	98	1	360	136
	Balasore - - - -	1	...	22	16	...	18	8
	Bancoorah - - - -	1	..	408	195	...	297	24
	Baraset - - - -	1	...	339	297	1	939	904

Barrackpore ...	Beerbhoom - - - -	1	1	716	394	1	1,458	887
	Burdwan - - - -	1	1	206	195	1	193	180
	Cuttack - - - -	1	1	365	255	1	308	104
	Darjeeling - - - -	1	1	970	457	3	1,878	1,214
	Hooghly - - - -	1	2	1,537	1,464	2	1,011	982
	Howrah - - - -	1	1	663	599	1	1,711	1,573
	Jessore - - - -	1	1	634	449	1	397	250
	Kishnaghur - - -	1	1	429	362	1	433	414
	Maldah - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	93	81
	Maunbhoom - - -	1	...	...	...	...	10	...
	Midnapore - - - -	1	2	20,201	19,896	2	13,840	13,530
	Moorshedabad - - -	1	2	1,783	1,545	2	949	752
	Mulnath - - - -	1	1	878	854	1	579	567
	Natore - - - -	1	...	...	...	1	179	151
	Ooterparrah - - -	1	1	822	783	1	1,082	1,051
	Pooree - - - -	1	1	89	9	1	711	182
	Rungpore Beauleah - - -	1	2	2,743	2,643	1	2,837	2,715
	Rungpore - - - -	1	1	487	450	1	653	538
	Total -	22	20	33,545	30,961	23	29,936	26,243
Dacca ...	Burrisal or Backergunge - -	1	1	320	149	1	318	119
	Bograh - - - -	1	1	1,765	1,730	1	1,334	1,330
	Bhulleoah - - - -	1	...	4	2	1	71	28
	Chittagong - - -	1	2	745	310	2	364	116

Divisions.	Stations.	Number of Superintendents.	1862. Number of Vaccinators attached.	1862. Number vaccinated.	1862. Successful Cases.	1863. Number of Vaccinators attached.	1863. Number vaccinated.	1863. Successful Cases.
Dacca,—(*contd.*)	Cachar	1	1	185	159	1	132	117
	Cherra	1	1	142	57	1	387	327
	Dacca	1	3	1,104	705	3	1,145	767
	Debrooghur	1	1	201	144	1	197	164
	Furreedpore	1	...	183	147	...	220	173
	Gowhatty	1	1	579	454	1	505	333
	Mymensing	1	1	474	390	1	522	483
	Nowgong		...	12	.	..		...
	Pubna	1	1	209	147	1	254	206
	Seebsaugor	1	1	992	702	1	921	592
	Sylhet	1		22	10	1	77	47
	Tezpore	1	1	123	...	1	134	109
	Tipperah	1	..	32	25	1	34	29
	Total	16	15	7,092	5,131	18	6,615	4,940
	Arrah	1		37	34	1	132	90
	Bhaugulpore	1	1	152	73	1	142	89
	Chumparun	1	1	244	184	1	286	196

Dinapore ...	Chyebassa - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deoghur or Nya Doomka - -	1	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Gyah - - - -	1	1	17	5	1	84	60
	Hazareebaugh - - -	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Monghyr - - - -	1	2	486	311	2	362	273
	Patna - - - -	1	3	2,409	1,857	3	1,703	1,418
	Purneah - - - -	1	1	68	53	1	187	155
	Ranchee - - - -	1	1	336	271	1	468	275
	Sarun - - - -	1	1	155	123	1	94	47
	Tirhoot - - - -	1	1	1,096	892	1	1,489	1,315
	Total -	13	12	5,000	3,803	13	4,947	3,918
	Grand Total -	57	66	62,719	55,475	73	67,141	59,019

M.

Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey from October 1863 to

Divisions.	Districts under survey.	Number of Pergunnahs	
		Completed.	Partially completed.
1st or Northern Division	Tipperah Bhullooah ...	.. ...	40
2nd or Southern Division	Maunbhoom ..	12	2
3rd or Eastern Division ...	Sylhet Tipperah Frontier	Not known	..
4th or Western Division ...	Shahabad ...	..	5
	Ghazeepore	.....	5
	Azimgurh ...	.....	1
	Sarun .	...	6
	Patna ..	... .	2
5th or Chittagong Division	Chittagong, Tipperah Hills	.....	.. .
6th or Hazareebaugh Division ...	Hazareebaugh ...	9	2
Waste Lands.			
1st or Darjeeling Party ...	Darjeeling ...	.....	2
2nd or Upper Assam Party ...	Seebsaugor ...	.....	15 Mouzahs.
3rd or Lower Assam Party ...	Kamroop ...	.....	2
	Total .. Mouzahwar ..	.. ...	.. ...
	Total .. Topographical .	.....	.....
	Total .. Waste Lands	.....	.....

I.

Parties in the Lower Provinces in the Survey year 1863-64, *that is September* 1864.

Number of Hulkas or Village Circuits.	Average size of Village Circuits in Acres.	Approximate Area in square miles of work performed from November 1863 to June 1864.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including Contingencies, from October 1863 to September 1864.	Probable rate per square mile on surveyed Area.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,874	341	1,230 including 230 square miles of area.	42,463 2 6	34 8 4
1,506	386	985	50,590 7 11	51 5 10
783	629	770	41,625 4 10	42 14 7
7	.....	200		
976	455	951	51,482 14 1	54 2 2
.....	.....	2,800 Topographical.	52,948 11 10	18 14 6
1	....	1,632 Topographical.	60,702 7 6	37 3 1
24 Estates 23 Building locations.	.....	81	19,974 8 9	69 1 10 or per acre 1 9
137 Containing 625 Jotes, besides pieces of Government lands.	.....	208		
44 Grants ... 10 Circuits ...	.....	98	15,082 11 10	153 14 6 or per acre 3 10
7 Grants ...	.....	0¾	.....	.....
5,146	514	4,136	1,86,167 13 4	45 0 2
.....	.....	4,432	1,13,651 3 4	25 8 3
.....	.....	387¾	35,051 4 7	90 6 7 or per acre 2 3
	Total...	8,955¾	3,34,870 5 3	37 6 3

M.

Statement of Work done by non-professional Survey

Divisions.	Districts in which Demarcation is going on	Number of Villages demarcated.	Estimated Area demarcated in square miles.	Number of Thakbust Maps made over to Surveyors.	Number of Boundary disputes decided.	Number of other descriptions of cases disposed of.	Number of Duplicate Maps prepared.
1st Division ...	.....	.....	...	....	...	246	1,496
2nd Ditto ...	... .	....	..	..	25	55	.....
Ditto ...	Tipperah, Bhulloosh ..	2,218	1,400	1,878	670	3,428	2,795
3rd Ditto ...	Sylhet, Cachar	536	950	800	190	1,304	3,441
4th Ditto ...	Backergunge	65	52	....	887	2,188	
6th or Chota Nagpore Division, 1st Party.	Palamow, Lohardugga ...	627	1,254	601	13	27	184
2nd Party ...	Maunbhoom	2,477	2,300	3,046	291	211	....
	Total ...	5,918	5,956	6,355	2,076	7,459	7,916

2.

Parties from 1*st May* 1863 *to* 30*th April* 1864.

NUMBER OF PERGUNNAH REGISTERS COMPLETED.				Estimated Expenditure from May 1863 to April 1864.	Rate per square mile on Area demarcated.	REMARKS.
ENGLISH.		BENGALEE.				
Mouzahwar.	Mehalwar.	Mouzahwar.	Mehalwar.			
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
32	28	80	63	16,786 4 8	.....	The work in this Division consists of compilation of Registers, in the course of which occasional local investigations are required, and for this purpose a staff of one Peshkar and ten Ameens is employed. Four Vernacular Registers remain to be written; on completion of these the English Department will be strengthened, and the Vernacular Department reduced, for the purpose of bringing up the English Registers.
Entries	Entries	Entries	Entries			
182	182	182	182	918 0 3	.....	The Burdwan Registers had been completed in 1862-63. There remained 182 Mouzahs in Hooghly for registry, which was accomplished in the current year.
51	51	51	51	65,741 11 2	46 15 4	The demarcations of this Division are conducted by the First Division Professional Party, by whom the Districts are to be surveyed.
18	18	21	21	67,168 4 5	70 11 3	The work shown is exclusive of the Dacca registry work, the completion of which has been assigned to the Collector. At the time of transfer of this duty ninety English and ninety-four Vernacular Registers had been finished.
28	32	23	25	38,829 8 11	.....	In this Division, as in the first, the work consists chiefly of compilation of Registers, with occasional demarcations for the purpose of clearing up any doubts that may arise in the course of the compilation.
68	.....	68	.....	3,139 8 2	2 8 0	In this Division the demarcations are conducted by the Revenue Surveyor. In addition to the work shown 182 Khusrah and seventeen Waste Land block Maps have been made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga. The Mehalwar Registers will be taken in hand on completion of the professional survey.
Entries		Entries				
972	.....	4,619	.....	8,001 5 4	3 14 7	The field prepared in this Division falls within the sphere of operations of the Second Division Professional Party.
197 & 1,154 Entries	129 & 182 Entries	243 & 4,801 Entries	160 & 182 Entries	2,01,584 10 6	33 13 6	

N.

Statement showing the result of Tea Cultivation in Assam in 1863.

Names of Districts.	Number of Factories in 1862.	Number of Factories in 1863.	Increase.	Extent of land under Tea cultivation in 1862.	Extent of land under Tea cultivation in 1863.	Increase.	Out-turn of 1862 in lbs.	Out-turn of 1863 in lbs.	Increase.	Estimated Out-turn for 1864.
				Acres.	Acres.					
Luckimpore	51	56	5	4,974	7,874	2,900	4,68,911	515,420	46,509	608,438
Seebsaugor	138	143	5	10,406½	12,370	1,963½	1,383,265	1,608,377	225,112	1,833,489
Nowgong	16	36	20	2,462	4,023	1,561	152,525	192,402	39,877	272,156
Durrung	15	25	10	1,569	1,722	353	100,000	111,110	11,110	133,330
Kamroop	30	46	16	1,027	1,553	526	40,794	42,075	1,281	46,637
Gowalparah	1	14	13	97½	148	50½	.....	582	582	1,164
Total ...	251	320	69	20,336	27,690	7,354	2,145,495	2,469,966	3,24,471	2,895,214

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

FOR 1864-65.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

1865.

GOVERNMENT 1866 N.W.P.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1864-65.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

THE Table on the margin exhibits the working of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction during the years 1863 and 1864, the total number of cases under trial during the latter period being 1,714, of which 1,325 were disposed of and 389 pending at the close of it. Of the cases disposed of 898 were decreed on trial, 60 dismissed on default, and 367 adjusted or withdrawn. The number of Appeals tried was 49, and the number of miscellaneous orders passed 1,946; besides 9 cases disposed of and 160 miscellaneous orders passed under the old procedure of the late Supreme Court.

Results of the year in the Regulation Provinces.

High Court,
Original Jurisdiction.

Year.	On the file at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total under trial.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1863 ...	63	1,135	1,198	869	329
1864 ...	329	1,385	1,714	1,325	389

The working of the High Court in its Testamentary and Intestate, as well as in its Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, during 1864 is also shewn in the marginal table, which exhibits likewise the Insolvency cases decided within the year. The debts involved in the last mentioned class of cases were stated to amount to Rupees 73,85,676-2-2 against assets declared at Rupees 50,36,220-1-4.

Work disposed of in 1864.	Number of Cases.
Probates granted	136
Letters of Administration	196
Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Suits	6
Ecclesiastical Suits	5
Marriage Licenses granted	15
Miscellaneous orders	470
Insolvency cases	75
Applications for prosecution orders	50
Vesting, hearing Devident, and other orders ...	398

The institution and other fees levied in the original side of the High Court during 1864 amounted to Rupees 3,79,467-15-1.

In the Appellate side of the High Court the number of Regular Appeals instituted in 1864 was 470, the number of Special Appeals 3,639, and the number of Miscellaneous Appeals 1,363; and a comparison of results with two previous years shews a progressive decrease in Regular Appeals and a gradual increase in Miscellaneous Appeals, the Special Appeals exhibiting no material variation. The proportion of cases appealed was about 18 per cent. of the number in which such Appeals were admissable.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Appeals instituted in the High Court.	1862.	1863	1864.
Regular	636	595	470
Special	3,123	3,659	3,639
Miscellaneous	597	983	1,363

The number of Appeals decided during the year and the number pending at the close of it are noted on the margin; the years in which the Appeals pending at the close of the past year were preferred being as follows:—

Appeals decided in the High Court and pending at the close of the year.	Decided in		Pending on 31st December	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Regular	1,250	627	487	340
Special	4,823	4,482	2,927	2,104
Miscellaneous	977	1,265	403	501

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Regular Appeals	1	1	2	3	13	33	287
Special Appeals	0	0	2	7	19	45	2,031

The state of the files on the 31st of May last is also shewn on the margin.

Pending in the High Court on 31st May 1865. Cases of	Regular Appeals.	Special Appeals.
1859	1	0
1860	0	1
1861	2	3
1862	4	13
1863	13	20
1864	93	313
	113	350
1865	128	1,316
Total ...	241	1,666

The result of the Appeals heard by the High Court was as under :—

	On Regular Appeals.	On Special Appeals.
Order of the Lower Court confirmed ...	833	3,010
Ditto ditto reversed ...	115	252
Ditto ditto modified ...	88	80
Cases remanded	73	947
,, struck off on default	9	148
,, ,, on compromise, or withdrawn	9	45

The amount of institution fees realized by the filing of Appeals in the High Court during the past year was Rupees 3,16,347 against Rupees 4,30,700 in 1863; and the value of the Appeals decided during the same periods was Rupees 2,19,91,931 against Rupees 5,44,82,024, the great falling off in value in 1864 being attributable both to the number of suits decided in that year having been smaller than in the previous year, and to the fact that the suits before the Court recently have not involved such large properties and interests as before.

Working of the Subordinate Civil Courts.

The operations of the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court during 1864 do not exhibit much variation in the amount of work as compared with the results of the preceding year. The numbers* of suits instituted during the two years respectively and the numbers pending at their close shew that the institutions during the year under report exceeded those in 1863 by 15,522 cases, the excess being observable mainly in cases of the Small Cause Court Class.

Number of suits instituted and pending

* Suits instituted in the Civil Courts and pending at the close of the year.	Suits instituted		Suits pending.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Small Cause Court Class	68,850	80,906	5,670	6,992
Other Class ...	48,636	52,102	18,054	16,439
	1,17,486	1,33,008	23,724	23,431

The Statement† of suits instituted in the superior District Courts, *viz.*, those of Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, shews that during the past year the number of original suits had increased by 372, or nearly 13 per cent., while there was a decrease in Appeals to the extent of 2,187 cases, or upwards of 10 per cent. Reviewing this litigation generally it is found that original suits cognizable by the superior District Courts have increased principally in the districts of Bhaugulpore, Sarun, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, West Burdwan, East Burdwan,

† Suits instituted in the superior District Courts.	1863.	1864.
Original ...	3,012	3,384
Appealed ...	22,091	19,904
	25,103	23,288

Rungpore, and Nuddea; and decreased, though to a small extent, in Moorshedabad, Purneah, Cuttack, and Backergunge; while Appeals have increased in Tipperah, Tirhoot, Behar, Cuttack, and Dinagepore, and decreased in every other district, notably in East Burdwan, Hooghly, Purneah, Dacca, 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensing, and Shahabad.

In the inferior District Courts, that is in the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, there has been a considerable increase in litigation. In the Courts of the former officers, whose jurisdiction extends to claims not exceeding Rupees 1,000, the increase amounted to 632 suits, or nearly 18 per cent; while in the Courts of the Moonsiffs, whose jurisdiction is limited to Rupees 300, the increase amounted to 16,705 suits, or nearly 19 per cent. The increased litigation in smaller suits was common to all districts except Backergunge, Shahabad, and Nuddea; and was most remarkable in the districts of Dacca, Tipperah, Chittagong, Mymensing, Cuttack, Dinagepore, and Sylhet. The apparent falling off in Backergunge and Shahabad was owing to the recent establishment of Small Cause Courts in those districts, which necessarily withdrew a large number of suits from the regular tribunals.

Suits instituted in the inferior District Courts.	1863.	1864.
Sudder Ameens	3,596	4,228
Moonsiffs	88,787	1,05,492
	92,383	1,09,720

A reference to the number of suits* decided by the Courts of the different grades, distinguishing in the superior Courts between original and appealed suits, will shew that the results in the aggregate exhibit little variation. The number of suits decided on their merits gives an increase of 3,375, and the total of those either decided on their merits or otherwise disposed of exhibits a decrease of 1,790. The increase was confined to the number of Appeals heard by the District or Additional Judges and to Original Suits heard by Moonsiffs. In Original Suits of all the higher values and in Appeals before Principal Sudder Ameens there has been a general decrease. The remarkable difference in the outturn of Original Suits heard and decided by Judges in 1863 and 1864 was owing to a large number of suits instituted by Government before the Judge of Jessore having been withdrawn in 1863; while the increase in the outturn of Appeals was owing to the number of Appeals under the Rent Law (Act X. of 1859) having risen from

Number of Suits decided.

Cases decided by the Courts of different Grades.		1863. On Merits.	1863. Total disposed of.	1864. On Merits.	1864. Total disposed of.
Judges ..	Original	255	3,306	205	352
	Appealed	11,089	11,898	13,901	14,240
P. S Ameens	Original	4,458	5,098	3,384	3,774
	Appealed	12,434	14,135	9,190	9,761
Sudder Ameens		6,032	7,063	4,109	4,540
Moonsiffs		87,296	1,00,457	94,790	1,06,554
		1,21,604	1,41,017	1,24,979	1,39,227

5,630 in 1863 to 7,355 in 1864. The falling off in the outturns of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens is explained by their having a smaller number of suits under trial in 1864 than in the preceding year owing to the excessive income of cases in 1862.

An abstract* of the arrears in the Courts of several grades in 1863 and 1864 respectively shews a considerable reduction in their number during the latter year. Most of the arrears are still among the Courts of the higher grades; and an analysis of the arrears before the Judges shews that they are cases of the descriptions mentioned on the margin.

Arrears.

* Arrear Files of each grade of Judicial Officers.	1863.	1864.
Judges ...	1,085	419
Principal Sudder Ameens	778	775
Sudder Ameens...	103	16
Moonsiffs	141	50
	2,107	1,260

Original Suits . ..	... 26
Appeals under Act X. of 1859 ...	.. 63
Appeals from subordinate Civil Judges ...	... 330
	419

A comparison† of the average duration of suits in 1863 and 1864 shews an improvement in every grade of Courts with the exception of that of the Principal Sudder Ameen.

Duration of Suits.

† Duration of Suits in Courts of different grades.	1863.		1864.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges .	7	..	5	26
Principal Sudder Ameens	4	..	5	9
Sudder Ameens .	4	29	3	28
Moonsiffs ..	2	5	1	26

The value of the suits decided during the year was Rupees 7,14,45,588, and the value of suits pending at the close of it was Rupees 1,73,67,148. The account of stamp fees realized on the institution of suits and the portion refunded under Section 26 of Act X. of 1862 leaves a balance of Rupees 16,49,569-11 in favor of Government. After taking into account the cost to Government of the Civil Courts it will be found that there has been an income to Government from this source amounting to Rupees 9,01,357-15-5.

Value of Suits.

Description of Suits.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year
	Rs.	Rs
Original Suits	6,40,18,351	1,51,45,009
Appeals	74,27,237	22,22,139
	7,14,45,588	1,73,67,148

Stamp fees realized in Courts of	Amount paid in.			Amount refunded.			Balance.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Judges	3,56,397	6	0	13,581	0	0	3,42,816	6	0
P. S. Ameens ...	4,54,213	6	6	11,144	4	0	4,43,069	2	6
Sudder Ameens ...	2,13,236	14	0	2,771	0	0	2,12,463	14	0
Moonsiffs	6,52,783	8	6	1,570	4	0	6,51,218	4	6
	16,78,636	3	0	29,066	8	0	16,49,569	11	0

Cost of Civil Courts to Government.

Cost of the salaries of subordinate Civil Judges (exclusive of Zillah Judges) and of their Establishments.	In 1864.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Principal Sudder Ameens	1,78,471	10	8
Sudder Ameens	1,24,610	2	0
Moonsiffs	4,48,129	14	11
	7,48,211	11	7

The figures on the margin shew the number of the different classes of Appeals preferred to the Lower Appellate Courts during the past three years; and it will be seen that the Rent Appeals, which can be heard only by Judges and Additional Judges, have largely increased, while the Appeals from Civil Judges have remarkably decreased.

Classification of Appeals.

Year.	Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	From Principal Sudder Ameens.	From Sudder Ameens.	From Moonsiffs.
1862 ...	6,834	2,886	2,203	16,421
1863 ...	5,630	1,989	2,418	12,054
1864 ...	7,355	1,298	1,466	9,753

The outturn of miscellaneous work done during the years 1863 and 1864 and the state of the files at the close of each of those years shew that the amount of miscellaneous business before the Civil Courts had greatly increased, but that generally the outturn had also kept pace with the income.

Outturn of Miscellaneous Work.

Year.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December.	Above one year's duration.
1863	2,16,383	93,809	87,306	35,268	134
1864	2,48,324	94,902	1,08,855	44,567	96

Description of suits instituted in the several Districts.

A Statement (A. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the number of suits of every description instituted in each district, from which it will be perceived that suits for the conveyance of real property by mortgage, by will, and by inheritance under both the Mahomedan and Hindu Laws were remarkably numerous in Jessore; that in Bhangulpore the suits for the conveyance of real property by mortgage were even more numerous than in Jessore, while there was also a large number of suits for the conveyance of real property by dower, of suits to contest sales by Collectors for arrears of Government dues, and of suits connected with castes, rights of priests, &c.; that in Tirhoot there was a preponderance of suits for real property on conveyance by sale or by gift, also on right of pre-emption; that in Chittagong there was the largest number of suits for real property on conveyance by way of dower, or by inheritance under the Mahomedan Law, and for the determination of the boundaries of estates; that suits of the last description also abounded in Sylhet, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca; and that out of 976 suits regarding claims in right of adoption no less than 806 were instituted in Tipperah, which had also the highest number of suits regarding religion.

The result of the Original Suits* decided by the Judges of all grades shows that in the aggregate about 76 per cent. of the cases were in the first instance decided in favor of plaintiffs. The number of suits in which plaintiffs and defendants appeared in person, either voluntarily or by order of the Court, or by Counsel or authorized Agent, is also noted on the margin.

Result of Original Suits.

* Original Suits decided by	For Plaintiffs.	For Defendants.
Judges	114	77
Additional Judges	10	4
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	2,594	790
Sudder Ameens	8,416	693
Moonsiffs	71,845	22,945
	77,979	24,509

Number of Suits decided.	Number of Cases in which Plaintiffs attended personally.			Number of Cases in which Defendants attended.				Total of last 4 columns.	No. of cases in which Defendants entered no appearance.
				In Person.		By Counsel.			
	Voluntarily.	By order of Court.	No. in which they appeared by Counsel.	Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.	Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.		
Small Cause Court Cases . 80,972	4,390	2,401	74,151	1,866	13,801	1,607	23,626	40,900	40,072
Other Cases .. 55,938	2,286	1,049	52,633	835	3,285	1,503	40,359	45,982	9,956
1,36,910	6,676	3,450	1,26,784	2,701	17,086	3,110	63,985	86,882	50,028

The number of suits instituted during the past two years and the number pending at the close of each in the Civil Courts of all grades in the Extra-Regulation Provinces are noted on the margin. The great decrease in the number of cases instituted in the Chota Nagpore Division was principally in the Courts of Lohardduggah and Hazareebaugh, and was caused by the new Statute of Limitation (Act XIV. of 1859) having come into effect during the last year.

Results of the year in the Extra-Regulation Provinces.

Number of Suits instituted and pending.

In Civil Courts of	Instituted.		Pending.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864
Chota Nagpore Division	7,605	3,993	1,286	910
Assam Division ...	6,815	7,089	238	295
Cachar	693	786	44	72
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	46	40	9	2
	15,159	11,908	1,577	1,279

Number of Suits decided.

In Civil Courts of	1863.			1864.		
	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.
Chota Nagpore Division ...	6,675	951	7,626	4,264	628	4,892
Assam Division ...	5,280	1,804	7,084	4,986	2,285	7,271
Cachar ...	494	201	695	545	188	733
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	31	7	38	36	11	47
	12,480	2,963	15,443	9,831	3,112	12,943

The annexed Return shews the number of suits decided by the several Courts in 1863 and 1861. The decrease in the number of cases decided in the Chota Nagpore Division is naturally a result of the decrease in the number of suits instituted already noted.

Arrears.

The number of arrear cases was only particularly heavy in the Chota Nagpore Division, where it had increased from 58 to 128, that is, by 70 cases. They were almost exclusively resumption suits, a great portion of them being for the resumption of certain jaghires alleged to be Police lands. To these suits the Government was a party, and the alleged cause of delay in deciding them was that they affected very large interests and had several times to be postponed.

Outturn of Miscellaneous Work.

In Civil Courts of	Total No. of Suits under trial.	Decided on their Merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st December.	Pending above one year.
1863.						
Chota Nagpore Division ...	9,674	3,910	3,810	7,720	1,954	57
Assam Division ..	44,184	41,083	2,771	43,854	280	0
Cachar ...	587	328	201	529	58	0
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	23	8	14	22	1	0
	54,418	45,329	6,796	52,125	2,293	57
1864.						
Chota Nagpore Division ...	12,752	5,027	5,321	10,948	1,804	5
Assam Division ...	43,036	40,463	2,210	42,673	363	0
Cachar ..	650	361	143	504	46	0
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	32	20	4	24	8	0
	56,370	46,471	7,678	54,149	2,221	5

The outturn of miscellaneous work done during the past two years and the state of the files at the close of each is here given.

Appeals disposed of by the High Court.

The result of appeals preferred and disposed of by the High Court was as follows :—

From Civil Courts of	Pending at the close of 1863.	Preferred in 1864.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Struck off.	Pending at the close of 1864.
Chota Nagpore Division ..	12	28	40	5	3	...	4	1	27
Assam Division	1	10	11	...	2	...	1	...	8
Cachar	...	4	4	1	...	..	3	...	...
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...		..		...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	42	55	6	5	...	8	1	35

Litigation in which the Government was concerned.

The total number of cases pending on the 1st of May 1864 in which the Government was concerned was 449, of which 226 were Original cases and 223 were Appeals. During the year 1864-65, 551 cases were instituted in the Courts of first instance, and 325 in the Appellate Courts, making a total of 876 cases, which, with the cases previously pending, made an aggregate of 777 Original Suits and 548 Appeals; or altogether a grand total of 1,325 cases.

Of the Original cases 369 were decided in favor of the Government and 116 against it, the total number disposed of being 485, which left 292 pending. Of the 116 cases shewn as decided against the Government 11 were compromised, and in 47 the decisions against Government have been reversed in appeal, the actual number lost in litigation being 58. Of the Appeals 230 cases were decided in favor of and 90 against the Government, making a total of 320 cases decided, which left 228 pending at the close of the year. The total number of favorable decisions was 657, and the total number of unfavorable decisions 148. The number of cases pending on the 30th April 1865 was 520. In 42 cases the Government was cast both in the Lower and Appellate Courts.

The amount expended in litigation during the year was Rupees 69,091-12-7 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 4,781-2-5 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rupees 73,872-15. The realizations under decrees of Court have amounted to Rupees 26,248-15-5 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 2,780-13-8 in the Salt and Opium Departments, aggregating Rupees 29,029-13-1. The outstanding balances due to Government are noted on the margin.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue decrees ...	88,382	3	5
Salt and Opium ditto ...	1,46,904	2	5
	2,35,286	5	10

Working of the Small Cause Courts.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The aggregate number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the year was 35,948, and the amount of property under litigation Rupees 17,68,551-4-7; while the results in the preceding year were 34,880 suits, for property amounting to Rupees 12,10,923-6-11. The increase in the number of suits, therefore, was 1,068, and the increase in the

value of property litigated for owing to the extended jurisdiction of the Court was Rupees 5,57,627-13-8. The average number of suits for each day was 137·7.

Of the total number of suits instituted 35,879 were set down for hearing, and out of these 20,267 were actually tried, 6,189 being tried *ex parte*, 9,137 decided in favor of plaintiffs, and 4,941 either dismissed or nonsuited; while of the rest 11,680 were compromised before being called upon for hearing, and 3,932 struck off for non-appearance of the parties. Besides these 153 suits were pending trial at the close of the year.

The number of suits instituted under Act XXVI. of 1864 for sums exceeding Rupees 500 from the 14th April 1864, the date on which the Act came into operation, was 562, and the fees received on account of them amounted to Rupees 44,756-1-9. The total receipts of the Court during the year from fees, &c., on all descriptions of suits amounted to Rupees 2,17,475-13-5, while the total cost of Establishment including house-rent was Rupees 1,36,549-6, which left a surplus to the credit of Government of Rupees 80,926-7-5 against a surplus of Rupees 60,968-6-10 of the previous year.

Appointment of a Fourth Judge to the Small Cause Court of Calcutta, and increase of salary granted to the other three Judges.

In noticing the passing of Act XXVI. of 1864 it was stated in last year's Report that arrangements were being made for providing for the trial of the difficult and important cases which the operation of the new Law would bring under the cognizance of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta. In furtherance of this object, and looking to the enhanced labor and responsibility of the post, the salary of the First Judge has been raised from Rupees 1,500, to Rupees 2,000 per mensem; that of the Second Judge to Rupees 1,500, to allow of the appointment of another Barrister Judge to meet the increased number of intricate cases coming before the Court; while that of the Third Judge has been increased to Rupees 1,250, and a Fourth Judge has been appointed on a salary of Rupees 1,000, rising to Rupees 1,250 by annual increments of Rupees 50. An adequate Establishment has also been provided for the Fourth Judge at a cost of Rupees 300 per mensem.

There were during the past year thirty-two Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil including nine branch Courts, and a Statement (A. 2) in the Appendix shews the working of these Courts in detail. The number of cases instituted in them during the year was 33,823, and the Return given on the margin shews to what extent litigation of this description had increased within the last three years. This increase, however, has been mainly in suits relating to money claims, suits regarding claims for damages exhibiting a gradual decrease, and suits for house-rent no material variation.

Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil.

Number of suits under trial.

Description of Cases.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Money claims, &c	14,969	25,454	30,641
House Rent	225	396	378
Claims for personal property	1,044	1,327	1,757
Claims for damages	2,626	1,357	1,052
	18,864	28,534	33,823

Besides these suits there were for trial during the past year 1,924 suits of the previous year, the aggregate under trial amounting to 35,747 cases. Of these 33,260 were decided, leaving 2,487 pending at the close of the year.

Results of the suits which were tried.

Of the suits decided during the year 19,447 cases, or about 58½ per cent., were decided on their merits and in the presence of both parties; 15,207 cases being decided in favor of plaintiffs, and 4,240 in favor of defendants. Of these 19,447 cases 9,727, or more than half, were decided on confession.

In 7,343 suits judgments were delivered *ex parte*, which is 34 per cent. in excess of those decided after contest in favor of plaintiffs, while compared with those decided in favor of defendants the excess is still more remarkable. As a set-off, however, against the number of cases decided *ex parte* it may be remarked that in almost an equal number (*viz.*, in 6,470 cases) the actions were abandoned.

Amount of work done in the different Courts.

The largest number of suits under trial were in the Courts noted on the margin. On the other hand the work of the following Courts was the lightest, *viz.*, Serajgunge where there were only 329 cases, Arrah where there were 340 cases, Chittagong where there were 412 cases, and Monghyr where there were 449 cases. The work was also very light in the Court at Furreedpore, which has been abolished.

Sealdah and Howrah (Suburbs of Calcutta) ...	3,515
Jessore ...	3,469
Kishnaghur ...	2,036
Jessdah ...	1,748
Dacca and Naraingunge ...	1,718
Kooshtea ...	1,677
Nurrail ...	1,563
Hooghly and Serampore ...	1,500
Patna and Dinapore ...	1,402
Bhaugulpore ...	1,314
Mugoorah ...	1,273
Midnapore ...	1,211
Meherpore ...	1,081
Nattore ...	1,050

Cost of the Courts to Government.

The cost to Government on account of Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil amounted to Rupees 3,29,758-10-2, and the net income, after deducting refunds under Section 20 of Act X. of 1862, derived from institution fees, was Rupees 1,84,833-1-0, the net charge entailed on Government amounting to Rupees 1,44,925 9-2. The only Court which was self-supporting is that in the Suburbs of Calcutta, which shews an excess of Rupees 3,770.

Examination for Pleadership in the Mofussil.

* *Results of the Examination in English.*

	Passed in the First Grade.	*Passed in the Second Grade.*
Berhampore ...	1	4
Bhaugulpore ...	0	5
Burdwan ...	0	17
Cuttack ...	0	1
Dacca ...	0	3
Patna ...	0	1
	1	31

An examination was held at the Head-Quarters of each Division on the 25th of July last for the admission of Pleaders to the Mofussil Courts. Of 96 candidates who elected to be examined in English one passed in the First Grade and 31 in the Second;* and

* *Results of the Examination in Vernacular.*

		Passed in the First Grade.	Passed in the Second Grade.
Berhampore	...	1	10
Bhaugulpore	...	2	7
Burdwan	...	14	64
Chittagong	...	0	6
Cuttack	...	0	2
Dacca	...	1	9
Patna	...	0	5
		18	103

of 966 candidates who elected to be examined in Vernacular, 18 passed in the First Grade and 103 in the Second.*

The Introduction of the Registration Act.

Act XVI. of 1864, entitled "an Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances", received the Governor General's assent on the 21th of March in that year, and in the month of April a Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to report on the most effectual means of carrying out its provisions. The Committee proposed that the jurisdiction of the District Registrars under the Act should be conterminous with the jurisdiction of the Zillah Civil Courts, while every Magisterial District and Sub-Division should be termed a Sub-District for the purposes of the Act, and that Collectors of such Registration Districts should be *ex-officio* Registrars, and Deputy or Assistant Collectors in charge of Sub-Divisions should be *ex-officio* Deputy Registrars, while for those Sub-Districts which corresponded with what are called Sudder Sub-Divisions and which are not under a distinct Executive Officer, some one of the ordinary executive staff should be appointed as Deputy Registrar. These arrangements were acceded to by the Lieutenant-Governor with one slight modification, the Registration Districts being made conterminous with the Districts in executive charge of Magistrates and Collectors and those Officers being declared District Registrars *ex-officio.*

The Legal Remembrancer was directed to draw up a Code of Rules for the Department which was completed by the present Registrar-General of Assurances. Provisional Establishments were sanctioned at the rate for District Registrars of Rupees 60, and for Deputy Registrars of Rupees 50 each; but as experience has shewn that this amount is in some cases too small, in others more liberal than is necessary, a re-arrangement of Establishments in accordance with the requirements of the several officers, so as not to exceed the amount originally sanctioned, is in progress. It has also been arranged provisionally that Deputy Registrars in Sudder Stations receive Rupees 75 per month; but in several Sub-Districts, *viz.*, Aliporc, Burdwan, Patna, Gya, and Mozufferpore, it has been found necessary to appoint Special Officers to that function, on a salary of Rupees 200. The Deputy Registrars in charge of Sub-Divisions have as yet received no salary.

The District Registrar of Assurances for the Town of Calcutta has also been appointed Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies under Act XIX. of 1857, on a consolidated salary of Rupees 600 for the two offices. The receipts of the latter named office aggregated Rupees 5,245 during the last five months of the official year, inclusive of the amount of Rupees 812-8 handed over by the former Registrar.

It was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor that the Registrar-General should draw at first a salary of Rupees 14,400 a year, to rise to Rupees 24,000 by occasional increments so as to keep pace with the amount of salary drawn by officers of the same standing in the regular line of service; but the Government of India ruled that the salary should rise from Rupees 14,400 to Rupees 18,000 by a regular increase of Rupees 50 per month each year.

There is every reason to believe that the expenditure on account of the Department will be considerably below the receipts, which have shown a tendency to steady increase. The receipts during the month of January were but small, as operations were not commenced in many districts till towards the close of the month; but March and April may be considered as approaching the average which may ultimately be expected, although some important classes of documents, such as leases, have not as yet been brought for registration in every instance. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Burdwan, Dacca, and Backergunge, and most of the districts in the Patna Division a considerable income has been derived from registration fees; but in many of the outlying districts, as in portions of Cuttack, Chota Nagpore, Assam, and Darjeeling, and the similarly circumstanced district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the income has not been sufficient to defray the local expenditure.

		Rs.	As.	P.
January	...	7,843	12	0
February	...	17,664	9	9
March	...	20,716	1	3
April	..	23,100	15	0

In March it was found necessary to apply for supplementary legislation in order to give the Registrar-General the power of appointing a Deputy to perform original registrations in Calcutta, and thus to enable him to visit the Mofussil Offices. Suggestions on several other points having been put forward at the same time Act IX. of 1865 was passed, but there are still several points on which the Registration Law appears to require revision and re-casting.

The Registrar-General proceeded on a tour of nine weeks, during which he visited a large number of Registration Offices, and succeeded in establishing a uniformity of practice among them, reporting his proceedings to Government.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

THE Statement on the margin shews the number of persons committed to, and tried by, the High Court in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction during the past year, together with the result of those trials. Of the 267 persons convicted 35 were sentenced to transportation for 14 years, 13 to penal servitude for periods varying from 4 to 6 years, 1 person to rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, 20 persons to the same punishment for 3 years, 45 persons for 2 years, and 110 for periods varying from

Results of the year in the Regulation Provinces.

High Court.

Original Jurisdiction.

Number of persons committed for trial 407.		
Number of persons convicted ...		267
Ditto	acquitted .	102
Ditto	discharged without trial, no true bill having been found against them ...	37
Ditto	under trial at the end of the year	1
	Total ..	407

1 to 18 months; besides which 2 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and 11 persons fined.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

The Criminal Appeals heard by the High Court during the same period were 832 in number, as under:—

Trials referred under Chapter XXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	...	60
Ditto referred under the old Law	...	3
Ditto revised under Chapter XXIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	...	75
Ditto appealed under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	...	624
Miscellaneous cases not coming under the foregoing headings ...	...	70
		832

In the 63 cases which came up to the Court as a Court of reference the number of persons concerned was 77; of these 3 cases concerning 4 persons were references under the old Law, the convicts having been found guilty of offences committed before the 1st of January 1862. In the other 60 cases the references were made for confirmation of the sentences of death passed by the Sessions Judges on 73 persons. Sentences of capital punishment were confirmed and carried into execution on 43 persons, while in the cases of 15 persons they were commuted to the alternative punishment of transportation for life, and in the cases of 5 other persons the High Court modified the finding of the Sessions Courts passing lighter sentences of transportation or rigorous imprisonment for terms of years. Of the eight remaining convicts 7 were acquitted and released, and the case of the last was remanded for re-trial.

The operations of the High Court as a Court of revision shewed that in 16 cases the sentences passed by the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 7 modified, and in 51 reversed; one case remaining under trial at the close of the year. In the Appeals under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code the orders of the Sessions Judges were confirmed in 475 cases, reversed in 66, and modified in 60; while re-trials were ordered in 9, and the remaining 14 cases remained pending at the end of the year. The total number of Miscellaneous cases heard by the Court was 70, in 11 of which the petitions were rejected, in 32 the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 2 modified, and in one reversed; while 24 cases remained undecided at the close of the year.

Courts of Sessions.
Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of commitments tried by the several Courts of Sessions during the past year was 1,486, and the total number of persons concerned in them was 3,472. Of this number 2,044 persons in 1,001 cases were convicted, 66 persons being sentenced to death, and 1,978 to fine, imprisonment, or transportation; while the number of persons acquitted was 1,428 in 485 cases. The number of commitments pending at the close of the year was 189, and the number of persons concerned in them was 165.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

The number of Appeals heard by the several Sessions Courts was 3,486, as under:—

Appeals in Criminal trials	3,320
„ Miscellaneous cases	166
	3,486

Out of the 3,320 Appeals from orders passed by Magistrates in Criminal trials 389 were rejected, while in 2,018 cases the orders were confirmed, and in the remaining 913 cases either modified or reversed. Of the 166 Miscellaneous Appeals 63 were rejected, while in 69 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 34 modified or reversed. The number of Appeals pending at the close of the year was 74.

Punishment awarded by the Sessions Judges.

The different degrees of punishment awarded by the Sessions Judges during the year is shown below; but the Statement does not include persons who were implicated in more than one offence:—

Sentenced to death	53
Ditto to transportation or imprisonment for life	123
Ditto to transportation or imprisonment for 14 years ...	23
Ditto ditto 13 „ ...	1
Ditto ditto 12 „ ...	2
Ditto ditto 11 „ ...	6
Ditto ditto 10 „ ...	168
Ditto ditto 9 „ ...	2
Ditto ditto 8 „ ...	9
Ditto ditto 7 „ ..	252
Ditto ditto 6 „ ...	36
Ditto ditto 5 „ ...	247
Ditto ditto 4 „ ...	70
Ditto ditto 3 „ ...	267
Ditto ditto 2 „ ...	206
Ditto ditto 1 year ...	199
Ditto ditto for less than 1 „ ...	244
Fined and discharged	48
	1,996

Courts of Magistrates.

Number of cases tried, and results of the trials.

The total number of cases tried by the Magistrates during the year was 63,169, and the number of persons concerned in them was 1,22,771; of whom 61,687 were convicted, 3,433 committed to the different Courts of Sessions, 53,731 acquitted or discharged, and 985 otherwise disposed of, that is, for the most part transferred to other Courts for trial, leaving 2,985 under trial at the close of the year. The general result shown, therefore, was that 55 per cent. of the persons

tried before the Magistrates were convicted or committed to the Court of Sessions, and 45 per cent. were released.

Number of witnesses examined.

The total number of witnesses examined by the Magistrates was 2,75,250, of whom 2,53,806 were discharged on the first day. The number of witnesses detained for more than three days and the districts in which they were so detained are shown below :—

Mymensing	...	...	920
Midnapore	...	..	383
Sylhet	...	..	143
Jessore	...	..	100
Hooghly	...	..	45
Dinagepore	...	..	37
Dacca	...	..	24
Shahabad	...	..	21
Tipperah	...	..	21
Moorshedabad	...	...	18
Chittagong	...	...	8
Cuttack	...	...	5
Rungpore	...	...	4
East Burdwan	...	...	3

Punishment awarded by the Magistrates.

Of the 61,687 persons convicted after trial 15,175 were sentenced* to various terms of imprisonment, 5,616 visited with lighter punishments inclusive of whipping under Act VI. of 1864, and 40,896 fined in different sums not exceeding Rupees 1,000. The total value of the fines imposed amounted to Rupees 3,32,701-2-5, of which Rupees 2,47,715-6 were realized.

To imprisonment for 2 years.		...	289
Ditto	below 2 "	.	1,348
Ditto	ditto 1 year	...	1,808
Ditto	ditto 6 months	...	11,670
			15,175

Entire amount of Criminal work disposed of by, and pending before, the Magistrates.

The entire amount of criminal business disposed of by, and pending before, the Magistrates may be shewn as under :—

			Disposed of.	Pending.
Cases of non-bailable and bailable offences and appeals	...	...	63,395	1,377
Miscellaneous cases	...	...	1,91,582	2,971
Cases under Chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code		...	815	47
			2,55,792	4,395

Work done by the Honorary Magistrates.

In addition to the Stipendiary Magistrates in the service of Government there were in the interior 29 gentlemen exercising Magisterial powers. Of these one was vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, one with those of a

Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and 27 with those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class. These Honorary Magistrates decided 1,406 cases in which 3,153 persons were concerned, 1,462 of whom were convicted, and 1,691 acquitted or discharged.

Results of the year in the Extra-Regulation Provinces

High Court.

Referred trials	No. of Cases	No of Persons	Convicted	Acquitted.	No of Cases pending
Chota Nagpore Division	5	6	4	2	0
Assam Division	4	4	4	0	0
Cachar	0	0	0	0	0
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	2	2	1	1	0
Total	11	12	9	3	0

Appealed Cases and Cases called for by the High Court.	No of Cases	Order confirmed	Order modified	Order reversed	No of Cases pending
Chota Nagpore Division	9	8	3	2	1
Assam Division ...	15	11	2	2	0
Cachar ..	13	9	0	4	0
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	28	5	8	1

A Statement on the margin exhibits the results of the Criminal trials referred to the High Court from the several Courts of Sessions in the Extra-Regulation Provinces. Another Statement is also given on the margin which shews the results of the appealed cases and cases called for by the High Court.

Courts of Sessions

Commitments.	Convicted		Rejected		Acquitted	
	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons
Chota Nagpore Division	46	142	8	7	27	81
Assam Division .	39	65	5	5	14	31
Cachar	11	14		.	5	13
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	3	3		...	3	3
Total .	101	224	8	12	49	128

The annexed Tables exhibit the results of the appeals and commitments to the Sessions Courts in the Extra-Regulation Provinces. In the cases committed to the Sessions for trial 224 persons concerned in 101 cases were convicted, and 128 persons concerned in 19 cases were acquitted, besides which 8 cases concerning 12 persons were referred to the High

Regular Appeals.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.
Chota Nagpore Division	16	53	43
Assam Division	30	60	30
Cachar	9	44	37
Cossyah & Jynteah Hills	... .	2	1
Total ...	49	159	111

Miscellaneous Appeals	Rejected	Confirmed.	Reversed
Chota Nagpore Division	3	.	2
Assam Division . ..	8	1	4
Cachar ...	1	...	...
Cossyah & Jynteah Hills	..		...
Total ..	12	1	6

Court for trial. Of the total number of Regular Appeals 49 were rejected, 159 confirmed, and 111 reversed, and of the total number of Miscellaneous Appeals 12 were rejected, 1 confirmed, and 6 reversed.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons tried by the Magistrates during the year was 15,113; and the proportion of convictions, commitments, and acquittals is shown in the Statement below :—

	Total number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending trial at the close of the year.
Chota Nagpore Division	4,985	2,722	223	1,884	22	134
Assam Division .	8,513	4,536	111	3,791	11	64
Cachar ...	1,535	1,303	38	186	...	8
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	80	60	6	14	...	...
Total ...	15,113	8,621	378	5,875	33	206

The number of acquittals was particularly heavy in all the districts of the Assam Division with the exception of Nowgong.

The number of cases instituted under Chapter XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (of disputes relating to the possession of lands, &c.,) was 218, of which all but 8 cases were disposed of during the year. One hundred and ninety-eight of these cases were instituted in the district of Lohardugga in the Chota Nagpore Division.

Cases under Chapter XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code.	No. of Cases.	Decided.	Pending.
Chota Nagpore Division ...	204	196	8
Assam Division	8	8	...
Cachar	6	6	...
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	...	..	...
Total ...	218	210	8

The number of witnesses under examination before the Magistrates was 29,158, of whom 28,567 were discharged on the first day, while the number detained for more than three days was 4 only. In the districts of Seebsagur and the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills all the witnesses under examination, 1,644 and 216 respectively, were discharged on the first day.

Witnesses under examination.	Total number examined.	Discharged on the first day.	Discharged on the second day.	Discharged on the third day.	Discharged on the fourth day.
Chota Nagpore Division ...	11,160	10,956	178	22	4
Assam Division ..	14,059	13,676	336	46	0
Cachar ...	3,724	3,719	0	5	0
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills .	216	216	0	0	0
Total	29,158	28,567	514	73	4

Working of the Jury system.

The system of trial by Jury in Criminal cases was extended to the districts noted on the margin in the year 1862, and has since been reported to have on the whole worked well. Occasional mistakes have been committed by the Juries, but this occurs even in England, and it is not surprising that it should happen in this country where the system is of recent origin. The Lieutenant-Governor has since directed that greater care should be taken than heretofore in preparing the Jury Lists, and it is hoped that these orders will have the effect of securing the services of a superior and more intelligent class of people to act as Jurors.

Burdwan,	Nuddea,
Dacca	Patna.
Hooghly,	24-Pergunnahs,
Moorshedabad,	Assam.

The Whipping Act.

The introduction of the Whipping Act was noticed in last year's Report. A Statement (B.) in the Appendix shews at one view the extent to which the provisions of the Act were carried out in each district of Bengal up to the close of the year 1864, and the local officers are almost unanimous in opinion that the new law has worked beneficially. The statistics of whipping in Calcutta are not shewn in the Abstract as the Magistrates at the Presidency administer the punishment of whipping under the Police Act, and not under the law here referred to.

Working of Act XIII. of 1859.

Act XIII. of 1859, entitled "an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and laborers in certain cases," was extended by Notifications dated 2nd January 1863 and 10th May 1864 to the suburbs of Calcutta and the district of Nuddea in the Nuddea Division, to the station of Howrah and the district of Beerbhoom in the Burdwan Division, to the districts of Rajshahye and Moorshedabad in the Rajshahye Division, to Darjeeling in the Bhaugulpore Division and Cachar in the Dacca Division, and to the districts of Luckimpore, Seebsagur, Kamroop, Durrung, and Nowgong, in Assam. The Notifications provided that the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police should be exercised in districts outside Calcutta

only by officers vested with the full powers of a Magistrate. Commissioners were at the same time requested to point out to the Magistrates subordinate to them that in administering the law they were to look closely to the terms of every contract they might be called upon to enforce, satisfy themselves that the contract was a *bonâ fide* one, and in the case of verbal contracts require full proof of a clear understanding and freedom of action on both sides when the contract was made. The Table on the margin exhibits the general results of the working of the Act during the year 1864. The total number of cases instituted against artificers, including the number of skilled workmen in all the districts and places in which the Act has come into operation was 267, in 5 of which only were the defendants imprisoned and in 16 directed to find security for the completion of their engagements; the total number of cases instituted against the workmen including contractors was 425, in 33 of which the defendants were imprisoned, and in 199 directed to find security; while the total number of cases instituted against the laborers and coolies was 860, in 191 of which the defendants were imprisoned, and in 80 ordered to find security. These results are not quite so satisfactory as was anticipated on the introduction of the Act. A very large proportion of the cases instituted were either compromised or struck off on default of prosecutors.

District.	Artificers including skilled workmen.			Other workmen including contractors for the performance of works, &c.			Laborers and Coolies.			Total number of Cases instituted.
	Number of Cases instituted.	Number in which defendants were imprisoned.	Number in which security was taken.	Number of Cases instituted.	Number in which defendants were imprisoned.	Number in which security was taken.	Number of Cases instituted.	Number in which defendants were imprisoned.	Number in which security was taken.	
Nuddea	12	...	...	13	..	1	54	1		79
Burdwan	246	3	12	101	1	4	64	...		411
Rajshahye	...	...	...	99	5	30	67	...	5	106
Bhangulpore (Darjeeling)	1	...	...	32	3	7	4	...		37
Dacca (Cachar)	6	2	4	175	24	151	67	58	14	248
Assam	2	..	..	5	...	...	604	134	11	611
Total ..	267	5	16	425	33	199	860	191	30	1,552

Abolition of the office of Hindu and Mahomedan Law Officer, &c.

The office of Hindu Law Officer in the Lower Provinces was abolished by the Lieutenant-Governor during the year under report, under the provisions of Act XI. of 1864 entitled "an Act to repeal the Laws relating to Hindu and Mahomedan Law Officers and Cazees." The abolition of the office of Mahomedan Law Officer which was also provided for by the Act had been previously carried out immediately upon the introduction of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and such of the Law Officers of that class as were reported qualified for the office of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector were appointed Supernumerary Deputy Magistrates till they could

be brought on the regular strength of the Subordinate Executive Service as vacancies occurred. The same course was now followed in the case of the Hindu Law Officers (3 in number,) 2 of whom were appointed Supernumerary Deputy Magistrates, while the services of the third, who was not qualified to exercise the powers of a Deputy Magistrate, were dispensed with.

In regard to Cazees in the Lower Provinces it was found upon inquiry that, with the exception of five, all these functionaries were supported by endowments made by native governments, or by fees paid to them for performing the duties and ceremonies prescribed by the Mahomedan Law. As the law did not interfere with these arrangements all that had to be done was to decide what should be done with the Cazees who were in receipt of salaries from Government. Of the 5 officers in this position, 3 were appointed Supernumerary Deputy Magistrates, and the services of one were dispensed with. The fifth being absent on a pilgrimage to Mecca, his case has not yet been finally disposed of.

POLICE.

Re-arrangement of Police Circles and re-adjustment of the grades, salaries, and numbers of Police Officers.

The whole of the districts in the Lower Provinces were taken up by the new Police by the end of January 1864, with the exception of Darjeeling and the Sonthal Pergunnahs which were occupied about the middle of that year. A fresh classification of officers and districts was also authorized in January 1864, but, the Inspector-General of Police in India having subsequently reported on the state of the Bengal Police and suggested various alterations and reductions, it appeared practicable to accept and carry out several of his recommendations for effecting a reduction in the strength and cost of existing Police Establishments, and, with this object in view, the Police Circles were re-arranged by a Notification dated the 7th March 1865 in the manner noted on the margin.

First Circle, with Head-Quarters at Calcutta, to consist of the districts of

24-Pergunnahs,	Pooree,
Howrah,	Chittagong, with the Hill Tracts,
Midnapore,	Noakholly,
Bidawore,	Backergunge, and
Cuttack and the Gurjat Mehals of Bankee,	Jessore.
Ungool, and Khundmala.	

Second Circle, with Head-Quarters at Gowhatty, to consist of the districts of

Kamroop,	Seebsagur,
Nowgong,	Cachar,
Durrung,	The Cossyah and Jynteal Hills, and
Luckimpore,	Sylhet.
Goalparah,	

Third Circle, with Head Quarters at Bhaugulpore, to consist of the districts of

Bhaugulpore, including the Sonthal Pergunnahs,	Tirhoot,
Shahabad,	Behar,
Chumparun,	Purneah,
Sarun,	Mongbyr,
	Darjeeling, and
	Patna.

Fourth Circle, with Head-Quarters at Burdwan, to consist of the districts of

Burdwan,	Bancoorah,
Lohardunggah,	Beerbhoom,
Hazareebaugh,	Hooghly, and
Manbhoom,	Moorshedabad.
Singhbhoom,	

Fifth Circle, with Head-Quarters at Dacca, to consist of the districts of

Rajshahye,	Muldah,
Dacca,	Bograh,
Furreedpore,	Pubna,
Tipperah,	Nuddea, and
Rungpore,	Mymensing.
Dinagepore,	

A re-adjustment of the grades, salaries, and numbers of the Deputy Inspectors-General and District Superintendents has been made as shewn in the margin. The total number of Deputy Inspectors-General has been reduced from 6 to 5, but that of District Superintendents increased from 41 to 50, and their salaries augmented.

3 Deputy Inspectors-General, First Grade, on	1,500	Rs. each.
2 Ditto, Second Grade, on ...	1,200	„ „
7 District Superintendents, First Grade, on ...	1,000	„ „
7 Ditto, 2nd Grade ...	800	„ „
10 Ditto, 3rd Grade ...	700	„ „
11 Ditto, 4th Grade ...	600	„ „
15 Ditto, 5th Grade ...	500	„ „

The number of Assistant District Superintendents has at the same time been reduced from 114 to 71, it being only necessary to provide one Assistant Superintendent for each district, with the exception of some particular districts, such as Patna, Moorshedabad, Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, and Behar, the size or unusual importance of which renders it necessary that they should have two Assistant Superintendents each. Certain tracts peculiarly circumstanced, such as the Gurjat Mehals of Cuttack, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, will also have each a Special Assistant Superintendent apart from the officer belonging to the district to which such tract is attached. It was also recommended by Colonel Bruce that the pay of the Native officers of the Police should be considerably increased and the number of Constables reduced, but this question was still under consideration at the close of the year. The strength of the Police Force as it stood on the 1st of January 1865 is noted on the margin, the aggregate number amounting to 26,591 men, which, to an estimated population of 37 millions, gives one Constable to every 1,633 persons.

Inspectors	509
Sub-Inspectors	908
Head Constables	2,373
Constables	22,664
Sowars	137
Total ...	26,591

A Statement (C. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the nature and amount of crime committed during the year in all the districts of the Lower Provinces, with the exception of the province of Assam, and the action taken thereon by the Police. It will be perceived that, of the actual number of persons brought before the Magistrates by the Police, about 48 per cent. were convicted or committed, and about 47 per cent. acquitted or released, the balance being still under trial at the close of the year.

Working of the Police during the year.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
Under trial at the close of the preceding year...	689	1,629
Brought to trial during the year ...	46,277	48,072
Received by transfer ...	24	58
Total ...	46,990	49,759

Number of persons convicted	20,888
Ditto committed	2,916
Released by Police on bail	4,496
Ditto by Magistrate on compromise	726
Acquitted	18,370
Died, escaped, or transferred	463
Under trial at the close of the year	1,900
Total ...	49,759

The following Table shows the number of persons arrested and tried, and the number convicted or committed for the more heinous offences committed during the year :—

		No. of Cases under trial.	*No. of Persons concerned.*	*No. of Persons convicted or committed.*
Murder	...	263	961	444
Culpable homicide	...	244	504	283
Dacoities	...	455	1,895	941
Robberies	...	745	834	151
Thefts	...	17,152	16,644	7,105
Receiving stolen property	...	1,015	2,070	1,165

The value of the entire property stolen during the year was Rupees 9,84,032-8-2, and that of the property recovered Rupees 2,39,401-9-6, the recovery amounting to 25·2 per cent.

The number of offences not cognizable by the Police which came before the Magisterial Authorities was 67,393, while the number of persons placed under trial for them was 75,291. Of these 42,360 were convicted or committed, and 31,094 acquitted or released, the proportion of convictions and committals being about 56 per cent. and that of acquittals and releases about 40 per cent.

The Statement on the margin exhibits the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and its Suburbs during the year under report. The total number of cases of all descriptions brought to trial in Calcutta during the same period was 18,038, while the total number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 36,972, of whom 209 were convicted and 100 acquitted by the High Court, and one awaiting trial before that Court at the close of the year; 28,389 were convicted and 7,624 acquitted by the Magistrates; and 649 released without being brought to trial. The amount of property stolen in Calcutta was Rupees 2,05,266-6-11, of which property to the value of Rupees 78,395-5-7, or 38·1 per cent., had been recovered by the Police. In the Suburbs the total number of cases brought to trial was 2,842, while the total number of persons arrested was 5,504, of whom 5 were convicted and 3 acquitted at the Sessions, and 7 awaiting trial at the close of the year; 4,755 were convicted and 436 acquitted by the Magistrates; 291 released without trial; 7 being under examination at the close of the year. The total value of property stolen in the Suburbs was Rupees 49,184, and the value of property recovered Rupees 24,428, or 49·4 per cent.

Calcutta and Suburban Police.

Heinous crimes.	In Calcutta.	In the Suburbs.
Murder	4	0
Attempt at ditto	0	1
Attempt at suicide	3	4
Culpable homicide	2	0
Cutting and wounding	10	0
House-breaking	97	93
Thefts	2,686	694
Rape	6	2
Exposure of new-born infants	0	1
Kidnapping	7	5
Causing grievous hurt	23	13
Other cases	849	103
	3,687	919

Re-modelment of the Police of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and of the River Police of the Port of Calcutta.

The subject of re-modelling the Land Police of Calcutta and the Suburbs and the River Police of the Port of Calcutta was under consideration during the year now reviewed, and an application has since been made to the Government of India for carrying out the scheme eventually determined upon. The main features of this reform are (1) to increase the rates of pay of the lower grades of European Police Officers both in the City and its Suburbs; (2) to add largely to the proportion of the City Force of Native Constables in the first grade, the rates of pay of the several existing grades remaining unaltered; (3) to introduce a new grade of Constables on Rupees 8 per mensem in the Suburban Police, and to place in that grade about one-fifth of the total number of Constables; (4) to re-organize the River Police on an efficient footing, and to absorb in it that portion of the existing Salt Preventive Force which is employed in strictly Police duties; and (5) to increase by 25 the number of European Constables in the City. The necessity for the first of these measures has been long admitted, and was especially urged by Colonel Bruce in his report upon the Calcutta Police; and in regard to the fifth it has been established by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, that the present force of European Constables is insufficient to hold in check the population of criminal and riotous Europeans with whom the Native Police are unable to cope. The scheme proposed provides, therefore, for the employment of 93 European Officers in lieu of 68 with the increased salaries shown on the margin. The second and third measures are also equally needed, no doubts being entertained as to the inadequacy of the existing scale of pay among the Native Constables. The amalgamation of the Salt Preventive Force with the River Police has been rendered practicable by the passing of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864. All these propositions have been recommended for the sanction of the Government of India as being absolutely required in order to maintain the Police of Calcutta and its Suburbs in a state of efficiency.

Present Scale.		*Proposed Scale.*	
3 Superintendents on Rupees 400, 350, and 300 respectively ...	1,050	3 Superintendents as existing at present	1,050
6 First Class Inspectors on Rupees 150 each	900	6 First Class Inspectors on Rupees 175 each	1,050
12 Second Class Inspectors on Rupees 125 each	1,500	12 Second Class Inspectors on Rupees 150 each	1,800
12 Third Class Inspectors on Rupees 100 each ...	1,200	12 Third Class Inspectors on Rs. 125 each	1,500
10 Town Serjeants on Rupees 50 each ...	500	10 Town Serjeants on Rupees 75 each .	750
25 Constables on Rupees 50 each ...	1,250	10 First Class Constables on Rupees 65 each	650
		40 Second Class Constables on Rupees 60 each ...	2,400
Total ...	6,400	Total ...	9,200

Steps taken for the re-organization of the Village Police.

The question of improving the condition of the Village Police of Bengal has long received the anxious consideration of Government, and the introduction of Act V. of 1861 and the organization of a new system of Government Police has made its early solution particularly necessary. As the system stands at present, the Zemindar is by law responsible for the appointment of Village Watchmen, and either the Zemindar or the village community (for the custom varies) provides for their maintenance, the method of maintaining

them being either by monthly or yearly payments in money or in kind, or by the assignment of lands forming a part of the Zemindar's estate but held by the Watchmen either rent-free or at a small quit rent in lieu of wages and on condition of service. On the other hand the removal of the Watchmen from service and the regulation of their Police duties rest either with the Magistrate of the district, or with the District Superintendent of Police under the general control of the Magistrate. This double rule has introduced a conflict of interests and duties which has tended to destroy the efficiency of the Watchmen. A Bill has been prepared to remedy this evil, but it has been found necessary to make further inquiry into the nature and conditions of the land tenures held by the Watchmen before the subject can be dealt with by the legislature in a satisfactory manner.

Investigation of the crime of administering drugs for the purpose of robbery in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions.

The prevalence in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions of the crime of administering drugs for the purpose of robbery having been brought to the notice of Government, Mr. Reily, Special Superintendent of the Detective Department, was deputed to investigate the matter. The final result of his proceedings has not yet been reported, but it is understood that they have been markedly successful.

Measures taken for the suppression of dacoity in Jessore.

The number of dacoities committed in Jessore having increased considerably for the past three or four years, and the Regular Police not having succeeded in apprehending the dacoits, the Superintendent of the Detective Department was deputed to the district during the year under report for the special purpose of breaking up the gangs. The exertions of the Superintendent in effecting this object have been very successful. Sixty arrests were made, of which 30 resulted in convictions of dacoity, &c., by the Sessions Court, besides which 15 persons were called upon to furnish security for good behaviour. It is believed that the Moochee gangs about Jessoreah, hitherto the most formidable in the district, have been completely broken up.

Re-organization of Magistrates' Establishments.

By a Notification dated the 30th June 1861, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed, under the power vested in him by Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that in every district of the Lower Provinces the evidence of witnesses shall be taken down by the Magistrate with his own hand and in his own vernacular language. The change of practice introduced by this order has necessitated a re-adjustment and re-modelling of Magistrates' Establishments, with a view to provide for the employment of an English Record-keeper or Reference Clerk under each Magistrate; and the Divisional Commissioners having been consulted on the subject, a Committee has been appointed to report on the best means of carrying out the re-adjustment.

Suppression of the practices of hook-swinging, &c., at the Churruck festival.

Measures have been taken for the suppression of the practices of hook-swinging, bauphora, and other self-torture hitherto attendant on the celebration of the Churruck festival in many districts of Bengal. All Magistrates of districts were required

under the powers vested in them by law, whenever they should consider such direction necessary to prevent annoyance to persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health, or safety, to direct any person to abstain from the act of hook-swinging or other self-torture in public, and from the abetment thereof; or to take such order with property in his possession or under his management as might serve to prevent the commission of those acts. Persons who disobeyed any such injunction were to be prosecuted and punished according to law. All Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates of Districts were further required to make known to the public that the Government regarded the practices in question with abhorrence, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of influential Landholders and other members of the Native community in their prevention, and to warn all who were concerned or were likely to be concerned in them that if they persevered they would make themselves liable to legal punishment. The result of these orders in Calcutta and its Suburbs has been most successful, no cases of hook-swinging having taken place in the town itself, and only three instances having occurred in the Suburbs. Reports of the effect of the orders in the Mofussil had not been received at the close of the year.

Traffic in young girls for immoral purposes.

A statement having appeared in a native newspaper regarding the existence of a practical kind of slavery in some of the eastern districts of Bengal including Calcutta, and the open purchase of young girls for the purpose of prostitution, an inquiry was made as to the extent to which these evils actually prevailed and the measures which could be taken for securing their suppression. The result of the investigation was to establish that what may be called a species of domestic slavery, as distinguished from hired service, does exist in the districts of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, into which poor people voluntarily enter and in which they remain contentedly though well aware that they can terminate their connection with their masters at their own choice; and it appeared that even in Calcutta children, both male and female, are occasionally disposed of by their parents to get rid of the burden of supporting them, though they are never given away for money and rarely for immoral purposes. The practice of kidnapping and selling little girls for prostitution prevails to some extent in all the districts of the Dacca, Chittagong, and Rajshahye Divisions, and in Calcutta; but the local officers are of opinion that the law is quite sufficient for the repression of the crime, and that, in fact, owing to numerous convictions in the Law Courts the practice is on the decline. Under these circumstances it appeared unnecessary to adopt any special measures of prevention beyond directing the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to the subject.

Excitement among the Sonthals in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Some excitement was created in a portion of the Sonthal Pergunnahs towards the end of the year by a rumour of a new Thakoor, or god, having taken up his abode at the village of Roontagadee, in Gadie Serampore, in the district of Hazareebagh, and great numbers of Sonthals are reported to have flocked thither for purposes of worship and divination. The Thakoor and his companions, by name Karoo, Byjnath, and Lutchoo Manjees, turned out upon inquiry to be discharged Sonthals of the Ramghur Battalion, which was broken

up on the organization of the new Police; and they pretended, through the assistance and invocation of the goddess "Bhagmattee," to be able to cure all manner of diseases, to bring good fortune, and to ward off evil from their worshippers. To enable them to act their parts with greater plausibility they had provided themselves with some old copy books, a catechism in the Hindee language, and two other Hindee works, one of which served as a book of fate from which the people who resorted to them were furnished with suitable replies to their inquiries. Each visitor on entrance prostrated himself at full length on the ground and presented his offering, which, if money, was always in silver, being either a two anna or a four anna piece; and for this offering he received two slips of paper, with directions to attach one to his granary and the other to his cattle-shed, by doing which he would secure prosperity and entire immunity from evil for the future. The impostors were apprehended, convicted of cheating, and sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 417 of the Penal Code. There was apparently no political significance in the movement. It was ascertained that the Thakoor had ordered all his worshippers to re-visit him at the full moon of the month of Bysâk; but they were told to come each with a contribution of 8 annas, and the object of the order was therefore sufficiently intelligible. There was not the slightest suspicion that Karoo Manjee and his associates had any design beyond trafficking on the superstitions of the people, or that the Sonthals who visited them were actuated by any other motive than that of securing for themselves the personal benefits which it was supposed would be conferred on them by supernatural agency. There was no instance of misconduct on the part of any of the Sonthal *jatrees*, and when the impostors were taken into custody by the Police the people who came to visit them returned quietly to their houses, carrying back the offerings they had brought; and the temporary excitement has entirely subsided.

Re-arrangement of Thannah and Sub-Divisional boundaries.

The general principles of the re-adjustment of Thannah and Sub-Divisional boundaries have been described in the reports for previous years. It will therefore suffice in this place to notice as briefly as possible what has been done during the year under review to carry out the scheme in conformity with those principles. In the Patna Division the details of the changes to be carried out, which involve the establishment of seven new Sub-Divisions, have been finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. In the Bhaugulpore Division there will be five new Sub-Divisions, the accurate settlement of the boundaries of which awaits the report of the Boundary Commissioner; in the meantime the Sub-Divisions with two exceptions (*viz.* Kudwa and Bullea) have been roughly formed, and officers have been posted to the charge of them. In the Rajshahye Division there will be six new Sub-Divisions, and in the Dacca Division seven; and the schemes regarding both these divisions have been definitely approved, but the geographical details are still in the hands of the Boundary Commissioner. For the Burdwan, Cuttack, and Chittagong Divisions no scheme has yet been finally sanctioned. A Statement (C. 2) in the Appendix shews the number and names of all the Sub-Divisions formed in the Lower Provinces up to the present time. The general scheme having been sanctioned by the Home Government the details have

heretofore been carried out at the discretion of the local Government, but it has been since decided by the Government of India that no new Sub-Divisions are to be formed without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

In regard to the measures taken for the creation of Sub-Divisional buildings it may be mentioned in this place that the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the buildings required in the Nuddea Division should be completed in the first instance, as the new scheme has been in full operation there for some time and many of the Sub-Divisional officers are still badly housed. The buildings required in the Patna Division will be constructed next. In the other divisions, the Sub-Divisional arrangements being in a less forward state, nothing will need to be done at present.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection of Jails.

38	Jails,
11	Lock-ups,
5	Lunatic Asylums, and
6	Military Cells.
57	

THE number of Jails and other Institutions visited by the Inspector-General of Jails during the year is noted on the margin, the Jails at the Presidency and the Darjeeling Jail having been visited several times. To provide for the discharge of the duties of the Inspector-General's Office during his absence on circuit, the officer in charge of the Alipore Jail has been appointed an ex-officio Deputy Inspector-General of Jails.

Number of prisoners in custody.

The total number of prisoners in custody was 81,970 against 77,091 during the preceding year. Of these the number remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year was 18,610, and the number admitted into Jail during the year reported upon 63,360.

Disposal of prisoners.

Fifty-five of these persons were capitally punished, 1,124 died in prison, 238 escaped from confinement, and 50,507 were released, the total number remaining in confinement at the close of the year being 30,051, of whom 12,374 were transferred to districts other than those in which they were originally confined.

Disposal of the laboring strength in Jail.

Employed in ordinary manufactures	9,472
Ditto in the Alipore Jail Press	281
Hired by the Department of Public Works	51
Ditto by other Departments	239
Employed as Jail servants	1,388
Ditto as Jail Overseers, Warders, and Guards ...	480
Ditto on Miscellaneous Work	396
Sick in Hospital, &c.	2,918
	15,225

The daily average* of prisoners sentenced to labor was 15,225 against 15,106 in the preceding year.

The annexed Statement shews the results of the labor of the 9,472 prisoners who were employed in ordinary manufactures, and compared with the figures of the previous year these figures exhibit a decrease of profits to the extent of Rupees 3,593-15-7, which is accounted for by the cost of raw materials during the past year having been unusually high, and by an expenditure of Rupees 26,582 having been incurred for worksheds in the Alipore and Hooghly Jails, which generally contribute most towards the aggregate profits.

Result of the labor of prisoners.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Value of manufactured articles sold	4,84,759	7	0¼
Ditto of articles consumed for public purposes	5,912	0	11
Ditto of articles in store at the end of the year	1,06,164	8	5¼
Total ...	5,96,836	0	4¾
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the preceding year	98,431	1	6¾
Gross Receipts	4,98,404	14	10
Deduct Charges	2,84,021	8	1¼
Net profits	2,14,383	6	8¾
Net profits of the preceding year	2,17,977	6	3¾
Decrease in profit	3,593	15	7

The outturn of the Lithographic and Typographic Departments of the Alipore Jail amounted to Rupees 1,50,522-12-3, while the expenditure was Rupees 37,207-8-11, which left a net profit of Rupees 1,13,315-3-4, the average earning of the 281 prisoners employed in the Press amounting to Rupees 403-4-1.

Outturn of the Alipore Jail Press.

The cost of maintaining the prisoners who were in custody* as compared with the cost in the preceding year exhibits an increase of Rupees 1,32,459-9-9, which is accounted for by the expenditure for the year under report including for the first time the cost of the House of Correction and the Great Jail, which amounted to Rupees 77,420. Deducting this amount the accounts still exhibit an increase to the extent of Rupees 55,039-9-9, which was attributed to the universally high prices of provisions throughout the year, and especially after the Cyclone of the 5th October.

Gross expenditure of the year.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations	4,48,129	6	4
Fixed Establishments	96,238	3	10
Extra Ditto	16,876	14	10¾
Contingencies	1,37,425	2	8¼
Total	6,98,969	11	9
Total of the previous year	5,66,510	1	11¾
Increase... ...	1,32,459	9	9¼

The cost of guarding the Jails amounted to Rupees 1,56,830-11-3, and that of general superintendence to Rupees 47,308-0-10, which brings up the aggregate expenditure to Rupees 9,03,108-7-10, or Rupees 50-4-6 per prisoner.

The most expensive prison of the year was the Calcutta Jail, each prisoner in which cost Rupees 127-15-5; and the prison most economically managed was that in Tipperah, where the outlay per prisoner was Rupees 26-7-8.

Maximum and minimum rates of expenditure.

Net cost of prisoners' maintenance.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Gross cost of the year				9,03,108	7	10
Deduct Income.						
Net profits on manufacture ...	2,14,383	6	8¾			
Net profits from the Alipore Jail Press	1,13,315	3	4			
Credited to Jails for hire of Convicts...	11,776	4	7			
Fines realized in commutation of labor	2,275	2	2			
				3,41,750	0	9¾
Net cost of maintenance				5,61,358	7	0¼
Average per prisoner				30	14	0

The average net cost of the prisoners' maintenance amounted to Rupees 30-14.

It should be stated in this place that the financial results exhibited throughout this chapter are exclusive of a portion of the accounts of the Jail at Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which had not been received at the close of the year.

Mortality.

	1863.	1864.
Cholera	376	242
Dysentery ...	693	370
Diarrhœa ...	221	145
All other diseases ...	397	320
Other causes (accident or suicide) ...	24	45
	1,711	1,122

1854	6·14
1855	8·54
1856	9·54
1857	12·09
1858	13·52
1859	10·82
1860	13·29
1861	8·88
1862	7·50
1863	9·52
1864	6·17

The number of deaths among prisoners from all causes in the two years of 1863 and 1864 shews that in the year under report there was a considerable decrease of mortality. The average rate per cent. of mortality for the last ten years is given on the margin.

Proportion of educated to uneducated prisoners.

Of the 63,360 prisoners admitted into Jail during the year, 743 were fairly educated for their position in life, 4,275 could barely read and write, while 58,342 were entirely ignorant.

Escapes and Re-captures.

Year.	Daily average strength.	Number of Escapes.	Number of Re-captures.	Reward paid for Re-captures.	Average cost of each Re-capture.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1863 ...	17,957	251	84	910 0 0	10 13 4
1864 ...	18,176	233	161	947 0 0	5 14 1

The annexed Table exhibits a comparison of the escapes and re-captures that occurred during the two years of 1863 and 1864, the improvement observable in the latter year being attributed to the increased efficiency of the Police.

Central Jails.

The necessity of a system of Central Jails, each under the superintendence of a qualified Medical officer in professional as well as general charge, had frequently been urged upon Government by the Inspector-General, Lower Provinces, as conducive to economy of management, to the secure custody and health of prisoners, to efficiency as respected the punishment and prevention of crime, and to the reformation of criminals and the conversion of unproductive consumers into profitable laborers. During the year under review the Lieutenant-Governor was enabled to submit a definite and matured scheme for the introduction of such Jails in the Lower Provinces. Regard being had to the extent of the criminal population and to the limitation of the number to be confined in each Central Jail to 1,000 as a maximum, it was found that, in order to accommodate all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year or upwards, besides the Alipore Jail, which it was proposed to convert into a Central Jail for the confinement of long term prisoners from the 24-Pergunnahs, Calcutta, Howrah, and Hooghly, eight others would be required. For these the following positions were selected :—

1. Deegah—for the districts of the Patna Division, except Behar.

2. Bhaugulpore—for all the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division.

3. Hazareebaugh—for all the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, and for the district of Behar.

4. Kishnaghur—for the districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Furreedpore, Burdwan, and Beerbhoom.

5. Rampore Beauleah—for all the districts of the Rajshahye Division.

6. Dacca—for all the districts of the Chittagong Division, and for the districts of Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensing.

7. Midnapore—for all the districts of the Cuttack Division and the Tributary Mehals, and for the districts of Bancoorah and Midnapore.

8. Tezpore—for all the districts of the Assam Division, and for the districts of Sylhet and Cachar.

It was proposed that these prisons should be built upon the radiating plan adopted in the Lahore and Meerut Jails, and that sleeping accommodation in separate cells should be provided for the total number of convicts (1,000) which each Jail was intended to contain. To each Jail was to be attached a garden of sufficient extent, not only to furnish the whole supply of fresh vegetables necessary for the prisoners, but to afford the means of giving every convict his turn of work in the open air, to counteract the scorbutic tendency of strict intramural confinement and occupation. Jails thus constituted and placed under the sole charge of Medical officers specially selected for the duty would, it was hoped, prove self-supporting, an expectation fully warranted by the results given by the Alipore Jail, where comparatively the nearest approximation (though absolutely but a distant one) had been made to the arrangements of a Central Prison.

The scheme proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor was approved by the Government of India, with this modification that separate Cells should not be provided for more than 200 prisoners in each Jail, the remaining 800 being accommodated in wards to contain 32 persons each. The Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, was accordingly instructed to prepare, in communication with the Chief Engineer, a plan and estimate for the construction of a Central Jail at each of the places selected on the system laid down by the Government of India, and this question is now under consideration in the Public Works Department. At the same time Committees were appointed to select sites for the Jails at the several stations chosen. At Hazareebaugh and Deegah this has now been done, and steps are being taken to collect materials. Convict labor will, as far as possible, be employed in the work, and to this end a large number of prisoners have been transferred to Hazareebaugh from neighbouring Jails and hutted near the site of the new Central Jail. With regard to the Alipore Jail the Inspector-General has been called upon to submit a report of the changes in construction necessary to convert it into an efficient Central Jail, and meanwhile a Medical officer has been appointed Superintendent.

Sentences involving solitary confinement held in abeyance until the erection of Central Jails.

It having been found impossible to enforce sentences of solitary confinement by reason of the want of suitable cells in the Jails of the Lower Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that, pending the erection of Central Jails, the complete execution of sentences involving solitary confinement shall be held in abeyance.

Revision of Jail Establishments.

At the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Jails a re-adjustment of Jail Establishments in Bengal was authorized during the year, at an increased cost of Rupees 16,488 a year. This revision, which had been needed for a long time, had been hitherto postponed solely on financial grounds; but the rise in the price of the necessaries of life, the reduction in the percentage on the profits of Jail manufactures from 15 to 10 per cent. allowed to Jailors, and the increased responsibility entailed on Jailors and subordinate Jail officers under the new Jail Rules, rendered it necessary to sanction it without further delay. By the arrangements now authorized all district Jails are divided into three classes, Jails containing 500 prisoners and upwards being placed in the first class, those containing from 150 to 500 in the second class, and those in which not more than 150 prisoners can be confined in the third. The Establishments authorized for the Jails of different classes are given on the margin.

For 1st Class Jails.

1 Jailor on	Rs.	100
1 Naib Darogah	"	20
1 Native Doctor	"	25
1 Dresser	"	10
Total	Rs.	155

For 2nd Class Jails.

1 Jailor on	Rs.	75
1 Naib Darogah	"	20
1 Native Doctor	"	25
1 Dresser	"	10
Total	Rs.	130

For 3rd Class Jails.

1 Jailor on	Rs.	50
1 Naib Darogah	"	20
1 Native Doctor	"	25
Total	Rs.	95

There will also be an increased expenditure of Rupees 1,808-8 per annum on account of Jail blacksmiths and sweepers, but the charge on this account is to be reduced by the employment of convict instead of paid labor wherever the former is available.

New Jail Rules.

The necessity of a carefully revised codification of the Jail Rules had for sometime been urged upon the notice of Government by officers in charge of Jails in the Lower Provinces, and in September 1863 the Inspector-General of Jails prepared, at the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, a draft of such Rules, which was submitted for report to a Committee. Meanwhile Act II. (B. C.) of 1864 was passed, which obviated all legal difficulties and gave the local Government power to prescribe Rules for the management and control of Jails within its jurisdiction. Before, however, the Committee submitted their Report on the Rules drawn up by the Inspector-General another Committee had been appointed by the Government of India to consider the whole question of Jails and Jail discipline throughout India, and it was determined, before adopting any Code of Rules, to await the result of their labors. This second Committee submitted their Report, accompanied by a draft of Rules adapted to the Lower Provinces, as a specimen, in June 1864, and the Lieutenant-Governor thereupon, with the original Rules prepared by the Inspector-General of Jails and the amended versions submitted by the two Committees before him, proceeded to lay down a Code for observance in all Jails throughout the Lower Provinces. In this new Code as much of the old Rules and Regulations have been retained as appeared to be needed by local considerations, while all which have become obsolete and inapplicable to existing circumstances have been eliminated. Some new provisions also have been transplanted from English Rules, and terms used in the English Prison Acts and Regulations have been used in substitution of those heretofore in use in Lower Bengal. The Code forms a complete guide for officers of all grades employed in Jails.

Rules regarding the transmission of prisoners by rail.

The Rules regarding the conveyance and escort of prisoners from one Jail to another were modified during the year, so as to permit of the use of rail wherever available.

Suspension in Assam of the general rule prohibiting the extra-mural employment of prisoners.

The unhealthy condition of some of the Assam stations having been brought to the notice of Government, and it being also represented that indigenous free labor cannot be procured in the province for the execution of the works necessary to improve them, the operation of the general rule prohibiting the extra-mural employment of convicts has been temporarily suspended in Assam.

Rules regarding the emigration of the families of convicts transported to Port Blair.

The Government of India authorized the emigration of the families of convicts sentenced to Port Blair and laid down the following principles for observance in carrying out the scheme, *viz.*, (1) that in no case should the family of a convict be allowed to accompany him to Port Blair; (2) that as a general rule the family of no term convict should be allowed to proceed to that settlement; and (3) that in the case of a life convict or exceptional term convict a certain period of probation should be fixed upon his

conduct during which time shall depend the privilege of sending for his family. Rules have accordingly been passed prescribing the arrangements to be made for the embarkation of such emigrants and their safe arrival at Port Blair.

Measures adopted for the improvement of the House of Correction and the Great Jail.

The unsuitability of the House of Correction to the object for which it was originally intended and the defective nature of its internal arrangements had for sometime received the attention of the local Government, and various measures had been taken from time to time to remove the evils complained of, where removable, or to mitigate them where they were inherent in the construction of the building. But during the past year events shewed the necessity for more extensive and complete reforms in the sanitary arrangements of this prison and of the Great Jail of Calcutta. The House of Correction and the Great Jail, as far as criminal prisoners were concerned, were therefore placed under the control and superintendence of the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, who was called upon to submit a full report upon the measures necessary to remove the evils complained of. The Inspector-General submitted a complete report upon the defects of drainage, ventilation, and construction generally, conservancy and discipline, and the measures he considered needful to remedy them. Among these latter the principal were to abolish the anomalous jurisdiction of the Sheriff and to place the Presidency Jail in the position of all other Jails in the Lower Provinces and to entrust the control of the entire Jail to one officer subject to the superintendence of the Inspector-General; to introduce the dry earth conservancy system; to remodel the whole scheme of drainage; to form a Jail Garden; to remove all female convicts to the Russa Jail; and further to relieve the pressure by the removal of 150 male prisoners to some Mofussil Jail. These recommendations, as well as most of the minor suggestions of Dr. Mouat, were adopted, and a Bill introduced into the Governor General's Council to enable Government to carry them out. That Bill has now passed into law, and the local Government has been vested with full control over the Presidency Jail, which has been placed in charge of a single Superintendent, subordinate to the Inspector-General of Jails, and assisted by an establishment upon a revised scale. The faults of construction are in process of being remedied.

Occupation of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh.

The Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh for European Prisoners being sufficiently advanced for occupation, and the Governor General in Council having, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act XXIV. of 1855, declared it to be a place for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, twenty European Convicts have been transferred to it from the Calcutta Jail. This prison has been constructed for the incarceration of European Convicts sentenced by the High Court to imprisonment or penal servitude for periods exceeding two years, and is to provide accommodation for fifty prisoners. A reference from the Commander-in-Chief as to whether it could not also be made available for the imprisonment of Military Convicts was pending consideration at the close of the year.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

THE Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations met, pursuant to proclamation, on the 12th November 1864, and continued its sittings at intervals till the 29th April 1865.

The following Acts were passed :—

An Act to render valid certain acts and proceedings of the Judge of the Court of Sessions of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st December 1864, and of the Governor General on the 6th January 1865.

Act I. of 1865.—By a notification of the 27th February 1843 the Thannah Jurisdictions of Oolabariah, Kotra, Rajapore, and Bugwan were transferred from the Zillah of Hooghly to that of the 24-Pergunnahs in regard to all matters of Police and Criminal Justice. But by a notification of the 13th July 1863 the River Hooghly having been constituted the western boundary of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs, those Thannahs were excluded from the jurisdiction of the Sessions Judge of that Zillah. This Act was passed to give validity to certain proceedings of the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs held, since the date of the last mentioned notification, in ignorance of the altered boundaries.

An Act to repeal Act IX. of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register Offices.)—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st December 1864, and of the Governor General on the 6th January 1865.

Act II. of 1865.—By an apparent oversight the Bengal Act IX. of 1862 was not repealed by the general Registration Law, Act XVI. of 1864. This Act was therefore passed to supply the omission.

An Act to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in Ports and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in Ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th January 1865, and of the Governor General on the 1st February.

Act III. of 1865.—Much damage having resulted from the breaking out of fires amongst the Shipping in the Port of Calcutta, a Committee was appointed to consider the best means of preventing them in future. The Committee recommended the passing of certain Rules, but it was found that under the limited powers given to the local Governments under Section VII. of Act XXII. of 1855 (for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues) those Rules could not be passed. This Act therefore gives the Government extended powers for the purpose. It restricts the bringing into Port certain oils of an inflammable nature, and provides for the storing and conveying of the same under license, following in this respect the 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 66 (for the safe keeping of petroleum). It having been found insufficient to rely on the voluntary assistance of seamen to extinguish fires on board ships, the Act empowers the Conservator, on occasion of a fire in Port, to call upon the master of any vessel exceeding 500 tons burden to place at his disposal any number to the extent of three-fourths of his crew, under a penalty of 500 Rupees for refusal on the part of the master, and 25 Rupees for refusal on the part of seamen who have been directed by the master to obey the orders of the Conservator. The Act is incorporated with Act XXII. of 1855 so

far as regards Ports, and may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor to any Port or place under his control.

Act IV. of 1865.—This Act was passed at the urgent request of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination and the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta to make the practice of inoculation with variolous matter in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta a punishable offence; the lapse of forty days, or a proper Medical Certificate, being required before a person who has been thus inoculated without the Town or Suburbs can enter therein. Power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the Act to any town or place subject to the District Municipal Improvement Act, III. (B. C.) of 1864, or in which there shall be a Military Cantonment or there shall appear to exist proper arrangements for the inoculation of the inhabitants with the Cow-pox.

An Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Towns to which Act III. of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, has been or shall hereafter be extended.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 27th March 1865, and of the Governor General on the 5th April.

Act V. of 1865.—By Section V of Act II. (B. C.) of 1864 the control of the Civil and Criminal Jail was vested in the Magistrate of the District or in any Magistrate to whom he might make over charge of it temporarily; and by Section XV. of the same Act refractory prisoners could be placed in irons for seven days only. This Act was passed to amend these two provisions of Act II. of 1864.

An Act to amend Act II. of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act for the regulation of Jails and the enforcement of discipline therein), and to extend the provisions thereof to the Presidency Jail.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th April 1865, and of the Governor General on the 10th idem.

It having been found that the other important duties of the Magistrate of the District would frequently not admit of his exercising a proper supervision over the Jail, and that it might consequently become necessary in many cases to empower him to make over the control, and not merely the temporary charge, of the prison to one of his subordinates, the necessary change has been made in the law.

Under the former laws heinous offenders were ordinarily sentenced to imprisonment in irons, and officers in charge of Jails had the discretionary power of imposing fetters for the maintenance of Jail discipline and for purposes of safe custody. Similar powers having been found necessary in the present state of many of the Jails, the Act authorizes, as a punishment for breaches of Jail rules and discipline, confinement in irons for one month in the case of a first offence, for six months for a second offence, and for one year in the case of hardened offenders. The Act also authorizes the confinement in irons, when necessary for purposes of safe custody, of all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and the confinement in irons for one year of prisoners escaping or attempting to escape from custody, and for the whole remaining term of imprisonment in the case of a second or subsequent offence.

The control of the Presidency Jail having recently been placed under the Government of Bengal, the general power given by Act II. of 1864 of making Rules, appointing Visitors, Medical Officers, Jailors, and Inspectors is extended to that Jail, and the powers of the officer in charge of a Jail are conferred on the Superintendent of the said Jail.

Act VI. of 1865.—This Act was passed to supplement Act III. (B. C.) of 1863, which regulated the manner of engaging and contracting with laborers for the purpose of laboring for hire in the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their passage and transport thereto.

An Act to provide for the regulation and enforcement of contracts for labor at places to which, by virtue of such contracts, the laborer is to be conveyed at the expense of the employer.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th April 1865, and of the Governor General on the 15th idem.

That Act has no effect from the moment the laborers arrive at their place of destination. But it was subsequently found that the interference of Government was necessary, as in the case of Colonial Emigration, so long as the contract existed, such interference being required both in the interests of the employer and the laborer. The employer complained that he imported laborers at a very great expense, and that, as soon as they arrived, they refused to work, or left his service; that the punishment for desertion was slight, and carried with it a release from all engagements, and that, therefore, the laborer willingly incurred the liability to punishment in the hope of being set free from his contract. The laborer, on the other hand, declared that he was not paid at the rate which he expected to receive when he agreed to go to those districts; that when there he was ill used and neglected, and he therefore considered himself free from all liability under his contract.

The Act accordingly provides for securing to the laborer, by the contract, a certain minimum monthly rate of wages; for the appointment of Protectors of Laborers and of Inspectors to assist them; and for the payment of salaries and the maintenance of establishments by means of a rate for each laborer calculated upon the average number of laborers on each estate; for the punishment of the laborer if he refuses or neglects to work; for the provision of sufficient hospital accommodation for the sick and a proper stock of medicines; and for the periodical inspection of the estates by the Protectors, and the submission of reports, containing the results of such inspection, to the Government. It also provides for the apprehension and punishment of deserters and the investigation of complaints, the cancelment of contracts under certain circumstances, and the release therefrom by purchase on payment of a sum of money equivalent to the minimum rate of wages for two years, or, if the term of engagement has less than two years to run, of a sum equivalent to such rate for the unexpired term.

Act VII. of 1865.—The unhealthy condition of the Slaughter Houses in the vicinity of Calcutta having been brought to notice by the President of the Sanitary Commission, it was found that the only provisions of law for the effective control of the management of such places were contained in the Calcutta Municipal Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863. But as there are no Slaughter Houses in the Town of Calcutta, and the jurisdiction of the Justices does not extend to the Suburbs, this Act was passed to extend the operation of the several sections of that Act, applicable to the supervision and regulation of the management of Slaughter Houses, Meat Bazars, and Markets, to

An Act to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of public Slaughter Houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper conservancy arrangements connected therewith.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th April 1865, and of the Governor General on the 15th idem.

the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta, and to such other places, in which the District Municipal Improvement Act, III, (B. C.) of 1864, is in force, as may be deemed to require the exercise by Municipal Commissioners of the powers conferred by that Act.

Act VIII. of 1865.—By Section XVI. of Regulation VII. of 1832, which was repealed by Act X. of 1861, the conduct of sales of Putnee Talooks and other tenures of the nature described in Regulation VIII. of 1819 was transferred from the Civil Courts to the Revenue Officers; but since the repeal of that provision doubts have arisen as to the authority by whom such tenures are to be sold for arrears of rent. This Act therefore gives validity to sales of Putnee tenures made since the passing of Act X. of 1861, declares in whom the power of sale in such cases is vested, and prescribes an uniform procedure for the sale of such Talooks as well as of under-tenures sold in satisfaction of decrees for arrears of rent. It enacts that, in the case of a sale under decree, any one interested in the protection of the under-tenure may, by paying in the sum due under the decree with interest and costs, stay the sale, and recover the amount paid by him from the defaulting holder of the under-tenure under the provisions of Section XIII. of Regulation VIII. of 1819. The Act also prescribes the conditions under which the purchaser acquires an under-tenure free from incumbrances.

An Act to amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th May 1865, and of the Governor General on the 27th idem.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

The Tabular form on the margin exhibits the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of Land Revenue for the year 1864-65, compared with the preceding year and with three anterior quinquennial years. The current demand of the year under report, compared with that of the preceding year shews an increase of about half a lac of Rupees, exclusive of the Cooch Behar tribute amounting to about Rupees 68,000 a year, which is now paid to

Income of the year.

Year.	Current Demand.	Total including Arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1849-50	3,58,83,174	3,96,51,551	3,56,10,257	5,25,792	33,15,502
1854-55	3,63,37,953	3,99,97,911	3,63,15,800	2,39,546	34,39,565
1859-60	3,70,17,547	4,03,91,416	3,69,28,601	2,48,512	32,04,303
1863-64	3,78,20,329	4,06,17,923	3,72,32,152	2,22,596	31,63,185
1864-65	3,78,78,197	4,05,77,959	3,69,03,310	1,51,063	35,23,486

the Commissioner of Cooch Behar and has not been included in the above Return.* The real increase in demand, therefore, was upwards of one lac of Rupees. On the other hand the collections of the year exhibit a falling off to the extent of Rupees 3,29,842, which, with the consequent augmentation of the balance outstanding at the close of the year, were attributable to the damages sustained in the Midnapore district from the Cyclone. This has rendered it necessary to vest the Commissioner of the Division with large discretionary powers to postpone the enforcement of the revenue instalments, and so to give the landholders an opportunity of retrieving their position.

A Statement (D. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the results of the year in detail on account of each division separately.

The progress made during the year in carrying out the orders of Government for the redemption of Government Revenue in petty estates paying less than one Rupee annually is shewn in the Statement given on the margin. The redemption price is ten years' purchase of the revenue in all places with the exception of Calcutta and its Suburbs, where fifteen years' purchase is taken, and where there is no limitation as regards the amount of annual revenue paid to Government. The holdings are, however, generally small. The permission to redeem has only recently been extended to the Suburbs, and the results shewn in the Table are those of the first year of its operation.

Redemption of Government Revenue.

District.	Number of Estates.	Government Revenue.	Amount paid for Redemption.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bhagulpore	70	47 3 0	471 14 0
Monghyr	34	23 5 0	233 2 0
Purneah	5	3 12 0	37 11 4
Burdwan	137	77 10 5	777 0 4
Hooghly	1	0 5 10	3 12 0
Chittagong	81	33 15 6	341 4 0
Tipperah	2	1 7 2	14 7 8
Dacca	1	0 13 10	8 10 4
Furreedpore	27	11 12 9	119 1 9
Mymensing	4	2 1 0	20 10 0
Jessore	23	12 8 9	125 7 1
Nuddea	118	64 5 7	643 8 0
24-Pergunnahs	1	0 5 0	3 2 0
Behar	5	3 2 0	31 4 0
Sarun	1	0 13 7	8 7 10
Bograh..	2	1 18 4	18 5 3
Maldah	1	1 0 0	10 0 0
Calcutta	28	106 10 6	1,590 13 6
Suburbs of Calcutta	64	468 2 3	7,022 1 9
	605	861 3 6	11,488 10 9

* The Cooch Behar tribute used formerly to be paid to the Deputy Commissioner of Gowalparah, being included in the rent roll of that district. It has since been credited to the Government in the Cooch Behar Accounts, which has led to its being excluded from the Land Revenue Accounts. The practice of crediting the amount as Land Revenue is however to be restored.

The entire number of estates redeemed up to the present time is 14,587, bearing an aggregate Government demand of Rupees 7,471-11-3; and the amount of redemption money paid on account of them is Rupees 83,954. Of these estates 13,429 belong to Chittagong, 487 to Calcutta, and 64 to the Suburbs, the rest belonging to other districts which do not require to be particularized. There yet remain 14,301 estates in Chittagong capable of redemption, 10,973 holdings in Calcutta, 14,678 holdings in the Suburbs, and 3,370 estates in all other parts of the country.

Rent Suits, &c.

The following is a Memorandum of the suits, applications, and notices under Act X. of 1859 and Act VI. (B. C.) of 1862 instituted, disposed of, and pending during the year in all districts :—

Description of Suits.	For Disposal.		Disposed of				Grand Total.	Pending.
	New Institutions.	Total.	After formal proceedings.	On Merits				
				For Plaintiffs.	For Defendants.	Total.		
Suits for arrears of rent	1,02,410	1,17,504	63,497	29,603	7,635	37,238	1,00,735	16,769
All other suits ..	21,276	24,754	10,722	6,885	4,293	11,178	21,900	2,854
Applications for rejectment, registry, &c. ..	2,168	2,421	872	868	353	1,221	2,093	328
Notices of enhancement, relinquishment, and deposit ...	46,699	56,653	2,212	.....	....	50,368	52,580	4,073
Execution of decrees ...	62,284	71,899	38,517	.....	....	26,690	65,207	6,692
Appeals from subordinates ...	5,660	6,216	932	.....	..	4,928	5,860	356

The total number of suits during the year was 1,25,854 against 1,33,819 of the preceding year, which shews a diminution to the extent of 7,965 cases. This decrease, however, was entirely in "other suits" and "applications," the suits for arrears of rent having increased from 1,00,763 to 1,02,410, or by 1,647 cases. The decrease in notices of all kinds was 1,210, namely, from 47,909 to 46,699; but the number of the notices of enhancement and relinquishment had not been materially altered. On the other hand the execution of decrees had been much more prompt, for with a considerably reduced number of suits, 65,207 decrees had been executed against 54,619 of the preceding year, and there were besides nearly 3,000 cases less pending at the close of the year than there were in the preceding year.

The penalties imposed under the provisions of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1862 amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 42,342 on 3,533 defendants under Section II., and to Rupees 6,802 on 576 plaintiffs under Section III. This also shews a very large reduction upon the figures of last year, when Rupees 1,24,743 were levied from 15,818 defendants, and Rupees 6,583 from 578 plaintiffs.

Working of Act XI. of 1859.

Nature of the Applications made, &c.	In 1864-65.	Altogether to the end of 1864-65.
	No.	No.
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section X.	815	2,415
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section XI.	113	370
Applications to make deposit under Section XV. ...	4	35
Applications for common registry of Class 3 tenures ...	1,279	2,152
Applications for special registry of Class 3 tenures	67	476
Applications for common registry of Class 4 tenures	6	54
Applications for special registry of Class 4 tenures	0	5
Applications for special registry of Class 1 tenures . .	7	13
Applications for special registry of Class 2 tenures . ..	0	0
Shares sold under Section XIII. ...	14	21
Estates sold under Section XIV. ...	0	0

The Table on the margin exhibits the working of Act XI. of 1859 during the year and since the enactment of the law. The comparatively large number of applications in 1864-65 was due to the expiry on the 21st of April of the period within which under Act III. (B. C.) of 1862 application for the registry of tenures and farms created before the passing of Act XI. of 1859 could be made.

The sale of Government proprietary rights in estates during the year and up to the end of it is shewn in the annexed Return. From the total given must, however, be deducted Rupees 3,81,000 on account of an estate in the Backergunge Soonderbuns, the sale of which has since been cancelled on the solicitation of the purchaser. There remain for sale 1,755 whole estates and 19 shares, the former of which are expected to fetch about 58½ lacs of Rupees when sold, and the latter nearly 2 lacs of Rupees. The most valuable estates have been disposed of already, and those left are not likely to produce more than six or seven years' purchase of the annual revenue assessed upon them.

Sale of Proprietary Rights in Government Estates.

Period.		Number of Estates sold	Area in Acres.	Annual Revenue.	Gross Rental.	Price realized.
				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
In 1864-65	Whole	175	73,993	70,309	96,904	5,90,456
	Shares	8	23,177	9,729	12,123	45,329
Up to the end of 1864-65.	Whole	4,584	9,64,924	10,73,255	12,78,529	93,44,413
	Shares	294	41,783	34,258	46,826	10,84,118
Total		..	..	...	....	1,04,08,531

Waste Lands.

Lease and sale of Waste Lands during the year

In the Appendix will be found two Statements (D. 2 and D. 3) which give all particulars relative to the lease and sale of Waste Lands during the year, and generally up to the close of the year. The total number of lots sold in 1864-65 was 263, and the entire number of the grants made up to the end of the year 518. The price already realized from them amounted to Rupees 4,07,138, while the price remaining to be paid was Rupees 22,09,843. The total number of lots leased in 1864-65 under the old Rules was 81, while the entire number leased up to the end of the year was 334, the eventual maximum revenue of which was Rupees 1,33,372.

The Rule requiring the survey of Waste Lands previous to sale dispensed with in the Hill Tracts and other portions of Chittagong.

It was stated in last year's Report that the rule requiring the survey of Waste Lands previous to sale had been dispensed with for the present in the province of Assam and the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling, applicants being required only to submit a rough plan of the lands applied for and being allowed in return a provisional title deed in anticipation of survey. The same concession was extended during the year under report to the Hill Tracts and other portions of the district of Chittagong, with a view to remove every impediment to the extension of tea planting in that district.

Conditions for the grant of provisional Pottahs for Waste Lands given in anticipation of survey.

One of the conditions on which the provisional title deed is given to applicants under the modified Rule above referred to is that the applicant should agree to abide by the decision of the Collector in respect to the boundary of the lands allotted to him. During the year under report an objection was raised to this condition by the Landholders' and Commercial Association with reference to certain grants in Cachar applied for on behalf of Mr. J. Davidson, on the ground that it rendered the ultimate area and boundaries of the grant so uncertain that it was not possible to deal with the grant either in the way of sale or as a security for loan. It was explained to them in reply that without such a stipulation as this it was not possible for the Government to accord the privilege of possession in anticipation of survey, in which case grantees would have to wait for their land until the survey was completed. It was added that if any applicant objected to the uncertainty entailed by the terms of the provisional title deed, he had the option of waiting for the completion of the survey map, it being a question for the consideration of each grantee whether it is more advantageous to him so to wait or to take possession of his grant with the uncertainty involved in the provisional title deed. It was pointed out that while the latter alternative would probably commend itself to those who were taking up land *bonâ fide* for cultivation, it would very likely be more advantageous to those who obtain lands merely for the purpose of re-selling them at a profit to await the completion of the survey. To shew the necessity of this condition it was explained that cases had come to the notice of Government in which grants of which the estimated area (as applied for) was 200 and 1,036 acres were found on survey to contain 1,500 and 15,000 acres respectively. Hence it became obviously necessary that Government should have some security that in complying with an application for a few hundred acres, it is not in fact alienating its rights in many thousand of acres, and probably infringing at the same time on the rights of neighbouring grantees.

Orders about the clear specification of the lands applied for.

With reference to the modification of the Rule referred to in the preceding two paragraphs it may be stated in this place that the very imperfect plans and specifications which the applicants began to submit afterwards having been brought to the notice of Government, it was further ruled by the Lieutenant-Governor that, unless an application for Waste Land was accompanied by such a map and definition of boundaries as to render

it capable of ready identification, and in all respects to fulfil the object of a distinct and clear specification of the land, the local officers should reject the application; and that the responsibility of deciding how far this condition was fulfilled in each case rested with those officers in the first instance.

The grant of Leases for the cultivation of Waste Lands.

The Board of Revenue brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that Tea Planters both in Assam and Cachar were in the habit of availing themselves largely of the temporary cultivation leases in the form hitherto in use with the Ryots of the country in preference to obtaining Waste Lands by sale under the Rules. As a doubt had arisen in regard to the terms of the Cachar leases, whether the right of re-settlement was thereby conveyed to the lessee, it became necessary to consider the whole question and to fix one uniform system on which cultivation leases might be granted in all districts where Waste Lands are available. There is nothing in the Secretary of State's Despatch of July 1862 to prohibit the disposal of Waste Lands otherwise than by sale, and as the procedure of Act XXIII. of 1863 is inapplicable to temporary leases, it has been decided that cultivation leases of Waste Lands should in all districts where such lands are available be granted on the following conditions:—

The leases to be given only of Waste Lands for the purchase of which there is no application; no leases to be given for more than 3,000 acres of land; all conditions required under the new Waste Land Rules as to survey, demarcation, reservation of tow-paths, &c, to be observed; the lease to confer a transferable and proprietary right on the lessee, and to entitle him to re-settlement at a moderate jumma, but not to be redeemable under the Waste Land Rules; the leases as well as other property of the lessee to be liable to sale for non-payment of revenue.

It was further decided that there was no necessity for advertising the application, still less for putting these leases up to sale. Subsequently it was ordered that the leases for this purpose should be given, as heretofore, by the local authorities at the current rates for each district, and for periods of not more than thirty years, with a provision, if necessary, to express distinctly the right of the lessee to re-settlement at a moderate jumma after the expiration of the lease.

Rules for the grant of Waste Lands at Shillong and Yeodo.

It became necessary during the year, in consequence of an urgent demand for building and other sites in the vicinity of the new station of Shillong in the Cossyah Hills, to provide Rules for regulating the grant of Waste Lands in and about the station. The lands within the limits of the station are of four descriptions, *viz.* (1) Government lands reserved for public purposes; (2) Government lands available to private parties as building sites; (3) Government lands available to private parties for the purposes of cultivation; (4) lands belonging to the original owners of the soil of which the territorial sovereignty only has been transferred to the British Government. The Rules which have been sanctioned provide that all unreserved lands suitable for building sites shall be divided into lots of 10 acres or less and sold to the highest bidders at or above the upset price of Rupees

50 per acre, or be let at the option of the bidders at an equivalent ground rent for ninety-nine years; that lands unsuited for building purposes may be sold by auction at the upset price of Rupees 20 per acre, or leased at an equivalent rent and be attached to building sites; and that lands not suited for building sites may be rented for agricultural purposes at a yearly rent of 1 Rupee per acre. The Lieutenant-Governor has also authorized a detailed survey of the station lands.

Payment of commutation money on account of grants of Waste Lands in Calcutta.

With a view to obviate the difficulty of remitting specie the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the payment of commutation money on account of grants of Waste Lands being made in Calcutta whenever the person commuting may wish to make the payment in that place.

Revenue derived from the commutation of Waste Lands.

District.	In 1864-65.					Up to the end of 1864-65.				
	No. of Grants.	Area.	Government Revenue.	Price of commutation paid.	Remaining to be paid.	No. of Grants.	Area.	Government Revenue.	Price of commutation paid.	Remaining to be paid.
Cachar	1	3,600	0	9,000	0	1	3,600	..	9,000	.
Kamroop	0	0	0	0	0	4	11,026	.	5,472	22,897
Luckimpore ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,916	...	795	7,154
	1	3,600	0	9,000	0	7	16,542	...	15,267	30,051

The extent to which the revenue of Waste Lands has been commuted is noted on the margin. Of the seven grants commuted four belong to Kamroop, two to Luckimpore, and one, which was commuted during the year under report, to Cachar. There has recently been a great lull in the demand for Waste Lands everywhere.

Scheme for the Reclamation of the Soonderbuns.

A project for the clearance and cultivation of the unappropriated Waste Lands of the Soonderbuns by Joint Stock Agency was brought forward during the year by Mr F. Schiller and others. The scheme promised well, and the Government of India had consented to sell by auction in one lot the Soonderbun lands in the 24-Pergunnahs, comprising more than a million of acres, at an upset price of 2 Rupees 8 annas an acre; but owing to the unfavorable state of the money market and to other circumstances, the scheme has been for a time withdrawn.

Resumption of fisheries held by private persons for more than sixty years discontinued, and resumed fisheries returned to parties who had been summarily ousted therefrom.

The résumption of fisheries having given rise to much litigation, and the Civil Courts having, in almost every case, either on the ground of prescription or on account of the too summary proceedings of the executive, reinstated in possession private persons who had remained in undisturbed enjoyment of them since the decennial settlement, it was determined by the Lieutenant-Governor that no further proceedings should be instituted for resuming such fisheries as had been held by private persons for more than sixty years, and that in all cases in which the former occupants were ousted summarily without any resort to the forms of law, the ousted parties should be restored to possession and

the collections refunded to them. The question of the legal right of the State to these fisheries will, on an early occasion, be brought before the High Court, with a view to set the matter once for all at rest.

Re-settlement of the Colehan in Chota Nagpore.

The present settlement of the Colehan in Singbhoom being about to expire, the question of introducing an improved system of settlement was considered by the Government. The existing system is of the rudest description, there being no fixed standard of measurement, and the basis of computation being the *khundee*, which merely represents the amount of land which can be sown with a maund of seed-grain broadcast. Five of these *khundees* in the Colehan make up a *hâl*, and the assessment is made at the rate of 1 Rupee per hâl The basis of the new settlement will be still the *khundee*, but this will now be a fixed measure of 2,500 square yards: and the other conditions proposed are (1) that the land should be measured; (2) that the Colehan hâl of five khundees should be continued in fixing the assessment, each hâl containing a mixture of first, second, and third class lands; (3) that the rent of a hâl should be increased from 1 to 2 Rupees; and (4) that this settlement should be fixed for thirty years. These terms having been generally acquiesced in by the Coles, the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized a measurement of the lands, which will be conducted generally by people of the Colehan, the employment of foreign Ameens being avoided as far as practicable.

Separation of the revenue jurisdiction of Chumparun from that of Sarun.

The separation of the revenue jurisdiction of Chumparun from that of Sarun being considered essential to the efficient management of the two districts, an application was made to the Government of India for the allotment of a separate Revenue Establishment for Chumparun, at an aggregate cost of Rupees 2,688 per annum, which provided for the formation of a separate Treasury also at an increased cost of Rupees 744 a year. The Government of India in sanctioning the arrangements excluded the establishment required for a separate Treasury, the maintenance of which was regarded as unnecessary; but the local officers having represented the difficulties which would be felt both by the public and by the officers of Government if no regular Treasury were established at Chumparun, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the full establishment originally asked for be sanctioned, in order that the separation of the two districts may be completely carried out. The sanction of the Government of India to the proposal has been communicated subsequent to the close of the year under report.

The district of Darjeeling attached to the Bhaugulpore Division and the designation of the Superintendent changed to that of a Deputy Commissioner.

It being desirable on general grounds that the district of Darjeeling should be included in one of the Bengal Divisions and placed under the supervision of a Commissioner, that the proceedings of the officer in charge of it might be more closely superintended than they could be by such distant authorities as the Board of Revenue and the Government, and that they might be subject to the personal inspection of a Divisional officer, it was ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor that the district should be attached to the Bhaugulpore Division.

The designation of the officer in charge of the district was at the same time changed from that of Superintendent to that of Deputy Commissioner, and he was directed to correspond through the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore on all matters on which he had heretofore corresponded with the Government and the Board direct.

The designation of the Superintendent of Cachar has been similarly changed to that of Deputy Commissioner.

Scheme for the remuneration of Nazirs and Peons under the provisions of Act V. (B. C.) of 1863.

The passing of Act V. (B. C.) of 1863 was noticed in the Report for 1862-63. The new system introduced by this law provides that all fees paid for the issue of processes should be credited to Government, and the Nazirs and serving Peons be allowed fixed salaries. A scale was laid down during the year under report for carrying out these provisions, the salaries of the Nazirs and their Naibs being fixed with reference to the responsibilities of their offices as measured by the amount of income realized in their respective districts from fees in the proportion noted on the margin; and the salaries of the serving Peons being fixed at Rupees 5 and 6, or the rate paid to Peons of the Civil Courts. A scale of fees for the service of processes has also been prescribed, the charge for a single process being fixed at one anna per mile, and for any additional process after the first issue by the same party one pie per mile.

Income under	Number of Districts.	Salary of the Nazirs.	Salary of the Naibs.
Rupees			
1,000	7	25	10
5,000	26	50	
8,000	9	75	15
10,000	4	100	
12,000	4	100	20
15,000	2	100	20 & 15
Above 15,000	2	100	30, 20, & 15

The results of the working of Act V. (B. C.) of 1863 are noted on the margin.

Number of Peons employed				Number of processes issued.	Total Fees received.	Total Disbursements.	Balance to credit.
At Rs. 6.	At Rs 5.	Supernumerary hired by the day when wanted.	Total.				
577	1,262	702	2,541	1,90,784	1,57,847	87,353	70,401

CUSTOMS.

Results of the year.

A Statement (E. 1) in the Appendix shows the total revenue collected from Customs at Calcutta and the out-ports of Chittagong, Balasore, Pooree, and Cuttack, together with the expenditure incurred and the net revenue realized after deduction of charges during the year under report; and another (E. 2) exhibits a comparison of results with five previous years.

Net Revenue realized.

	Rupees.
Net Collections of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1864-65...	3,25,93,167
Net Collections of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1863-64. .	2,84,58,500
Increase in 1864-65....	41,34,667

The total net revenue received during the year under report was Rupees 3,26,48,973 against Rupees 2,85,05,546 of the preceding year, which shews an increase of Rupees 41,43,427, of which no less than Rupees 41,34,667 was from the Port of Calcutta alone.

Gross Collections of the Port of Calcutta.

	Rupees
Import Duty	58,26,917
Export Duty	33,69,412
Salt Duty	2,45,06,123
Wharf Rent	66,179
Other Receipts ...	68,706
Salt Warehouse Rent ...	80 211
	3,39,17,668

The gross collections of the Port of Calcutta amounted to Rupees 3,39,17,668* and exceeded the results of the preceding year by Rupees 42,97,925, which is ascribed entirely to the unprecedentedly large collections of duty on imported Salt, and is accounted for in the following manner :—

Increase in Salt Duty	48,60,307	
Ditto in Wharf Rent	8 211	
Ditto in Salt Warehouse Rent	12,412	
		48,80,930
Less.		
Decrease in Import Duty	2 39,750	
Ditto in Export Duty	3,36,936	
Ditto in other Receipts	6,319	
		5,83,005
Net Increase		42,97,925

Imports.

The total decrease in the receipts from Imports exclusive of Salt in the Port of Calcutta amounted to Rupees 2,39,750, and an examination of the principal items exhibits the following results. In Piece Goods there was an increase of duty to the extent of Rupees 1,48,824 owing to the increased valuations laid down by a Notification of the Government of India dated 8th April 1864, but a decrease in quantity to the extent of 6,938,244 pieces. In Twist also there was an increase of duty to the extent of Rupees 1,32,619, but a decrease in quantity to the extent of 420,961 lbs. In Malt Liquor the increased duty amounted to Rupees 8,984, and in Rum to Rupees 380. On the other hand there was a decrease of duty in Copper to the extent of Rupees 1,82,063; in Iron of Rupees 4,776; in Lead of Rupees 23,403; in Patent Metals of Rupees 42,784; and in all other Metals of Rupees 1,20,551. There was also a decrease of Rupees 1,985 in Wines; of Rupees 59,116 in Spirits exclusive of Rum; of Rupees 1,77,299 in Hardware and Ironmongery; of Rupees 27,789 in Millinery and Haberdashery; of Rupees 18,119 in Oilman's Stores; of Rupees 21,918 in Provisions; of Rupees 5,490 in Groceries and Confectionaries; of Rupees 11,194 in Tea; of Rupees 74,845 in Tobacco; and of Rupees 59,242 in all other articles; the decrease in most cases being accounted for by the year under report being the first year of the reduction in duty under Act XXIII. of 1864, the effects of which were only partially felt last year for about three weeks.

Exports.

The total decrease on the Export side was Rupees 8,36,936, and an examination of the more important items gives the following results. There was a decrease of duty in Saltpetre to the extent of Rupees 4,95,573; in Grains (exclusive of Rice) to the extent of Rupees 37,266; and in Gunnies to the extent of Rupees 3,191. On the other hand there was an increase of Export duty in Indigo to the extent of Rupees 8,702; in Oilseeds of Rupees 50,505; in Rice of Rupees 40,563; in Lac Dye of Rupees 1,804; and in Shell Lac of Rupees 19,733. Besides this, Jute, under Act XVII. of 1865, yielded a duty of Rupees 15,460, Tea of Rupees 4,990, Sugar of Rupees 2,164, Silk of Rupees 32,269, Hides of Rupees 6,399, and Skins of Rupees 1,736.

Revised valuation of articles subjected to Export Duty under Act XVII. of 1865.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Jute per bale of 300 lbs. ...	10	0	0
Jute cuttings per bale of 225 lbs...	1	0	0
Sugar per maund	5	0	0
Silk per seer	10	0	0
Silk, Chussum and Cocoon, per maund .. .	33	0	0
Hides (cow) per corge ...	20	0	0
Hides (buffalo) per corge ...	35	0	0
Tea per lb.	0	6	0
Coffee per cwt.	25	0	0

It may be noticed in this place that a revised valuation of the articles on which an Export duty was imposed under the Act above quoted was fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Government of India, at the rates noted on the margin, and that the benefit accruing under this valuation was allowed to exporters from the 1st of April last. These duties have now been abolished.

Exportation of Saltpetre.

	Maunds	Rupees.
1863-64	6,90,747	13,81,494
1864-65	5,30,909	8,85,921
Decrease in 1864-55 ...	1,59,838	4,95,573

The figures on the margin exhibit the great decline of the Saltpetre trade during the year. This was partly attributed to the competition of artificial Saltpetre, which can now be produced at a rate lower than that at which Bengal Saltpetre can be laid down both in Europe and America. The Government of India accordingly authorized a reduction in the Export duty on this article from Rupees 2 to 1 Rupee per maund, which however only took effect from the 9th of March last.

Exportation of Cotton.

1863-64	Cwt.	570,104
1864-65	"	452,007
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	Cwt.	118,097

In the exports in Cotton to Foreign Ports during the year there was a diminution of 118,097 cwt. as noted on the margin.

Results of the Interportal trade.

The results of the Interportal trade during the year exhibited an increase of value in the Import of British Cotton Piece Goods to the extent of Rupees 24,16,864 and an increase in the Import of Twist to the extent of Rupees 2,69,234. In Exports on the other hand the increase in Twist amounted to Rupees 19,54,263, while in British Cotton Piece Goods there was a decrease to the extent of Rupees 22,80,490. The Exports in country Silk Goods shewed an increase of Rupees 9,05,317; those in Sugar an increase of Rupees 16,95,751; and those of Jute an increase of Rupees 21,37,375.

The value of the Imports and Exports of Bullion are noted on the margin. The figures given do not include the Imports and Exports on account of Government, which amounted to Rupees 57,93,578 and Rupees 2,63,912 respectively for the year under report.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

	Imported.	Exported.
	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 ...	5,71,90,328	3,06,42,324
1864-65 ...	8,79,16,908	2,34,90,714

Shipping and Tonnage of the Port.

A. Comparative Statement (E. 3) of the Shipping and Tonnage of Calcutta will be found in the Appendix. The number of ships which arrived at the Port was 1,404 with a total tonnage of 1,028,643 tons. Of these 818 vessels were British, 128 French, and 40 American; the aggregate tonnage represented by them amounting to 853,684 tons. The total number of ships which cleared out of the Port was 1,285 with a total tonnage of 936,264 tons. Of these 749 were British, 114 French, and 23 American; their aggregate tonnage amounting to 768,218 tons. The number of Native Craft which entered the Port was 199, and the number which left it 188.

SALT.

Results of the year.

THE total quantity of Salt cleared during the year was 84,54,482 maunds against 72,53,076 maunds of the preceding year, the result shewing an increase in the amount cleared to the extent of 12,01,406 maunds. A comparison of the results of the year with those of three previous years is given on the margin.

	Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1843-44 ...	47,36,656	...	9,67,013	57,03,069
1853-54	46,56,236	43,650	15,61,055	62,60,841
1863-64	11,60,877	42,543	60,49,656	72,53,076
1864-65 ..	8,86,028	28,109	75,40,345	84,54,482

The net revenue of the year was estimated at Rupees 2,77,66,960 against Rupees 2,35,34,149 in the preceding year, the increase amounting to Rupees 12,32,811, which was attributable to increased clearances of Imported Salt, the gross duty on which amounted in 1864-65 to Rupees 2,45,06,123 against Rupees 1,96,45,816 in 1863-64, and to a reduction in the expenditure of the Salt Department from Rupees 6,85,500 to Rupees 3,79,210. A Statement (F.) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the financial results of the year under report with those of three previous years.

Receipts from the sales of Government Salt.

The decrease in the receipts from the sales of Government Salt was estimated at Rupees 8,99,424 as compared with 1863-64, when the receipts were less than those in 1862-63 by Rupees 25,05,173. This continued falling off is of course due to the inability of the old Government Salt to compete with the present low prices of Imported Salt, which at the close of the year varied from Rupees 35 to 37 per 100 maunds.

The increase in duty under the head of Sea-imported Salt amounted, as has been already shewn, to Rupees 48,60,307. The stock of this Salt in bond on the 30th of April last was 26,04,954* maunds, and the quantity known to be afloat at that time 4,96,273 maunds, which gives an aggregate of 31,01,227 maunds against 44,77,014 maunds of the preceding year.

Sea-imported Salt.

Duty on Imported Salt in 1864-65	2,15,06,123
Ditto ditto in 1863-64	1,96,45,816
Increase in 1864-65	48,60,307
* In Private Golahs	17,93,199
In Government Golahs	8,11,755
	26,04,954

Manufacture under Excise Licenses.

The clearances of Excise Salt during the year amounted to 28,109 maunds against 42,533 maunds in 1863-64, and accordingly there was a decrease of revenue under this head to the extent of Rupees 46,316. On the other hand there was a slight increase of revenue on account of Miscellaneous Receipts which exceeded those of last year by Rupees 9,550.

No fresh licenses for excise manufacture were granted during the year, and one license previously issued was cancelled for non-compliance of the Rules. It is clear that the manufacture of Salt under the excise system is not likely to be largely resorted to.

Stock of Government Salt in store.

The stock of Government Salt in store at Sulkea and the several out-depôts at the close of the year amounted to 59,78,648 maunds, inclusive of an estimated loss caused by the Cyclone of about 2½ lacs of maunds in the two depôts of Hidgellee and Tumlook.

Annual sales of Government Salt.

The Government having finally retired from the manufacture of Salt, and having left to private manufacturers complete possession of the market, it became necessary to take measures for reducing the stock of Government Salt in store, and it was consequently determined by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the permission of the Government of India, to sell the stock by instalments at certain intervals, by public auction, at an upset price to be fixed on the occasion of each sale; and a Notification to this effect was issued on the 5th of March 1864 in which it was stated that not more than 15 lacs of maunds altogether would be put up for sale in the first year, and not more than 20 lacs of maunds in each of the succeeding years. It was subsequently suggested by the Salt Chamber of Commerce at Northwich that the dates for the sales should be fixed for the 1st of July in each year, and that the upset price determined upon should be published no sooner than the day of sale; and, there being no objection to these propositions, steps were taken at once to give effect to them.

The Salt Chamber of Commerce at Northwich also suggested that bonders of Salt, instead of being required to pay duty on their Salt immediately on the expiry of their bond, should be allowed to defer

payment until the Salt is sold for consumption. On inquiry it appeared that the practice now observed is that, whenever the term of a bond has expired and no application is made for its renewal, the payment of the duty is demanded by the Collector of Customs; and, as this proceeding is perfectly fair, it has not been considered necessary to alter the practice; but instructions have been issued to the effect that the bonds should always be renewed on application if no special reasons exist against such concession.

Wastage allowance of Salt in bond.

In consequence of representations having been made to Government from time to time as to the inadequacy of the allowance made for the wastage of Salt in bond, the whole question was carefully re-considered by the Lieutenant-Governor during the year under report, the conclusion arrived at being that there was no occasion for making any material alteration in the Rules already in force. According to Act VI. of 1863 (the Customs Act) Section 95, and a Notification of the local Government, dated 22nd August 1863, the rate of wastage allowed on Salt warehoused in a private Golah or store-house is 2½ per cent. on the quantity weighed over the ship's side, while the duty on Salt stored in Government Warehouses is charged on the quantity actually delivered for consumption. It was represented to Government that the allowance of 2½ per cent. in the former case was insufficient, that there were no proper grounds for maintaining any distinction between Government and private licensed warehouses, and that the only correct principle was to levy duty in all cases only on articles actually passed into consumption. The decision of the Lieutenant-Governor was to the effect that the allowance made was based upon calculations on averages obtained from experiments undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the actual wastage which occurs on Salt stored on importation, and did not require any alteration; that the Board of Revenue has besides, under Section 96 of Act VI. of 1863, the authority to grant a higher rate of wastage in cases in which it was substantially proved that through accident or otherwise the fixed rate of wastage had been actually exceeded; that the case of Salt stored in Government Golahs was very different from that of Salt stored in private warehouses, the former being entirely in the custody of Government officers who were responsible for watching and guarding the Salt, and not the bonders who could not necessarily be called upon to pay duty except on the quantity actually cleared, while in the latter case the responsibility rested entirely with the owners of the warehouses and the bonders, whose interest in the protection of the Salt was only about one-sixteenth that of the Government; hence it was clearly not desirable to make any larger allowance than that which had been ascertained to be necessary to cover the actual wastage which occurs; and that, though it was true as a general rule that duty was levied only on articles as they passed into consumption, there were certain articles which required to be and were exceptionally treated, such as Wines, Spirits, Beer, and Salt, in regard to which the law assumed that the whole quantity stored in a bonded warehouse was eventually consumed, either on payment of duty or after evasion of duty, except in the event of special circumstances of loss or destruction.

Publication of Rules for the bonding of Salt.

No detailed Rules regarding the bonding of Salt having been published beyond those contained in Act VI. of 1863, and in the Notification of Government already referred to, a Code of Rules was drawn up during the year by the Board of Revenue and published under the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor for the guidance of bonders of Salt in their dealings with the Government.

The Suburbs of Calcutta declared a warehousing place for the bonding of Salt.

It may also be noticed in this place that, with the view of enabling the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company to open warehouses at Sealdah and elsewhere for bonding Salt, the Suburbs of Calcutta have been declared a warehousing place under Section 14 of Act VI. of 1863, and placed for all purposes of the Act under the Collector of Customs of the Port of Calcutta.

Proposed extension of Act XXXI. of 1861 to Bengal for the protection of the Salt Revenue.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces having proposed the extension of Act XXXI. of 1861 to Bengal with a view to suppress the illicit manufacture of Salt carried on in connection with the manufacture of Saltpetre in the Behar districts bordering on the North-Western Provinces, an inquiry was made in regard to the quantity of Salt actually produced from Saltpetre in those districts, and the extent to which that produce was exported to the North-Western Provinces for consumption. The results of this inquiry went to shew that, though no precise information could be obtained in regard to the quantity of edible Salt educed in the manufacture of Saltpetre, yet so far as could be ascertained the amount of duty at full rates for the whole quantity of Puckwah thus manufactured would not be more than 77,000 Rupees, but of this amount of Puckwah it is certain that a very inconsiderable portion only was sold for alimentary purposes, (the quantity of Sulphate of Soda contained in it rendering it unfit for adulteration with edible Salt,) while by far the greater portion was used by agriculturalists as food and medicine for their cattle and by tanners for curing hides. The inquiry, moreover, went far to establish that there was no good foundation for the suspicion entertained by the Revenue Authorities of the North-Western Provinces that their receipts from Salt duty were diminished to any extent by the importation of this Salt, since the produce of it in the Behar districts was not so extensive as to render worth while its removal from those districts for illicit sale. These reasons rendered it unnecessary to impose any check on the manufacture of Saltpetre by the extension of Act XXXI. of 1861, the efficacy of which as a means of protecting the Salt Revenue has, moreover, not yet been sufficiently established by its operation in the North-Western Provinces. That a certain amount of Puckwah Salt is refined from Saltpetre was not doubted, but it was clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that the revenue lost by the displacement of duty-paid Salt caused by this Puckwah was in no degree commensurate with the cost of the establishment which, in order to tax this Puckwah, it would be necessary to maintain, and that in a revenue point of view Government would be a gainer by leaving matters as they are. Apart

from the question of revenue, however, the Lieutenant-Governor most earnestly protested against the system of excise which the Act would introduce, and which he was convinced would carry with it annoyance, misery, and thorough demoralization to one of the finest provinces of Bengal, while at the same time it would mischievously interfere with and would probably cripple altogether the trade in Saltpetre—a trade already in a depressed condition in consequence of its having to compete with an artificial manufacture in the markets of Europe, and one which it is expedient on political no less than on commercial grounds to encourage by all unobjectionable means. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, expressed himself as being altogether opposed to the introduction of Act XXXI. of 1861 into Bengal; but the question had not been finally disposed of at the close of the year.

Salt trade with British Burmah.

With reference to the decline of the Salt trade in British Burmah it was proposed by the Government of that province that the importation of Salt from it into the Ports of Calcutta should be allowed to be carried on in small coasting vessels as well as in square-rigged vessels of larger burthen. The Lieutenant-Governor was at first disposed to agree to this arrangement, provided proper precautions could be taken to prevent smuggling; but it was subsequently reported by the Board of Revenue, in consultation with the local authorities at Chittagong, that under an arrangement of this nature it would not be practicable by any means which it was possible to adopt to secure the revenue, and the Lieutenant-Governor's permission was therefore withheld. The trade in square-rigged vessels of 200 tons not being open to similar objection has been allowed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and it has not been found necessary to enact any special Rules, other than those contained in Act VI. of 1863, for this restricted trade.

OPIUM.

Net Revenue derived during the year.

The net revenue derived from Opium during the year under report was Rupees 2,89,10,952 against Rupees 3,04,26,859 in the preceding year, which shews a decrease in revenue to the extent of Rupees 14,85,907. The net revenue derived from the sale of Abkarry Opium on the other hand was Rupees 15,85,250 against Rupees 11,26,389 of the previous year, and shews an increase of Rupees 4,58,861. In the Appendix will be found two Statements (G. 1 and G. 2) which exhibit a comparison of the results for seven years.

Sale of Provision Opium.

A third Statement (G. 3) is also given in the Appendix which exhibits a comparison of the number of chests of Provision Opium sold during the same seven years, the number in 1864-65 being 54,186 against 42,619 in the preceding year, and being also the largest number offered for sale in any year.

The receipts from the Opium Sales as estimated for the Budget was Rupees 5,05,16,000, while the actual receipts amounted to Rupees 5,10,76,170.* Besides this the receipts under miscellaneous heads amounted to Rupees 13,70,296, giving a gross yield on account of Opium (exclusive of the sale proceeds of Abkarry Opium) amounting to Rupees 5,24,46,466 against Rupees 5,34,67,383 of the preceding year, the decrease in gross revenue amounting to Rupees 10,20,917.

Receipts from the Opium Sales.

	Chests sold.	Proceeds realized. Rs.
* Behar ...	29,946	2,90,09,020
Benares	24,540	2,20,67,150
	54,486	5,10,76,170

Charges for the year.

The total charges of the year amounted to Rupees 2,35,05,514, and exceeded those of the preceding year by Rupees 4,61,990.

The total quantity of land engaged for cultivation during the season of 1864-65 is noted on the margin, and compared with the quantity engaged for cultivation in the previous season exhibits a decrease in both Agencies to the extent of 8,353 beegahs.

State of the cultivation.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Beegahs	Beegahs.	Beegahs.	Beegahs.
Behar ...	4,55,778	4,40,873	0	14,905
Benares ...	3,53,578	3,60,130	6,552	0
	8,09,356	8,01,003	6,552	14,905

The quantity of Opium made during the season was 47,777 chests,* besides Abkarry.

Quantity of Opium made during the season.

	Chests.
Behar	24,762
Benares	23,015
	47,777

Reduction of the price paid to cultivators, and prohibition of further extension of cultivation.

The price of Rupees 5 a seer paid to cultivators having extended the cultivation of Opium in three years from 4,35,000 beegahs to 8,32,000 beegahs, and raised the provision of Opium from 29,358 chests in 1860-61 to 64,269 chests in 1863-64, and this having had the further effect of reducing the selling price of Opium from Rupees 1,372 per chest in 1861-62 to Rupees 850 per chest in 1863-64 and of considerably increasing the charges of cultivation, it was determined during the year under report to reduce the price paid to cultivators from Rupees 5 to Rupees 4-8 per seer. The further extension of Poppy cultivation has been prohibited in both Agencies, and the less productive Sub-Agencies in Benares will be closed.

EXCISE.

The figures on the margin give the gross and net Excise revenue of the year as compared with the preceding year, and it will be seen that there is an increase of gross revenue to the extent of Rupees 2,38,538 and an increase of net revenue to the extent of Rupees 1,13,853. A Statement (H. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the detailed results of the year on account of each division separately.

Whole Gross and Net Revenue of the year.

	Gross Revenue.	*Total Charges.*	*Net Revenue.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 ...	66,28,796	11,84,513	54,44,283
1864-65 ...	68,67,334	13,09,198	55,58,136
Increase in 1864-65 ...	2,38,538	1,24,685	1,13,853

Opium Revenue.

Of the whole gross revenue Rupees 26,81,614 and of the whole net revenue Rupees 17,05,199 was obtained by the sale at the Government Treasuries of 3,396 maunds of Abkarry Opium, so that 39 per cent. of the gross and 30·6 per cent of the net revenue of the Department was derived from this source only. Of these amounts again the gross receipts on account of Opium in Assam for the year under report was Rupees 14,35,426 against Rupees 11,35,462 of the preceding year, and the net receipts Rupees 8,73,686 against Rupees 5,77,396 for the same periods, the quantity of the drug sold in the province during the year under report being 1,940 maunds against 1,925 maunds sold in 1863-64. These particulars will, perhaps, be more clearly understood by a glance at the Table given on the margin.

Year.	Quantity sold in Assam	Gross Revenue.		Net Revenue.	
		In Assam	Total.	In Assam.	Total
	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 ...	1,925	11,35,462	23,22,969	5,77,396	13,75,464
1864-65 ...	1,940	14,35,426	26,84,611	8,73,686	17,05,199
Increase in 1864-65 ...	15	2,99,964	3,61,615	2,96,290	3,29,735

The annexed Statement shews the rapid increase of Opium revenue in Assam since the prohibition of the indigenous cultivation in 1858-59. It will be observed that the large increase of revenue this year has been obtained upon a very small increase of consumption, and is due to the selling price having been raised from Rupees 14 to Rupees 20 a seer in most of the districts about the

Increase of Opium Revenue in Assam.

Year.	Gross Collections.	Net Collections after deducting cost of Opium to the Department.	Quantity sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.
1859-60 ...	2,14,044	1,24,174	409
1860-61 ...	4,32,936	2,62,737	773
1861-62 ...	7,79,926	4,73,627	1,393
1862-63 ...	9,84,130	5,59,674	1,757
1863-64 ...	11,35,462	5,77,396	1,925
1864-65 ...	14,35,426	8,73,686	1,940

beginning of last year. The rise in the revenue in Assam during the last few years is of course attributable in the main to the prohibition of the native cultivation, but it was also owing in a great degree to the development of the agricultural prosperity of the province through the introduction of capital into the province by the Tea Planters.

Duty on Ganjah.

Of the whole Excise revenue of the year again Rupees 7,81,083, or 11 per cent. of the gross and 14 per cent. of the net revenue, was duty levied upon 9,072 maunds of Ganjah, of which, according to quality, 50 maunds were taxed at 4 Rupees a seer, 1,274 maunds at 3 Rupees, and 7,748 maunds at 2 Rupees. The Statement on the margin shews the collections on account of this article in 1863-64 and 1864-65 respectively, and it will be seen that with a very large decrease of the consumption of this noxious drug there was still a small increase of revenue, owing to the enhanced tax imposed upon the preparations of Ganjah which exclude the woody fibre, an arrangement which was noticed in last year's Report.

	Maunds consumed.		*Revenue duty realized.*
1863-64...	10,520		Rs. 7,60,306
1866-65...	9,072		" 7,81,083
	Decrease 1,448	Increase Rs.	20,777

Duty derived from other exciseable articles.

Excluding Opium and the duty realized on Ganjah from the account the gross revenue from all other exciseable articles during the year was Rupees 34,01,637 against Rupees 35,45,521; so that in the revenue from spirits and the minor articles there has been a decrease of Rupees 1,43,884, owing to the further extension during the year of the system of levying a fixed duty on country spirits. By this system the distilling of spirits, except in public or licensed buildings and under excise surveillance, is forbidden, and the duty is levied according to the quantity and the strength of the spirit distilled. This system, which brings the distiller's proceedings under effective control, imposes a check on smuggling, and does away with the incentive to encourage the establishment of new shops, is distasteful to the spirit vendors, and for some time their opposition must be expected. A Statement (H. 2) in the Appendix is intended to shew the sacrifice of revenue which has already resulted from this source, the net loss being exhibited at Rupees 3,62,305; but it has been decided by Government that the system shall be persevered in and introduced throughout the country, as the only possible measure by which an equal and tangible excise duty can be levied on spirits, while at the same time it removes from the excise administration the great and unanswerable reproach and scandal of raising a revenue by the promotion of drinking. During the past year the division of Bhaugulpore and Behar have been entirely supplied with public Central Distilleries, and good progress was also made in the introduction of the system into the Chota Nagpore Division. Altogether 132 new distilleries have been opened, raising the total number from 96 to 228. Forty-four more will complete the arrangement for the whole of Bengal.

STAMPS.

The gross revenue derived from the sale of Stamps in the several districts of Bengal was Rupees 59,49,918-0-6 against Rupees 54,96,219-14-0 of the preceding year, the increase of revenue amounting to Rupees 4,53,698-2-6. A Statement (I.) in the Appendix exhibits a detailed comparison of collections with three antecedent years, and the aggregate results are here given on the margin.

Gross Revenue of the year in Bengal.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1864-65	59,49,918	0	6
1863-64	54,96,219	14	0
Increase ...	4,53,698	2	6
1864-65	59,49,918	0	6
1849-50	21,77,357	6	8
Increase ...	37,72,560	9	10
1864-65	59,49,918	0	6
1859-60	30,76,468	2	0
Increase ...	28,73,449	14	6

To the amount of gross receipts during the year must be added the sum of Rupees 27,079 realized from Stamp Fines levied by the Civil Courts under Section 17 of Act X. of 1862 and remitted to the District Collectors, and this brings the entire revenue derived from Stamps in Bengal up to Rupees 59,76,997-0-6.

	Rs.	As	P
Gross Revenue from sales	59,49,918	0	6
Add Stamp Fines ..	27,079	0	0
Total Gross Revenue .	59,76,997	0	6

The gross charges on account of Stamps in Bengal was Rupees 2,17,964-0-0 against Rupees 2,91,267-7-9 of the preceding year, which shews a decrease to the extent of Rupees 73,303-7-9. Besides this the amount of duty refunded in cases adjusted by Razeenamahs was Rupees 26,350, and in cases remanded for trial Rupees 73,362, which gives a total refund of Rupees 99,712. This sum being added to the charges shewn above makes the entire gross charges amount to Rupees 3,17,676, leaving a net revenue from Bengal of Rupees 56,59,321-0-6.

Gross Charges and Net Revenue.

	Rs.	As	P.
Gross Revenue ..	59,76,997	0	6
Gross Charges	3,17,676	0	0
Net Revenue ...	56,59,321	0	6

The total value of Stamps supplied from the Calcutta Office to the other Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William amounted to Rupees 47,48,521-5-6 as noted on the margin, and this sum being added to the gross receipts from Bengal, amounting to Rupees 59,76,997-0-6, gives an aggregate revenue from Stamps throughout the Presidency of Rupees 1,07,25,518-6.

Value of Stamps supplied to other Provinces of the Presidency.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Punjab	11,03,405	0	6
Central Provinces ...	4,48,686	14	0
Berar	47,710	8	0
Straits Settlement ...	57,281	10	0
British Burmah	2,91,971	6	6
Oude	4,59,151	13	0
Port Blair	120	7	0
North-Western Provinces	23,40,180	10	6
Nepal	13	0	0
Total ..	47,48,521	5	6

The collections from sales of Postage Stamps during the year from all the Provinces of the Presidency was* Rupees 12,14,337-11-6 against Rupees 10,63,589-2-5 of the preceding year, the total increase of revenue amounting to Rupees 1,50,748-9-1. The receipts and proportion of increase in each Province is shewn separately in the Statement below :—

Collections from sale of Postage Stamps.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal, including Straits Settlements	6,44,190	13	9
North-Western Provinces, including Oude and Central Provinces ...	3,78,487	14	11
Punjab	1,43,938	8	4
British Burmah... ...	47,720	6	6
Total ...	12,14,337	11	6

Receipts in	Bengal.			N.W. Provinces.			Punjab.			British Burmah.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P.
1864-65 ...	6,44,190	13	9	3,78,487	14	11	1,43,938	8	4	47,720	6	6
1863-64 ...	5,52,079	1	11	3,43,143	9	10	1,39,589	2	8	28,777	4	0
Increase ...	92,111	11	10	35,344	5	1	4,349	5	8	18,943	2	6

The value of the Postage Stamps supplied to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay during the year amounted to Rupees 3,30,666-10-8 and Rupees 3,47,670 respectively, which gives a total of Rupees 6,78,336-10-8.

Value of Postage Stamps supplied to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The number of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents stamped at the Calcutta Office under certificates from Collectors of Districts was 803, and the amount of duty and penalty realized on that account was Rupees 15,693-11. The figures on the margin exhibit a comparison of results with the preceding year and two other years. The considerable decrease shewn during the year under report was owing to the introduction of Stamping Machines in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, whence no documents or papers are now sent to Calcutta to be stamped.

Number of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents stamped at the Calcutta Office, and amount of duty and penalty realized on that account.

Year.	Number of Deeds.	Amount of duty and penalty realized.		
		Rs.	As.	P
1859-60 ...	3,765	47,013	8	0
1862-63 ...	2,248	28,545	6	0
1863-64 ...	947	22,975	8	6
1864-65 ...	803	15,693	11	0

Remission of Stamp fees in pauper suits.

During the year under report Rupees 22,111-9-6, being the amount of irrecoverable balances of Stamp fees in pauper suits for the year 1863-64, were remitted.

INCOME TAX.

Operations in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

A Statement (J. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the progress made in the assessment and collection of Income Tax in Calcutta and its Suburbs from the commencement of the Tax to the end of April last, and the totals are noted on the margin for easier reference.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Original assessment ...	77,71,597	15	6
Abatement by order of Commissioners ..	14,10,475	14	1
Balance	63,61,122	1	5
Addition by revision	1,15,915	8	2
Total ...	64,77,037	9	7
Demand	59,52,130	14	2
Gross Collections	59,02,718	5	10
Excess Collections before receipt of order for abatement	2,60,546	10	5
Net Collections	56,42,171	11	5
Under realization	3,10,259	2	9
Refund granted	2,58,850	5	8

The collections of the year amounted to Rupees 11,55,515-4-8, of which Rupees 4,59,418-1-9 were for 1864-65, and the remainder on account of balances of preceding years. The balances of the first two years of the Tax (*viz.*, 1860-61 and 1861-62) have been almost cleared; while those for the remaining three years are in course of adjustment, and it is expected that the whole will be completed by December next.

The charges for collection, including Establishment and Contingencies, amounted to Rupees 40,869, or about 3½ per cent. on the sum collected.

Operations in the Mofussil.

The total demand on account of Income Tax for the Lower Provinces, exclusive of Calcutta and its Suburbs, for the fifth and last year of the Tax was Rupees 20,89,408, of which Rupees 12,44,365, or upwards of 59 per cent., was collected up to the 30th of April last. Of the uncollected portion Rupees 6,44,240 was not demandable at the close of the official year, so that there was only Rupees 2,00,803 which might by law have been collected, but remained outstanding on that date. The balances of former years which still remained to be collected amounted to Rupees 28,596. The total amount pending adjustment at the end of the year reported upon was therefore Rupees 8,73,639.

The total collections (current and arrear) made during the nine months from 1st August 1864 to 30th April last amounted to Rupees 15,55,986, besides which Rupees 95,568 were during the same period wiped off the accounts by adjustment. The cost of collecting the Tax was Rupees 1,39,096, or 8·9 per cent. on the amount realized.

The following Table shews the history of the Tax during the last five years at a glance :—

Year.	Number of persons assessed.	Gross Demand	Adjustment.	Adjusted Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	2,51,177	49,37,597	2,97,702	46,39,805	46,39,751	54
1861-62 ...	2,54,456	46,07,037	3,87,716	42,20,221	42,19,936	285
1862-63 ...	61,677	34,76,088	2,33,091	32,42,997	32,39,598	3,399
1863-64 .	59,927	24,67,844	1,05,315	23,62,529	23,37,671	24,858
1864-65 ..	53,773	21,19,003	29,685	20,89,408	12,44,365	8,45,043
	Total ...	1,76,08,469	10,53,509	1,65,54,960	1,56,81,321	8,73,639

The total charges for the same period amounted to Rupees 12,96,392; so that the net revenue realized was Rupees 1,43,84,929, which, on an estimated population of 37 millions, gives an average of 6 annas and 9½ pies a head for five years, or as nearly as possible 1½ annas a head per year. A Statement (J. 2) in the Appendix shews the amounts contributed by the several divisions of the Lower Provinces respectively. The district which contributed the largest amount was Tirhoot, which in five years gave a sum of Rupees 18,25,406, while the regulation district which contributed least was Balasore, which yielded Rupees 1,04,637 only within the same period.

SECTION IV.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure of the year.

A Statement (K. 1) in the Appendix exhibits in detail the revenue and expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the year under report. The total revenue amounted to Rupees 15,12,31,986 and the total disbursements to Rupees 5,33,27,671, leaving a surplus of Rupees 9,79,04,315, or £9,790,431. The receipts during the previous year amounted to Rupees 15,39,72,981 and the expenditure to Rupees 6,32,18,382, the surplus for that year being Rupees 9,07,54,599. The increase of surplus shewn for the year under report amounted, therefore, to Rupees 71,49,716, or £714,971. This increase, however, was only apparent, not real, as the receipts and expenditure on account of Public Works (the charges on account of which exceeded the income by Rupees 70,43,991) were excluded from the revenue accounts of the year under orders of the Government of India, that they might be shewn separately in the accounts of the Public Works Department. The actual results of the year do not exhibit much difference as compared with those of the preceding year.

The progress of Paper Currency in Bengal and Assam during the year under report is shewn in two Statements (K. 2 and K. 3) which will be found in the Appendix. The results in Bengal, of which the totals are noted on the margin, shew that the number of Notes received in the Mofussil Treasuries during the year was less by 2,295 pieces than the number issued from them, while the value of the former exceeded that of the latter by Rupees 5,45,250. Of the total receipts the number of Notes transmitted from the Bank of Bengal was 9,927 of the aggregate value of Rupees 5,34,300; while of the total issues the remittances to the Bank amounted to 37,585 pieces of the total value of 74,05,570. Of this latter sum, however, nearly half (*viz.*, 28,806 Notes of the value of Rupees 36,62,130) came from the metropolitan districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Nuddea, and the 24-Pergunnahs, and 2,702 Notes more of the value of Rupees 4,68,030 from the Branch Bank at Dacca, so that only 6,077 pieces of the value of Rupees 32,75,410 represent the remittances made from all other places.

The circulation of Government Currency Notes.

	Number.	*Value.* Rs.
Number and value of Notes in store at the Mofussil Treasuries in Bengal on the 1st of May 1864	13,399	5,94,680
Number and value of Notes received in those Treasuries during the year ...	1,53,074	1,62,41,820
	1,66,473	1,68,36,500
Number and value of Notes issued by those Treasuries during the same period	1,55,369	1,56,96,570
Remaining in store at the close of the year	11,104	11,39,930

The excess of stock in the Mofussil Treasuries over last year's stock was Rupees 5,45,250, and if to this is added the surplus of the remittances *to* the Bank of Bengal over the remittances *from* the Bank (amounting to Rupees 68,71,270) the result shews that Notes to the value of Rupees 74,16,520 had found their way to the Mofussil Treasuries without the intervention of the Government or of the Bank.

The local circulation in Assam was inconsiderable, and does not require any notice in detail. The number of Notes received at the local Treasuries during the year was less than the number of Notes issued from them by 3,912 pieces, the value of the receipts being at the same time less than that of the issues to the extent of Rupees 1,29,160.

	Number.	*Value.* Rs.
Number and value of Notes in store in the local Treasuries in Assam on the 1st of May 1864	12,139	2,34,250
Number and value of Notes received during the year	8,137	3,07,750
	20,276	5,42,000
Number and value of Notes issued during the same period	12,049	4,36,910
Remaining in store at the close of the year	8,227	1,05,090

Orders regarding the remittance of Currency Notes.

The Lieutenant-Governor finding many of the local Treasuries insufficiently supplied with Notes of the smaller denominations, while there was also a tendency to an undue accumulation of the higher values, suggested that Collectors should in remitting the excess to Calcutta be directed to make their remittance in Notes of the higher denominations generally, and in those only of the smaller denominations of which the supply is much in excess of the demand. He also suggested that Collectors should be

authorized to make payments in Notes to those who wish to receive them, and freely to exchange Notes for silver, or silver for Notes, care being taken that in issuing Notes Collectors should be limited to the amount which they receive from the public, and that they keep on hand a sufficient amount of silver to meet all probable specie disbursements. Those suggestions were so far modified by the Government of India that Collectors were authorized to receive Currency Notes only in payment of revenue, and to assign them away only in liquidation of claims against Government or in exchange for silver. A set of Rules prescribed by the Government of India on these points has been gazetted for general information, and a Code of instructions circulated for the guidance of the Collectors.

Facilities for the issue of Supply Bills on the Eastern Districts of Bengal.

The facilities afforded to the Tea growing districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet by the provisions authorized for the issue of Supply Bills from the Presidency have been already noticed in the Reports for two previous years. In May 1864, a question being raised by the Deputy Auditor as to the expediency of continuing the system of Supply Bills by which a reserve of 9 lacs of Rupees had to be maintained to meet the requirements of the Assam and Cachar Treasuries, the Lieutenant-Governor reviewed the whole subject, and finding that from the direct gain in premium, and from the saving of the cost of remittances to the General Treasury, the Government was a gainer under the existing system to the extent of Rupees 36,000 per annum, while against this was to be put the loss of interest on the extra cash balances that had to be maintained amounting to Rupees 45,000, he proposed that to cover this nominal loss of Rupees 9,000 the premium should, if it was thought necessary, be raised to ¾ per cent., but he deprecated any restriction on the amount of Bills available to the public, or any suspension of the measures necessary to meet them. This has been agreed to by the Government of India, the arrangements being so conducted as not to interfere with the sale of the Bills upon the Eastern Bengal Treasuries ordinarily purchased to a large amount to pay for jute, rice, and other products.

The working of the Money Order system.

The total number of Money Orders issued during the year was 37,187 against 26,032 in the preceding year, and the total number of orders paid 36,738 against 28,849 in 1863-64. The aggregate value of the orders issued was Rupees 21,21,088-2, and that of the orders paid Rupees 21,15,275-6; the results of the preceding year amounting to Rupees 15,61,897-6 and Rupees 15,62,261-2 respectively. The average value of the orders issued during the period under report was Rupees 57-0-7, and the average value of the orders paid Rupees 57-9-3.

A comparison of the transactions of the year district by district with those of the previous twelve months shews that, while in some agencies the number of orders issued fell short of that in the previous year, there was a marked increase in the number of orders paid. For instance, the number of orders paid at Berhampore for 1863-64 was 358, while in 1864-65 it was 980; Burdwan in 1863-64 paid 371 orders but in 1864-65 paid 707; Cachar paid 99 orders in 1863-64 but 483 in

1864-65; and even Rajmehal, which paid 44 orders in 1863-64, paid no less than 117 during the year under report. This result indicates that the public are already availing themselves largely of the Money Order system for making small remittances from one station to another.

The total number of orders paid in Calcutta was 19,263 against 16,639 of the preceding year, and the aggregate value of the orders paid Rupees 11,63,912-6 against Rupees 9,51,800; the average value of each order paid during 1864-65 amounting to Rupees 60-6-9.

The amount of commission realized on the orders issued, including the commission received for the issue of duplicate orders, was Rupees 28,184; besides which a further sum of Rupees 2,123-7 was carried to the credit of Government on account of lapsed orders, that is, of orders for which payment had not been demanded for a period of twelve months. The total disbursements of the year for working the system amounted to Rupees 9,574-12.

Establishment of Sub-Divisional Treasuries.

It having been decided that the deposits under Section 4, Act VI. (B. C.) of 1862 were to be received by the officers before whom suits under Act X. of 1859 could be legally instituted, it became necessary to make arrangements for enabling those officers to take charge of the money. As the system of Sub-Divisional remittances required also to be revised with a view to obviate the inconvenience of remitting all receipts to the Collectorate Treasury and of then drawing them out again in the shape of the sums required for disbursement at the Sub-Division, to obtain both objects the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the scheme of Sub-Divisional Treasuries recommended by the Board of Revenue, as an experiment in the districts of the Nuddea Division for a period of six months. The scheme was accordingly introduced from the 1st of May 1864, and Rules were laid down for the guidance of the local officers in carrying it into effect. The working of the experiment was reported upon during the year under review, the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs being the only officer who pronounced against the system, while the other local officers and the Board of Revenue expressed themselves in favor of it, and the latter proposed its general introduction. The Accountant-General of Bengal having also expressed himself as being opposed to the system theoretically on the ground of its tending to increase the total of cash balances, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a Committee to consider and report on the subject. The first question to be considered by the Committee is whether, on the whole, having regard to Financial and Police considerations, it is better that the money received at the Sub-Divisions should be sent on to the Collector's Treasury as it is received without deduction, and that the money required for payment of establishment, &c., at the Sub-Division should be sent out from the Sudder Station, or that the money received at the Sub-Divisions should be allowed to accumulate till it reaches a certain sum (say Rupees 2,000,) and then be remitted to the Sudder Station minus the amount required for local disbursement. If the Committee prefer the latter course they are further to consider under what rules the system can be worked most easily, efficiently, and with the greatest simplicity.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

At the end of 1864-65 the number of Colleges and Schools under Government inspection was 2,271 and the number of Students in them 1,03,114. The number of Colleges and Schools as quoted in last year's Report was 1,675 and the number of Students in them 83,679. The Returns of the year under report exhibit, therefore, an increase of 596 Schools and 19,435 Students. Besides these Institutions 158 private Schools which receive no pecuniary aid from Government were brought under the notice of the Education Department, and the number of Students in them was returned as 5,817. The total number of Educational Establishments under the inspection of Government at the end of the year was therefore 2,429, and the total number of Students in them 1,08,931 as noted on the margin.

General Statistics.

Schools and Colleges under inspection.	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils.	
Government Institutions				
Arts Colleges affiliated to the University .. .	7		777	
Law Department	6		299	
Medical College ...	1		314	
Civil Engineering Department	1		45	
Mudressas . .	2		111	
Normal Schools	16		748	
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	56		9,219	
Vernacular Schools	189		10,204	
Bethune's Girls' School .	1		108	
		279		21,915
Grant-in-aid Institutions.				
Colleges	2		167	
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys .	307		20,487	
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls	11		661	
Vernacular Schools for boys .	588		25,997	
Ditto ditto for girls ..	89		2,268	
		997		49,583
Schools of the lower order receiving pecuniary allowances.				
For boys . .	933		30,498	
" girls	62		1,118	
		995		31,616
Schools which receive no allowances but are included in the Inspectors' Returns.				
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	74		3,186	
Vernacular Schools for boys .	65		2,292	
Ditto ditto for girls..	19		339	
		158		5,817
Total ..	...	2,429	... .	108,931

Exclusive of the charges in Schools which receive no aid from the State the total expenditure of the Education Department for the year was estimated at Rupees 18,04,436, inclusive of an estimated outlay of Rupees 50,000 disbursed by the Public Works Department. Of this sum Rupees 7,39,657 was contributed from local sources of income, so that the estimated net charge upon the public revenue amounted only to Rupees 11,54,779. Taking the total revenue of the Lower Provinces for the year at Rupees 15,12,31,986 the State expenditure on education was no more than ·070 per cent. of the public income, while the cost for each pupil was Rupees 11-3-2, or about £1-2.

University Examinations.

Entrance Examination.

The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,396 against 1,307 of the preceding year; and of these 1,281 were from Bengal and the remaining 115 from the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Ceylon. Of the candidates from Bengal 626 were successful, 123 being placed in the first and 503 in the second division. 312 of these were from Government Schools, 171 from private aided Schools, 131 from private unaided Schools, 3 were private Students, and 9 were School Masters. Classifying the successful candidates by creed we find that 584 of them were Hindus, 11 Mahomedans, and 31 Christians.

Award of Junior Scholarships.

The number of candidates who received Junior Scholarships was 160, of whom 106 were from Government Schools, 42 from aided Schools, and 12 from unaided Schools. At the option of the successful candidates 150 of these Scholarships were made tenable in Government Colleges, 8 in aided Colleges, and 2 in independent Institutions.

First Examination in Arts.

The number of candidates for the First Examination in Arts was 321, of whom 309 were from Bengal, and 12 from the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Ceylon. Of the Bengal candidates 15 passed in the first division and 130 in the second division, 104 of the entire number being from Government Colleges, 33 from private aided Colleges, 2 from independent Institutions, and 6 School Masters. In creed 131 of them were Hindus, 6 Mahomedans, and 5 Christians.

Award of Senior Scholarships.

Of the 24 Government Senior Scholarships awarded on the result of the First Arts Examination 23 were gained by students of Government Colleges and one by a pupil of a private aided College (*viz.* the Doveton College); and at the option of the successful candidates they were made tenable in the Colleges to which the students respectively belonged.

B. A. Examination.

Eighty-two candidates entered for the B. A. Examination, of whom 78 were from Bengal. The number of successful candidates out of the latter was 42, of whom 16 were placed in the first and 26 in the second division. 32 out of the entire number were students of Government Colleges, 7 belonged to aided Institutions, and 3 were School Masters. In creed 35 of them were Hindus, 1 a Mahomedan, and 6 Christians.

M. A. Examination.

For the M. A. Degree there were 15 candidates, of whom 11 passed successfully, *viz.*, 2 in Languages, 3 in History, 1 in Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3 in Mathematics, and 2 in Natural History and Physical Science. Of these 7 were from the Presidency College, 1 from the Sanscrit College, 1 from the Doveton College, 1 from the Free Church Institution, and 1 was a School Master. Of the whole number 9 were Hindus and 2 Christians.

Law Examination.

Degrees of B. L. and L. L.

At the Law Examination 24 candidates were present, of whom 17 passed for the Degree of B. L., 10 in the first and 7 in the second division. Five candidates at the same time obtained the lower Degree of Licentiate in Law, one being placed in the first and four in the second division.

Medical Examinations for the Degrees of B. M.; L. M. and S., and M. D.

For the first B. M. Examination there were two candidates, both of whom were declared qualified, one being placed in the first and one in the second division. For the first Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery there were 34 candidates, of whom 14 passed successfully, 2 being placed in the first division and 12 in the second division. For the second examination there 20 candidates, of whom 18 passed successfully, 2 in the first and 16 in the second division. For the Degree of M. D. there was only one candidate who was declared successful.

Colleges for General Education.

Government Colleges.	Monthly Fee.	Number of Students on the Rolls on the 30th April 1865.				
		1861	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Rs As.					
Presidency College	10 0	209	227	289	360	323
Sanscrit College ...	2 0	...	...	16	22	26
Hooghly College ...	4 0	79	66	65	82	133
Dacca College ...	3 8	76	138	128	111	120
Kishnaghur College	4 0	42	38	44	47	61
Berhampore College	4 0	16	26	32	46	77
Patna College ...	3 8	...	...	5	18	21
Total ...	.....	422	495	579	688	770

The number of Undergraduate Students attending the Government Art Colleges affiliated to the University was at the close of the year 770 against 688 of the preceding year, and the Statement on the margin exhibits a comparison of the distribution of the Students among the several Colleges for the last five years.

Aided Colleges.

*Private Colleges receiving aid.	Monthly Fee.	No. of Students on the Rolls on the 30th April 1865.
	Rs. As.	
Doveton College	12 0	16
Free Church Institution ...	2 0	151
Total ...	.....	167

The number of Undergraduates attending the private Colleges receiving aid from Government was 167.*

The following Table gives the classification of the Undergraduates in the several Colleges on the 31st December 1864 according to the social position of their parents :—

Classification of Undergraduates according to the social position of their parents.

Description of Colleges.	Zemindars, Talookdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians.	Professional Persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.	Total.
Government Colleges...	159	93	108	159	29	65	613
Aided Colleges. ...	28	11	9	28	21	64	161

Eight Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College have been elected Foundation Scholars for one year on condition of prosecuting their studies for the M. A. Degree. Their names and the branches in which they have elected to be examined are given below :—

Graduate Scholarships.

Name.	Value of Scholarship.	Designation.	Subjects studied.
Chundernath Bose	50	Rajah of Burdwan Scholar	History.
Rasbehary Ghose	50	Dwarka Nath Tagore Scholar	English language.
Kopally Prossono Mookerjee	40	Bird Scholar	Ditto.
Gobind Chunder Ghose ...	40	Ryan Scholar	Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar	Ditto.
Bany Madub Dey	30	Ditto ditto	History.
Omakant Chatterjee	30	Ditto ditto	Mental and Moral Science.
Soshi Bhoosun Banerjee ...	30	Rajah of Jeypore Scholar	History.

Up to the close of the last session in December 1861 the only Government Institution in the Mofussil which had been provided with the means of educating its pupils beyond the First Arts Standard was the College at Dacca.

Opening of third year classes in the Colleges at Hooghly, Kishnaghur, and Berhampore.

The rapidly growing demand for University Education made it necessary to extend the course of studies beyond that standard in the other Mofussil Colleges also, and accordingly sanction was given at the commencement of the last academical session to the opening of a third year class in each of the Colleges at Hooghly, Kishnaghur, and Berhampore, with the understanding that fourth year classes would likewise be opened at the commencement of the following session in order to prepare Undergraduate Students for the B. A. Degree. An additional Professor has been already appointed in each of these Colleges to provide for the new duties thrown upon the instructive establishments, and a further like addition to the establishments will probably have to be made when the fourth year classes are brought in operation.

Sanscrit Professorships

In consequence of the new regulations adopted by the University of Calcutta by which the vernacular languages of Bengal have been re-placed in the University Examinations by the classical languages of the East, it became necessary to provide efficient instruction in Sanscrit in the Colleges for general education. An Assistant Professor has accordingly been added to the staff of each of the Colleges at Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Patna to superintend the Sanscrit studies which now form part of the course in the College classes.

Law Classes at Hooghly and Kishnaghur.

With the object of making more complete provision to meet the growing demand for legal education the establishment of Law Classes at the Colleges of Hooghly and Kishnaghur was sanctioned during the year, and the opportunity of obtaining systematic instruction in Law thus provided at every one of the Government Colleges in the interior of Bengal.

Civil Engineering College

The abolition of the Civil Engineering College as a separate Institution, which had been long under consideration, was finally carried into effect in November last, when the several classes, together with the instructive staff, became a department of the Presidency College. The staff has since been remodelled, and now consists of a Professor and Assistant Professor of Engineering, a Professor of Mathematics, and a Professor of Drawing; while instruction in certain branches of Physical Science is given by Mr. Blanford, a Professor attached to the General Department of the College. The fee for tuition has been fixed at Rupees 5 a month in all the classes, with an entrance fee of Rupees 10. The course of study extends over a period of three years, and embraces the subjects prescribed by the University for the Degrees in Engineering. The practical training of the students after they have completed the College course is to extend over two years. Five Scholarships of Rupees 50 a month tenable for two years have been opened to competition annually at the final University Examinations; and the holders of these Scholarships will receive practical training (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in the Government Work-

Shops for six months; and (3) in Government Public Works in progress for one year. All other Students who pass the University Examination, but for whom no Scholarships are available, will also be allowed to pursue the same course of practical training free of charge.

Medical College

New arrangements have been sanctioned for the Bengalee class of the Medical College with the view of making more efficient provision for the supply of subordinate Medical Assistants in the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, and also for training a superior class of students through the medium of the Vernacular for the independent practice of the Medical profession. The Bengalee Department will in future consist of two divisions, *viz.*, (1) the Native Apothecary class, and (2) the Vernacular Licentiate class. The standard of admission for the Native Apothecary class will be somewhat lower than the standard for the old Bengalee class, while the course of instruction will remain the same; and candidates will be required to enter into a covenant to serve Government for a period of three years from the date of their certificate of qualification, or in default to pay a fine of Rupees 200. For the Vernacular Licentiate class the standard of admission will remain the same as for the old Bengalee class, but the course of instruction will be extended and will include clinical training in the Hospital in order to fit the students for independent practice among the poorer classes of their countrymen. These arrangements are to be brought into operation at the commencement of the College Session of 1864-65.

It may be mentioned in this place that with a view to provide means of instruction in Sanitary Science a Professorship of Hygiene has been established for the English Department of the Medical College at a cost of Rupees 200 per mensem, and the Secretary to the Sanitary Commission appointed to the office.

Colleges for Special Education.

Government Colleges—Special.	Monthly Fee.	Number of Students on the Rolls on the 30th April 1865.
Law Department, Presidency College ...	5 0	209
" Dacca College	2 0	31
" Patna College	2 0	10
" Hooghly College	2 0	26
" Kishnaghur College ...	2 0	5
" Berhampore College ...	2 0	16
Medical College ...	1 & 5	314
Civil Engineering Department, Presidency College	5 0	35
Total ...	...	646

The number of Students attending the Colleges or Departments of Colleges for special education at the close of the year was 646, as noted on the margin.

Government School of Arts.

In pursuance of the plan proposed for the re-organization of the School of Industrial Arts, as was noted in last year's Report, Mr. H. H. Locke has been appointed Principal of the Institution, and received charge of it on the 29th of

June 1864. The executive management of the School will in future be under the sole control of the Principal subject to the approval of the head of the Education Department, the Committee of the School being retained only as a consultative body. With the approval of the Committee, Mr. Locke has submitted a plan for the future organization of the Institution which was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Formation of English Departments in the Normal Schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna.

With a view of obviating the difficulty experienced in procuring qualified Junior Masters for English Schools, both Government and aided, the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the formation of English Departments in the Normal Schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna, at a cost of Rupees 220 per mensem for each; and the Junior Masters of Government Schools will occasionally be sent to these establishments for short periods to receive instruction in the principles and practice of their profession, and will be allowed for such periods to retain half the salary of their respective appointments.

Normal Schools for Village School Masters in Behar; and Training Schools at Rajshahye, Dinagepore, and Rungpore.

The attempts made for improving the indigenous Schools in the province of Behar by a system of rewards not having been attended with much success it was found necessary to establish training Schools to provide qualified Teachers as well for the Government Schools of the lower class as for the indigenous Schools of the province. Four such Schools were accordingly sanctioned during the year at a monthly cost of Rupees 265 for each School, and these will be located at Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Gya, and Chuprah. Since the close of the year the Lieutenant-Governor has also authorized the opening of three Training Schools at Rajshahye, Dinagepore, and Rungpore on the plan of the Training Schools in operation at Burdwan, Nuddea, and Jessore, and at an expenditure of Rupees 555 for each.

Normal Schools in Eastern Bengal.

The Normal School at Dacca being unable to supply the large demand for qualified Teachers for the numerous Vernacular Schools already opened in Eastern Bengal, and it being expected that a much larger number of Schools would be opened if proper Teachers were available to take charge of them, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the establishment of three additional Normal Schools at Mymensing, Commillah, and Comercolly, at a monthly cost of Rupees 177 for each School. These Schools were to have been opened in May 1865.

Grants-in-aid.

The number of Schools receiving regular monthly assignments of public money under the Grant-in-aid Rules have increased during the year from 649 to 1,019, and the amount sanctioned from Rupees 2,04,340 to Rupees 2,74,800 per annum. The grants given to additional Schools during the year amounted to Rupees 70,464. To this should be added the sum expended in augmenting previous grants amounting to Rupees 10,110, which makes the total of the additional grants sanctioned amount to

Rupees 80,574. On the other hand the total of grants cancelled during the year amounted to Rupees 6,825, and of grants reduced Rupees 3,510, which make the aggregate reductions amount to Rupees 10,335 per annum. The net additional expenditure sanctioned during the year was therefore Rupees 70,239 per annum.

Special grants sanctioned as donation.

In addition to the sums sanctioned as monthly grants casual grants for special purposes were sanctioned to the extent of Rupees 7,599.

St. Paul's School at Darjeeling.

The Bishop of Calcutta having carried into effect the proposed removal from Calcutta to Darjeeling of St. Paul's School, which was established specially for the middle class of Europeans and Eurasians, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the contribution by Government, under the Minute of Lord Canning of 29th October 1860, of a sum in aid of the undertaking equivalent to whatever the public might subscribe during each of the next three years as an endowment for the School.

Modification of the Junior Scholarship Rules.

The Rules for the award of Junior Scholarships, which were passed in 1861, were partially modified during the year, the changes introduced being as follows:—*viz.*, (1) the abolition of a maximum age for candidates; (2) the obligation of twelve months study in the School to which a student belongs before he presents himself as a candidate for the Entrance Examination; and (3) the removal of the oriental test in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State.

Institution of Minor English Scholarships.

A further extension has been given to the Scholarship system with the view of stimulating improvement in the English Schools of the middle class. The privilege of free studentship, which was hitherto available for competition among the pupils of these Schools, having failed to be attractive has been abolished, and instead of it 200 Scholarships of 5 Rupees a month have been instituted, of which 100 will be available annually, each Scholarship being tenable for two years. The whole of these prizes will be held in English Schools of the higher class, and the standard of examination to be fixed will be such as would enable the successful candidates to pass the University Examinations at the expiration of their Scholarship term.

Institution of Scholarships by the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad.

During the year under report three Scholarships were placed at the disposal of the Education Department by the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, *viz.*, a Senior Scholarship of 24 Rupees, a Junior Scholarship of 10 Rupees, and a School Scholarship of 6 Rupees per mensem, all of them open to Mahomedan students only. The Senior Scholarship is to be held in the Presidency College, but Mahomedan students of any College will be allowed to compete for it; the Junior Scholarship is restricted to students of the Calcutta Mudressa, but may be held in any College affiliated to the University; and the School Scholarship is attached to the Nizamut School at Moorshedabad, but is open for competition to

all Mahomedan students in the district. These Scholarship stipends have been promised for a period of six years.

Institution of a Scholarship by the Maharajah of Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram has also placed at the disposal of the Calcutta University a Scholarship of Rupees 50 per mensem to be awarded to the first native scholar in the order of merit on the B. A. list for the year, on condition of his continuing his studies in an affiliated College with a view to obtain the higher Degree of M. A. This Scholarship will be available from the 1st of January 1866.

Improvement of Sanscrit Toles.

A grant of Rupees 350 was authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor for one year for the introduction of an experimental measure in East Bengal for the improvement of the indigenous Sanscrit Toles by systematizing the instruction conveyed in them and improving its quality; and in furtherance of this object a scheme of studies has been prepared and Scholarships and Prizes have been offered to the Tole Students who pass an examination in the prescribed subjects with credit. Rewards have also been promised to the Pundits of the Toles sending up successful candidates, and 11 Toles had sent up 39 candidates for examination, the result of which was not known at the end of the year.

Withdrawal of an allowance made for the education of Garrow boys.

An allowance of Rupees 600 a year hitherto made to the Gowalparah School for the education of Garrow boys out of the fines and tribute money received from the Garrows was withdrawn during the year, as it was found to have failed in accomplishing any of the results expected from the arrangement. It has since been proposed to encourage and aid the American Missionaries at Gowalparah in their efforts for the education of the Garrows, and the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to sanction this arrangement on the submission of a feasible scheme for carrying it out.

Grant for the encouragement of Literature.

An annual grant of Rupees 5,000 has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor as a provision for assisting the publication of works of literary or scientific importance and for the general encouragement of literature. One object of the grant is to enable the Education Department to give a direct impulse to the dissemination of useful books and periodicals prepared for Native Girls' Schools and for circulation in the zenanas of Native gentlemen. The fund will also supply the means of offering prizes for essays on particular subjects, and of assisting in the publication of special treatises on practical questions, such as Agriculture, Horticulture, and the breeding of cattle.

The Rustomjee benefaction, and selection of a candidate from Bengal to receive the benefits of the fund.

The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, having offered to devote a sum of Rupees 1,50,000 for the purpose of enabling five Natives of India to proceed to England, (viz., 3 from Bombay, 1 from Bengal, and 1 from Madras,) and to reside there long enough to

qualify themselves for practice as Barristers in India, and the local Government having been requested to take measures for giving effect to the intentions of the donor, a Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to select the most suitable candidate from Bengal. The gentleman selected by the Committee was Baboo Womesh Chunder Banerjee, an articled clerk of Mr. Gillanders, Attorney-at-Law, and the selection has been duly approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

THE total amount of the Imperial Funds placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for Public Works during 1864-65 was Rupees 75,18,923, and the amount of the Local Funds available for expenditure in the year by the agency of this Department alone was Rupees 18,19,392, inclusive of the fourth grant, as well as the balance of the first, second, and third instalments of the one per cent. Income Tax collections; the whole making an aggregate sum of Rupees 93,38,315.

The amount of the net Local Funds which formed the "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" of Bengal for 1864-65, and which are expended partly by Civil and partly by Public Works Officers, was Rupees 22,01,077.

The grand total, therefore, of the Imperial and Local Funds available in the year (exclusive of the Staging Bungalow Fund, which is referred to hereafter) amounted to the sum of Rupees 1,15,39,392.

Out of the amount of the "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" a lac of Rupees was made over to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta for the improvement of the roads leading to the canal and to the terminal stations of the Railways at Sealdah, and a sum of Rupees 50,000 was transferred to the new Staging Bungalow Fund.

This last mentioned Fund was established under the Government of Bengal in 1864-65; the charge of the Bungalows having been transferred from the 1st May 1864 from the Postal Department to the Local Government. The income of this new Fund (including the above sum of Rupees 50,000) was Rupees 61,608 against an expenditure of Rupees 32,251 in the year, leaving a balance of Rupees 29,357 at credit of the Fund on 1st May 1865.

A grant, irrespective of the above grand total of the Budget Funds, was specially transferred, out of the 4th instalment of the one per cent. of Income Tax collections, to the Municipality of Calcutta for their project of water-supply to the Town.

On the 1st May 1864 the (late) Burdwan Circle of Superintendency was extended, under the designation of the Presidency Circle, by the addition to it of the divisions of the Garrison Engineer and the Executive Engineer of the Presidency Division: the charge of the Burrakur Bridge Works was transferred to the Behar Circle, and the

Head-Quarters of the (new) Presidency Circle was located at Calcutta. Two new divisional charges were also formed during the year, *viz.*, the Darjeeling Division, comprising the Hill Cart Road from Silligooree to Darjeeling and the Military and Civil Buildings at that Station; and the Shillong Division, comprising the Sanatarium of Shillong and the Civil Station of Yeodo, with the roads from the plains to those Hill Stations.

A general revision of all Establishments attached to this Province was effected from the 1st September 1864; the strength of the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments having been increased slightly and that of the Lower Subordinate Establishments having been reduced. The Office Establishments of the Public Works Offices were classified and the petty Establishments were placed on a proper footing.

The Cyclone of the 5th October 1864 caused considerable damages, especially in the embankment divisions bordering on the Hooghly and in the buildings near Calcutta. The total loss involved in the destruction or damage of public buildings, embankments, and roads in the Presidency Circle, or the total expenditure required on account of repairing or renewing the works injured, has been roughly estimated by the Superintending Engineer at about 14½ lacs.

A List of new works which were executed or in progress from Imperial Funds under the Department of Public Works, and of the expenditure thereon during the year, will be found in Appendix (LI.) And the following paragraphs describe some of these works of more or less importance.

MILITARY WORKS.

Roads in the Debrooghur Cantonment have been nearly finished; and the Cantonment Lands at Chittagong have been made over to the Municipal Commissioners of the Town, some of the buildings thereon having been transferred to the Police Department.

Seven temporary Barracks have been constructed at Gowhatty for the Troops forming part of the Bootan Field Force; the walls of these Barracks are of reed, the framing of palm trees, and Telegraph posts; the floor of bamboo and thatched roofs. The thorough repairs of 17 of the Temporary Barracks at Sinchall with Hospitals and Officers' quarters were undertaken to provide accommodation for Troops of the Bootan Field Force. At Berhampore the upper-roomed Barrack, No. 2, has been re-roofed with arched masonry on iron girders and the renewal of its flooring as well as the thorough repair of the European Hospital had been commenced.

Extensive alterations to Foloy's Mills at Dacca to adapt them for Barracks were completed. Several minor works were carried out in the buildings in Fort William, including alterations to the Rampart Barracks; and the scheme for the supply of good water to the Fort was commenced by the excavation of a new tank on the east side of the Havildar's Tank, by the placing of a steam engine in position, and by the laying down of most of the main and service pipes.

Besides the several minor and petty new works as well as repairs executed at the several Military Stations, the following new works were either completed or nearly so:—Separate bath-rooms at the Regimental Lavatories at Hazareebaugh and Dinapore; a work-shop for the Artillery at the former Station; a Bungalow for the Veterinary Surgeon at Poosah: improvements to Solitary Cells, drainage of the eastern part of the Cantonments, and a Fives' Court at Dinapore; a new Gram Godown at Buxar for the Stud Department; alterations and improvements to the new Bakery at Cooly Bazar; and a Cask Shed for the Commissariat Department at the same place.

Several improvements were made to the roads and buildings in the Governor General's Park at Barrackpore, and two new Bungalows for the Governor General's Staff were completed.

The ground lately added to the Cantonments at Dum-Dum had been levelled and trees had been planted in the Cantonments. Additions and alterations to the Cartridge Factory and the fitting up of a 10-Horse power engine in the Cap Factory at the same Station were commenced in the year.

Additions and alterations to the Gun Mould Stove and the Smelting House at the Gun Foundry Premises at Cossipore had been carried out.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The masonry work of the Court-house at Cachar was completed to roof; and the construction of the Court-house at Shillong had progressed fairly.

The Judge's Court-house at Rampore Beauleah was expected to be ready for occupation by the end of June 1865. The Judges' Court-houses at Mozufferpore (Tirhoot) and Dacca were also nearly completed. A new Court-house for the Principal Sudder Ameen at Tipperah was in progress.

The new Collector's Cutcherry and Record-room at Rampore Beauleah and the new Collector's Cutcherry at Soory (Beerbhoom) were nearly finished. The new Collectorate at Mozufferpore was completed; but much progress could not be made with that at Dacca.

A Circuit-house at Rampore Beauleah has been built. A Cutcherry for the Abkarry and other Departments at Purneah has also been built.

Cutcherries and Dwelling-houses have been built at the Sub-Divisional Stations of Banka, Godda, and Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and at Nattore, Tajpore, Barh, Hadjeepore, and Mehurpore. Similar buildings had been in progress at other Sub-Divisional Stations. The new range of Court-houses at Kooshteah were nearly completed and a residence for the Magistrate was built.

Deegah, Bhaugulpore, Hazareebaugh, Kishnaghur, Beauleah, Dacca, Midnapore, and Tezpore.

The erection of eight Central Jails, or Penitentiaries, each to hold 1,000 Native Prisoners at the Stations named on the margin, having been determined on, Committees were appointed for the purpose of selecting sites for these new buildings. Sites were accordingly selected at Deegah,

Hazareebaugh, and Midnapore, and having been approved of, arrangements for the manufacture of bricks for the buildings at these three places were authorized. Standard Designs for these Central Jails have been under preparation. The excavation and levelling of the site for the new Jail at Darjeeling were nearly finished. Fair progress was made with the erection of the Penitentiary for Europeans at Hazareebaugh and a new Jail Hospital at Jessore was commenced. The additions and alterations to the Calcutta Jail Buildings, which were commenced in 1862-63, were nearly completed this year, and the drainage of the premises was improved.

No. 2 of the four new Sheds in the Custom-house premises in Calcutta has been nearly completed, and progress has been made with the other three; and a residence has been provided for the Wharf Controller over the lower-roomed building formerly occupied by him, which has been converted into Godowns. The ground near the Opium Factory at Goolzarbaugh in Patna has been cleared and drained, and works for giving a water-supply to the Factory has been completed.

The demarcation of the boundary between British and Independent Tipperah, in progress during the past three years, has been completed: of 450 pillars constructed 231 are of brick and 219 of iron Telegraph posts.

In Calcutta considerable decorative improvements, including ceilings to the Marble Hall and Ball Room in the Government House, were carried out.

Certain works remaining to be done in the new Copper Mint were completed, and the second roof of galvanized corrugated iron and other works were commenced. Satisfactory progress was made with the works of the new Post and Telegraph Offices, and it is now expected the building will be completed by May 1866. The masonry work of the new High Court in Esplanade Row was completed up to the floor level, excepting a portion adjoining the Bank of Bengal. The erection of the new "Sailors' Home" on the site of the old "Bankshall" building was commenced, and the masonry of the superstructure raised to the average height of 13 feet above the floor level.

A site within the enclosure of Tank Square in Calcutta for the Dalhousie Memorial Hall and Institute was selected, and with the approval of the Government of India the erection of the building on this site was commenced before the close of the year. The foundation stone of the building was laid on 4th March 1865 by the Lieutenant-Governor; and the design, which was prepared by Mr. W. L. Granville, Architect to the Government of Bengal, and approved of by the Council of the "Dalhousie Institute," embraces the retention on the site of the Statue of Lord Hastings with the building covering it, which will form a portico to the new building.

Churches have been under construction at Cachar, Purneah, and Gya, and have been completed at Cuttack and Arrah. A new Burial Ground has been laid out at Cachar; walls have been erected round the Burial Grounds at several Stations. The old Cemetery in the Race Course at Bhaugulpore has been enclosed and a Monumental Stone Cross has been erected to the Memory of the Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs who were interred at that Station in 1828.

The foundations of the new College at Berhampore were completed. Additions to the School-house at Commillah (Tipperah) were nearly

finished; and in the Presidency College Buildings two rooms have been added to the east and west blocks to afford accommodation for the Civil Engineering College, formerly located in "Writers' Buildings."

Houses for the Superintendent and for two European Gardeners, a range of Huts for Native Gardeners, and a Propagating House have been constructed near Darjeeling in connection with the Cinchona plantations.

The construction of a Telegraph Office at Sahibgunge and of another at Burdwan have been brought to completion.

A Work-shed in the female division of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Cuttack has been completed.

AGRICULTURAL.

In the South-Eastern Circle the operations related chiefly to extensive repairs, and, in many places, to re-construction of the embankments injured or destroyed by the Cyclone of October last, the damages from which to the embankments for 78 miles along the Hooghly in the 24-Pergunnahs have alone been estimated at about a lac of Rupees. Work was commenced in November to make good these damages; and notwithstanding many difficulties in the way of obtaining local labor and the breaking out of Cholera among the laborers who had to be imported, the object of excluding the high spring tides of March, April, and May from the lands in rear of the embankments was fortunately attained. The earth-work thrown up amounted to 108 lacs of cubic feet and 61 lacs of earth-work were also executed to exclude ordinary spring tides from the lands along the southern and eastern embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs, which suffered considerably.

The operations on the Hidgellee Sea Dyke could not be carried on so vigorously as in the previous year, owing to difficulties similar to those experienced in the South-Eastern Circle; and it has been reported that the prosecution of the works was also "seriously impeded by the unusually heavy rains and high winds experienced."

Only one high flood occurred in the Damoodah during the year, and the maximum height on the guage at Edelpore read 13' 11. It has been reported regarding the effect of the spill on the right bank that "the last flood of the season maintained its height over 10 feet for 30 hours and over 12 feet for 22 hours, causing a general overflow on the right bank;" the extent of country inundated was about the same as in 1859 and 1861. No injury to crops as far down as Sreckistopore is understood to have taken place.

Only two floods of any importance occurred during the rains of 1864 in the Cuttack Province. They did little or no damage to the protective works of the Districts of Cuttack and Poorce; and, as the rivers in the Balasore District did not rise above ordinary flood level, the damage in that District was very slight. The breaches in embankments were 86 in all; their length 8,019 lineal feet; and the expense of repairs Rupees 3,300 only.

A contract was entered into, under date the 16th June 1862, between the Secretary of State for India, through the Governor General in Council, and the East India Irrigation and Canal Company

(incorporated by an Act of Parliament), for the execution by the latter of certain Canals for irrigation and navigation, and of works connected therewith, in the Province of Orissa; and in the year under review an *ad interim* approval was recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor to work being commenced on the project for the section of the Kendraparah Canal from the Beropa branch of the Mahanuddy opposite to Cuttack to Attabooah on the Noonah branch of the Mahanuddy General approval was also accorded to the first section of a high level Canal in the Cuttack District, extending from the left bank of the River Beropa near the village of Chowdwar to the right bank of the Brahminee River, as well as to projects for the Canal from Oollabariah on the Hooghly River to Midnapore on the Cossye River, called the "Midnapore Canal," and for the Canal from Gopalpore on the Roopnarain River to Balasore called the "Balasore Canal."

The Oollabariah Canal between the Rivers Hooghly and Damoodah, which was completed by Government and made over to the Irrigation Company, was brought under the provisions of the new "Canals' Act, 1864," (No. V., B. L. C.,) and under Section 8 of the Act the East India Irrigation and Canal Company were appointed to collect the tolls on this Canal. Pending the fixing of the rates of toll and of fares to be levied on the Company's Navigable Canals which, under their contract, must be determined by an Act of the Legislature, the above "Midnapore Canal" and "Balasore Canal" were also brought by a Notification of 19th April under the provisions of the "Canals' Act, 1864," from 1st July 1865.

A contract with the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for irrigation works to be carried out by the Company in Behar, in connection with the River Soane, and within the limits of a scheme submitted to Government by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens, R. A., some years ago, was concluded during the year. The date for the submission by the Company of their proposed scheme of works under this contract has been fixed as the 1st January 1866.

COMMUNICATION.

Roads.—The following shews what has been done on the principal Imperial Roads in progress during the year:—

Ganges and Darjeeling Road, 136 Miles.—This road from the Ganges to the foot of the Hills is now open throughout with only one unbridged river, *viz.*, the Mahanuddy: the first 30 miles of the road has been metalled, and the metalling of the road onwards has been carried on satisfactorily, but not to the extent anticipated owing to difficulties in the carriage of materials which arose from the great demand for carts and coolies for the Bootan Expedition.

Darjeeling Hill Cart Road.—This road has been opened for cart traffic for a distance of 19½ miles from Kursiong to the Bazar at Darjeeling; and since the completion of this section, the whole of the working Establishment has been put to the lower section of the road. The old road from Silligoree to Kursiong has been repaired and put in order.

Phulkhana and Amuerpeerah Road,—6½ miles long, and

Jeeagunge and Bhugwangolah Road,—which is a continuation of the former, have been completed.

Bhaugulpore and Sooree, 103 Miles.—On the length between Bhaugulpore and Bowsee which was completed in 1863-64, the Bridge over the Poorance Nullah was increased by five more openings of 20 feet span each, to afford a passage for the spill flood of the Chundun River which is changing its course. Metalling was laid down in the next section from Bowsee to Hansdiah; and in the section from Hansdiah to Sooree the embankment and metalling of 29 miles have been completed.

Patna Branch Road, 40 Miles.—The first Sub-Division of the road from Meetapore to Poon-Poon, 7 miles, was metalled and is completed. In the second Sub-Division, or from Poon-Poon to Jehanabad, 22 miles, the embankment was roughly completed with a roadway of 30 feet; and forty old Bridges were widened and improved. Five miles out of eleven in the third Sub-Division between Jehanabad and Moosee were also completed. The foundations of the Bridge of 3 arches over the Jumna River were nearly all secured; and the portion of the road from Moosee to Dhobee, 30 miles, was maintained in good order.

Chowparun and Chuttra Road.—Metal has been laid on 30 miles of the road, but not yet consolidated; and a Bridge of 3 spans has been built over the Heeroo Nuddee.

Cuttack Trunk Road.—In the Balasore Division the earth-work and bridging were proceeding satisfactorily: one mile of the road in this Division, and 27 miles in the Cuttack Division were metalled; 55 lacs of earth-work and two Bridges in this latter Division were also completed in the year, and the portion of the road passing through the Gubkhurrah Valley has been lowered with favorable results to the surrounding villages.

Cuttack and Sumbulpore Road.—All labor having to be imported, the operations on this road were confined to works indispensably necessary for improving the line as far as Ungool.

Cuttack and Pattamoondee Road.—The earth-work from the 16th to the 21th mile has been finished, and the rest of the line improved.

Cuttack and Sonepore Road.—The progress on this line has been restricted owing to the want and dearness of food in the localities through which the road passes and to the prevalence of Cholera. In the Sub-Division west of Burmool, the road over the Panihora and Suddulkundah Ghauts, and in the Burmool Sub-Division, 3 miles of the road west of the Soonakuniah Cliff and 2 miles east of it had been finished; and 6 miles of road have also been finished in the Kuntillo Sub-Division. Several rubble Causeways have been built and the line has been raised where necessary.

Cuttack and Madras Frontier Road.—Nothing but petty repairs could be executed upon this line of road; no funds being available for it.

Assam Trunk Road.—The progress on the earth-work in the Lower Assam Division has been good. Thirty miles of heavily bunded road, east and west of Gowhatty, have been nearly completed. Drain Bridges have been built, and semi-permanent Timber Bridges have been erected over two of the larger streams. In the Upper Assam Division progress has been impeded owing to the scarcity of labor. The masonry Drain Bridges between Debrooghur and Seebsagur have been nearly

completed, and some progress has been made on those between Seebsagur and Golahghat.

Gowhatty and Sylhet Road via Shillong.—The line between Gowhatty and Shillong has been opened to only a width of 10 feet and has been well advanced towards completion. Timber Bridges have been placed over every stream. Little progress has been made on the descent towards Sylhet; about 20 miles only having been opened as a mule track and Timber Bridges built.

Debrooghur and Debroomookh Road.—The earth-work has been nearly completed, but the metalling has progressed slowly.

Calcutta and Jessore Road.—About 5½ miles of the road between Duttopooker and Goomah were metalled.

Dacca and Chittagong Road.—Eight miles of the road to Naraingunge were metalled.

Chittagong Hill Roads.—A road from Kassalong to Golabaria, in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, was commenced in order to open communication between the Police Out-posts stationed in those Hills.

Bridges—Grand Trunk Road.—"The foundations of the east abutment of the Morhur Bridge and of piers Nos. 1, 2, and 3 will very probably be secured by end of this season. The spandrills of the ten western arches have been nearly completed. On the Booryah Bridge three more arches have been in progress, but work has been held back in order to get the Morhur Bridge open for traffic as soon as possible. The Masonry Bridge over the Koodra River at Koormabad has not yet been completed. The works on the Burrakur Bridge have progressed slowly, and their state is reported on by the Superintending Engineer as follows:—"The foundation blocks of piers Nos. 6, 7, and 8, which were damaged by the floods of 1862, have not yet been entirely rectified. The south block of pier No. 6 is now down to a depth of 44 feet and may be deemed secure. The sinking of the north block has been delayed owing to some obstruction at the bottom; but it is down to 82 feet *****. The south block of pier No. 7 has sunk evenly to 24 feet. The north block was continued early in the season but failed, and has now to be removed. ***** The blocks of No. 8 pier have not had any thing done to them since they were upset in 1862. The north block is tilted, and during a great part of the past season efforts were made for the purpose of straightening it, but it has not moved an inch *****. The blocks of No. 9 pier were upset, it is believed, in 1861. The foundations appear to have been lately secured, and the superstructure has been in progress for some time. The rest of the Bridge is nearly complete."

The arching of two larger Bridges which remain to be constructed on the Hazareebaugh and Burhee Road has been put in hand.

The Cylinder Screw Pile Bridge over the Sowrah River at Purneah, on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road, was completed and opened for traffic; and the 4 injured bays of the old Timber Bridge over the Mahanuddy at Silligooree have been renewed.

Akra Brick Factory.—In this factory Tramways 2½ miles long, and a new Iron Jetty 52′ × 13′, as well as Soorkey Sheds and a flame kiln for manufacturing tiles have been constructed. General and extensive repairs are also reported to have been given to the buildings, embankments, and roads of the factory which were necessitated by the

Cyclone of October 1864. The outturn in the year of the factory, the expenses for the maintenance of which are met out of its receipts, consisted of 295 lacs of first-class bricks; 1,44,000 special bricks for verious purposes; 20,000 tiles; and 2,70,000 cubic feet of soorkee.

REPAIRS.—The Imperial Budget Grant of the year under this head of service was Rupees 15½ lacs, *exclusive* of the sum of Rupees 8 lacs specially asked for on account of the Cyclone damages. The total expenditure incurred during the year under this head is, as shewn by the Central Office of Account, Rupees 21,39,558.

ESTABLISHMENT.—The amount allotted from the Imperial Funds on account of Establishments in Bengal for 1864-65 was, as in the previous year, 11 lacs. The entire expenditure incurred in the year is set down by the Central Office of Account at Rupees 15,03,579, of which Rupees 4,03,579 are chargeable to the Local Funds on account of the several works and *collections* of such Funds during the year by the Agency of the Public Works Department.

EXPENDITURE.

The following details relating to the expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds through the Agency of the Public Works Department have been furnished by the Officiating Controller of Public Works Accounts.

IMPERIAL.—The Imperial Grant for Public Works in 1864-65 was 57½ lacs of Rupees and Supplementary Grants were made during the year as noted in margin to the amount of Rupees 17,68,923. In addition to this a reduction of stock was effected to the extent of Rupees 4,42,895, thus making a total amount available for works of Rupees 79,61,818. The expenditure on Imperial Public Works as shewn in the following Statement A. was Rupees 75,88,520, or about 3½ lacs less than the amount available. This is due chiefly to no payments having as yet been charged against the grants made for taking up lands in Midnapore and Orissa for the East India Irrigation Company; to the repairs of the damage occasioned by the Cyclone of October not having been carried out, owing to the impossibility of procuring labor until near the end of the official year; and to work on the upper story of the Opium Godown for which an extra grant was made, not having been commenced at the close of the year, as this Department was unable to obtain possession of the Godown. The whole of this expenditure must necessarily fall against the grant made for Public Works for 1865-66.

Original Works.		
Military	1,00,000	
Civil Buildings	3,68,923	
Communications ...	5,00,000	
		9,68,923
Repairs		8,00,000
Total		17,68,923

2. The Supplementary Grant of 5 lacs for "Communications" was, in the first instance, given to Local Works, the Imperial Works having been aided in the previous year to the extent of 8 lacs of Rupees from Local Funds. This grant was, however, subsequently made over to Imperial Works to the loss of the Local Funds.

LOCAL.—The expenditure of Local Funds by Public Works Officers during the year amounted to Rupees 25,45,003 as shewn in the accompanying Statement B. The estimated amount of this class of expenditure having been Rupees 23,19,392. With trifling exceptions, the whole of this amount has been expended upon communications and on works connected with the improvement of the Calcutta Maidan and new Roads.

A.

Statement of Expenditure on Imperial Public Works in Bengal during 1864-65 compared with Budget Grant.

Service Heads.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
			Less than grants.	More than grants.
Original Works.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees
Military	3,17,272	2,84,616	32,656	.....
Civil Buildings...	9,89,697	16,17,001	.....	6,27,304
Agricultural	4,15,679	1,21,936	2,93,743	.....
Communications	13,77,352	18,96,484	.....	5,19,132
Miscellaneous public improvements..	.....	3,116	...	3,116
Total	31,00,000	39,23,153	3,26,399	11,49,552
Repairs.				
Military	2,59,200	5,50,891	.....	2,91,691
Civil Buildings	3,55,000	5,71,096	.....	2,16,096
Agricultural	2,37,500	3,64,061	.....	1,26,561
Communications	6,87,200	9,33,089	.....	2,45,889
Miscellaneous public improvements...	11,100	20,421	.....	9,321
Total	15,50,000	24,39,558	.....	8,89,558
Establishment.				
Direction	2,63,400	2,68,487	.....	5,087
Construction	10,76,100	10,48,636	27,464	.....
Accounts	1,30,500	1,23,780	6,720	.....
Total	14,70,000	14,40 903	34,184	5,087
Deduct Local ...	3,70,000	3,40,903	34,184	5,087
	11,00,000	11,00,000	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	1,04,030	.....	1,04,030
Profit and Loss	.....	21,779	.....	21,779
Total	57,50,000	75,88,520	2,26,399	21,64,919
Add Amount of additional grants as per annexed Statement...	17,68,923	.....	17,68,923	.....
	75,18,923	75,88,520	20,95,322	21,64,919
Decrease in Stock and outstanding balances	4,42,895	.....	4,42,895	.....
Total	79,61,818	75,88,520	25,38,217	21,64,919
Deduct expenditure from grant and more from less	75,88,520	.....	21,64,919	.....
Net saving	3,73,298	.....	3,73,298	.....

B.

Statement shewing the Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department on account of the several Local Funds in Bengal during the year 1864-65.

Funds.	Charges.				
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
General Funds.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Calcutta Division ...	1,466	7,094	1,378	.....	9,938
Nuddea „ ...	6,12,636	22,475	1,02,167	5,160	7,42,438
Burdwan „ ..	67,788	43,559	17,938	3,983	1,33,268
Bhaugulpore „ ...	1,23,210	425	19,916	.....	1,43,551
Rajshahye „ ..	16,344	745	2,751	.....	19,840
Patna „ ...	61,887	.....	9,963	.....	71,850
Dacca „ ...	292	.....	48	.....	340
Total General Funds	8,83,623	74,298	1,54,161	9,143	11,21,225
Income Tax Fund	7,60,786	.....	1,22,467	2,207	8,85,460
Toll Collections, Calcutta Canals	31,916	1,08,538	60,110	4,209	2,04,773
„ „ Nuddea Rivers	3,985	75,150	37,848	.....	1,16,983
Suburban Road Fund	37	23,299	2,537	10	25,883
Strand Bank Fund	88,337	.....	14,217	.....	1,02,554
Ferry Toll Collection	2,424	33,790	5,828	.....	42,042
Convict Labor Fund	1,157	.....	184	.....	1,341
Calcutta Port Fund	5,952	.....	952	.....	6,904
Chittagong Port Fund ...	3,948	101	648	.....	4,697
Balasore Port Fund	183	.....	25	.....	208
Khas Mehal Fund	33	.....	5	.....	38
Khoordah Estate Fund ...	1,092	.....	175	.....	1,267
Unuochutter Fund	.....	83	13	.....	96
Staging Bungalow Fund ...	17,213	6,283	3,759	.....	27,255
Educational	3,687	.....	590	.....	4,277
Total Rupees ...	18,04,373	3,21,542	4,03,519	15,569	25,45,003

Of the foregoing total amount of Rupees 1,01,33,523 expended during the year, the cost of Establishment has been Rupees 14,40,903 exclusive of the cost of collecting tolls, or a gross charge of 14·22 per cent on expenditure as follows :—

Imperial	Rupees	75,88,520
Local	"	25,45,003
Total ...	Rupees	1,01,33,523

For Direction ... 2·64 per cent.
" Construction ... 10·36 "
" Accounts ... 1·22 "

The amount of tolls collected on the Calcutta Canals and Nuddea Rivers was Rupees 6,35,592, and the cost of collection Rupees 62,616, or 9·85 per cent.

Calcutta Canals ...	Rupees	3,68,682
Nuddea Rivers ..	"	2,66,910
Total ...	Rupees	6,35,592

The following Statement shews the distribution of the charges for Establishment under the several sub-heads :—

Sub-heads.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.	Imperial.	Local
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Direction	2,48,721	10,959	8,807	2,68,487	2,04,833	63,654
Construction	8,69,660	1,49,928	29,048	10,48,636	8,00,769	2,47,867
Accounts	1,04,682	236	18,862	1,23,780	94,398	22,382
Collection	61,062	....	1,554	62,616	.....	62,616
Total Rupees ...	12,84,125	1,61,123	58,271	15,03,519	11,00,000	4,03,519

Compared with the Establishment charges of the year 1863-64, there was a decrease of Rupees 77,857 during the past year.

LOCAL.

INCOME TAX AND OTHER FUNDS.

The amount from these sources available for expenditure by the Officers of the Public Works Department, as shewn in the 1st paragraph of this Report, was estimated at the sum of Rupees 18,19,392, made up as follows :—

		Rupees.
Estimated 1 per cent.	Income Tax Collections, including the 4th grant ...	11,49,000
"	Gross Toll Collections on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and the Nuddea Rivers ...	4,40,000
"	Receipts of the Suburban Roads' Fund ...	1,06,000
"	Receipts from Ferry Collections by Public Works Department ...	45,000
"	Amount under the head Tuccavey ...	62,000
"	Strand Bank Fund ...	11,000
"	Proceeds of Convict Labor for certain works ...	2,392
"	Khas Mehal Fund ...	4,000
	Total ...	18,19,392

The grants allotted for expenditure in the Budget of this Department from these sources were—

			Rupees.
For new works	...	...	10,93,392
„ Repairs	...	...	3,76,000
„ Establishment	...	...	3,50,000
Total		...	18,19,392

The new works for which sums were thus appropriated out of the "1 per cent. Income Tax Fund" were as follows; being chiefly roads in progress from the previous year, *viz.*:—

1. Tumlook Road.
2. Raneegunge and Doobrajpore Road.
3. Road from Nowadah to Behar.
4. Ditto from Nowadah to Rajowlee.
5. Ditto from Rajowlee to Burhee.
6. Ditto from Giriick to Luckeseraie.
7. Ditto between Gurbetta and Bancoorah.
8. Ditto from Sylhet to Cachar.
9. Ditto from Mozufferpore to Dulsingseraie.
10. Ditto from Grand Trunk Road to Ruggonathpore.
11. Ditto from Kooshtea to Dadapore Ghaut.
12. Ditto from Dadapore Ghaut to Nattore.
13. Hylakandy Road in Cachar.
14. Trunk Road in Assam.
15. For metalling on Cuttack Trunk Road.
16. Muddehpoorah Road.
17. Bissenpore Road.
18. Railway Feeders in Nuddea Division.
19. Market, Tank, and Roads at Sealdah.
20. Ditto, ditto, ditto at Howrah.
21. Improvements in Gyah Station.
22. Ditto in Jessore ditto.
23. Ditto of River Communication with Dacca.

The works of the Sealdah Market were completed in the year, and the building with the Tank and Roads were handed over to the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta on 1st March. The building for the Market at Howrah (item No. 20) was not put in hand; but the Tank was excavated, and the lands required for it and the Market were purchased. No expenditure appears to have been incurred from the

provision made on account of items Nos. 14, 22, and 23; but the other works were advanced, more or less, during the year.

Improvements to the Strand Bank, from the Hautkholah Bathing Ghaut to the Nimtollah Burning Ghaut, were authorized in the year from the Strand Bank Funds, and were commenced under the orders of the Commissioner of Police. In Calcutta new lines of the road leading to the site of Outram Statue to the south-west of Government House were completed, and improvements were effected in the Eden Gardens and in the Dhurrumtollah Tank on the Maidan, as also in the Drainage of the Maidan from the same Funds, the latter work having been undertaken on a scheme by Captain Salisbury Trevor, the Garrison Engineer.

From the gross Toll Collections on the Nuddea Rivers the works were confined chiefly to the keeping open of the rivers at a total cost of Rupees 71,298 including Establishment. A new Toll Office at Jungypore has been under construction, and a Dwelling-house with Out-offices for the Toll Collector at Nuddea has been finished.

The principal new works on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, in progress at cost of the gross Toll Collections, consisted of a new cut (No. 1) near Assassoonee, which will shorten the existing route by 7 miles; of another cut No. 2 further to the east commenced in 1861-62; and of a towpath and rustic Bridges along the Southern Canal route to cut No. 1. The Steam Dredger was used in clearing away lumps and dams. Ordinary repairs, embracing jungle cutting, repairing, and improving of roads and towpath slopes, strenghthening and repairing rustic Bridges, &c., were undertaken; and the permanent Bridges (which were not injured by the Cyclone) were maintained in good order. The number of boats of all sizes, including rafts and timbers, which entered these Canals, was 2,37,124, or 2,844 in excess of the number returned for the previous year. A new system of measuring boats and of tolls were also introduced into the Canals from 1st February 1865 at the same time as the new Canals' Act (No. 5 of 1864, Bengal Council.)

The improvement of the Moiskhally Canal between the Kurnafoolee River below Chittagong and the Bay of Bengal was undertaken by the Public Works Department at the cost of the Port Funds, and the new Canals' Act of 1864 was, by Notification of 21st March 1865, made applicable from the 1st June following to this Canal and two other navigable Channels in Chittagong, *viz.*, one connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers, and the other connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek.

A new Municipality having been established in the Suburbs of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act III. of 1864, Bengal Council, the Suburban Roads were transferred thereto on the 1st of August 1864, from which date the Suburban Roads' Fund was abolished.

Amalgamated District Roads' Fund.—The amount of this Fund available for distribution and expenditure in the year was, as stated

before, Rupees 22,01,077, which sum was derived from the following sources, *viz.* :—

From Net Ferry Collections	Rs.	2,24,671
„ Net Tolls from bars on District Roads	„	66,960
„ Balance of Convict Labor Fund, including Alipore Jail Press profits in 1863-64	„	6,62,065
„ Balance of Cattle Trespass Fund...	„	64,225
„ Receipts from Fisheries	„	63,004
„ Chittagong Chowk Bazar Fund	„	298
„ Maldah Bazar Fund	„	575
„ 1 per cent. Road Fund (including Shahabad Road Cess)	„	22,122
„ Balance of Funds for improvement of Government Estates	„	43,413
„ 3 per cent. of Land Revenue Collections in temporary-settled Estates	„	31,002
	Rs.	11,78,335
Deduct amount of deficits in certain Districts as shewn by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General of Bengal ...	Rs.	8,121
	Rs.	11,70,214
Add, Net Balance of the Collections on the Nuddea Rivers and the Calcutta and Eastern Canals for 1863-64 ...	„	91,747
„ amount paid by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for the cost of excavation of the Ooloobariah Canal taken over by them	„	64,376
„ unexpended Balances in hands of the Civil Officers from the grants of the previous year	„	6,75,513
„ Balance of the "General Fund" subordinate to the Amalgamated District Roads' Fund, which was not appropriated in the previous year	„	1,99,227
Total of the "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" for 1864-65	Rs.	22,01,077

This total amount was divided into the two sub-heads of "Local Fund" and "General Fund," the former amounting to Rupees 11,97,920, and the latter to Rupees 10,03,157. The grants made from these two subordinate amounts to the several Divisions under the Commissioners of Bengal for expenditure in the year were as shewn in the subjoined Statement :—

Divisions.	From Local Fund.	From General Fund.	Total.
Calcutta	17,184	..	17,184
Nuddea	1,88,200	2,50,000	4,88,200
Burdwan	2,13,276	1,80,021	3,93,297
Patna	2,58,000	67,792	3,25,792
Bhaugulpore	76,500	1,72,945	3,53,005
Rajshahye	1,03,560		
Dacca	71,600	30,000	1,01,600
Chittagong	80,800	.....	80,800.
Assam	64,500	6,200	70,700
Chota Nagpore	61,000	.....	61,000
Cuttack	63,300	.....	63,300
Total Rupees ...	11,97,920	7,06,958	19,04,878

This distribution left a balance available under the head of "General Fund" of Rupees 2,96,199, from which the lac of Rupees placed at the disposal of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and the sum of Rupees 50,000 granted as a loan to the new "Staging Bungalow Fund" were defrayed, leaving a net undistributed balance of Rupees 1,46,199 for meeting the unexpected requirements of the year.

The expenditure from the "Local Funds" during the year, details of which have not yet been received from all Divisions, was, as usual, incurred, by Civil Officers only, in the maintenance and improvement of Ordinary District and Station Roads, and in other local petty works; and that from the "General Fund" was incurred principally by Officers of the Public Works Department in the completion and construction of the Railway Feeders enumerated in Appendix (L2) which exhibits also the progress made with these works in the year.

Staging Bungalow Fund.—The construction of new Bungalows at Bankipore, Arrah, Buxar, Barh, Carragolah, Sahibgunge, and Bugoolah, and at Jowaie (in Assam) was in progress during the year. Several existing Bungalows were supplied with new furniture.

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

On the 1st July 1864 the North-West Agency of the East Indian Railway was closed and the management of the entire line transferred to Calcutta. The line has been working as a united whole since 4th April 1864, and the break at the Jumna was the only serious obstacle to the through traffic with Delhi during the past commercial year.

On the 1st August 1864 the length from Bolundshuhur Road to Delhi 40½ miles of main line was opened to the public, and on the 1st January 1865 the coal extension line from Searsole to the Burrakur River, 21 miles, was made available for traffic.

The East Indian Railway is now the great highway from Calcutta to Delhi, 1,019 miles in length, with branches to—

Raneegunge and Burrakur coal fields ...	68¾	Miles.
Singarrun Valley coal field	8½	"
Rajmehal	7¼	"
Monghyr	6¼	"
Patna river side...	0¾	"
Benares	6	"
Agra	18¼	"

The mean length of Railway open for traffic during the commercial year 1864 was 1,060 miles.

One Revenue Account is now kept up for the entire line, and the following figures exhibit the state of the affairs of this Railway during the past year :—

There were 30,628 first class passengers, or 0·8 per cent. of entire number of passengers carried ; 80,619 second class passengers, or 2·0 per cent. ; 107,155 intermediate class, or 2·7 per cent., and 3,795,769 third class, or 94·5 per cent. conveyed during the year, making a total of 4,014,171 passengers against 3,270,546 during the preceding year.

There were 13,165,435 maunds of merchandize conveyed in 1864 against 9,409,618 in 1863, and 4,793,109 maunds of minerals against 8,507,727.

The gross earnings amounted to Rupees 1,40,11,441, the working expenses to Rupees 71,63,945, and the profits to Rupees 68,47,496.

Taking the cost of the Railway at Rupees 2,10,000 per mile, the approximate dividend amounts to 3·08 per cent.

The stock running on the two sections of the line on 31st December 1864 was as follows :—

Lower Division.

First Class ..	...	39	
Composite ...	...	17	
Saloon ...	...	2	
Second Class	.	76	65 Passenger Engines.
Third ,, ...	...	246	172 Goods Engines.
Covered goods	...	1,181	3,512 Vehicles of sorts.
Open side goods	...	500	
Fixed side goods	...	150	
Coal Hoppers	...	801	
Miscellaneous	.	500	

Upper Division.

First Class ...	.	15	
Second Class	..	23	
Composite ...	...	3	
Third Class		83	14 Passenger Engines.
Covered goods	...	396	36 Goods Engines.
Open side goods	...	40	1,067 Vehicles of sorts.
Fixed side goods	...	188	
Locomotive wood goods...		82	
Permanent way goods ...		104	
Break Vans, &c., &c.	...	127	

The total number of train miles run during the year was 3,566,490, and the earnings per train mile amounted to Rupees 3-14-10, and per mile open to Rupees 13,218.

Attention has been directed to the small proportion borne by the first and second class passengers to the entire number using the Railway, and the question of a general revision of fares is now before Government.

The traffic presented no unusual features during the year until after the Cyclone of October, which threatened to tell severely on the goods traffic during the autumn. Indeed its effects almost destroyed the coal traffic for several months; but in December an extraordinary impetus was given to the through goods traffic in cotton and other staples, while an anticipated famine in the North-West Provinces developed a large and exceptional up-traffic in grain and seeds, the result being a block at the Jumna Ferry for some months. It also became apparent that the North-West traffic must soon overwhelm the single line in the lower division, the maximum carrying capacity of which had been already nearly reached; and, consequently, on the representation of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India have determined to move the Company to complete the double line as far as Allahabad as rapidly as possible.

During the current year 100 miles of line towards the centre of the lower division will be doubled to enable the up and down traffic to cross, and about 1,000 additional vehicles will be added to the stock of the lower division.

The break at the Jumna will also be united by the completion of the bridge in August, so that the through traffic will be quite unimpeded next cold season and the Company will be in a position to deal satisfactorily with a greatly increased business.

Of the several routes surveyed for the chord line, from Assensole on the Raneegunge branch to Luckeserai, that through the Nargoonjoo Pass has been recommended for construction with guaranteed capital. The total length of this direct line will be 118 miles and the estimated cost of construction is two millions sterling.

The distance to Allahabad will then be decreased by upwards of 70 miles and a branch line to Kurhurbalee would open out its valuable coal fields.

The consideration of the question of the junction of the East Indian Railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway by a bridge over the Hooghly has been made the subject of investigation by a special Committee, and it has been suggested that the best site for the metropolitan station would be at Sealdah and that the connecting branch line should be carried from near Bally Station over the Hooghly by a bridge above Cossipore This branch would be about 7 or 8 miles long.

The extension line from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, 223 miles in length, is now being proceeded with, and, it is believed, the line will be ready within the time specified in the contract.

The attempt made to develop the up-traffic in salt by the construction of a branch line to the Salt Golahs at Howrah has failed. This article cannot bear the present rate for carriage by rail and is still conveyed in boats.

During the past year the whole of the lower division, with the exception of the Raneegunge and Howrah Districts, has been maintained by contract. As the contracts expire they will be resumed by

the Company and the line maintained by the Company's officers with, it is expected, even better results. The average cost of maintenance per month per mile was Rupees 183.

The upper division has been maintained by the Company's own Engineering staff at a cost of Rupees 107 per month per mile.

The estimated expenditure on construction during the official year 1864-65 was Rupees 28,66,000, *viz.*, Rupees 21,16,000 for completing works and rolling-stock already in hand, and Rupees 7,50,000 for additional indispensable works and rolling-stock. There was a balance of Rupees 8,64,000 unspent at the end of the year.

With a view to assimilate the system of Government control with that of the Company for the management of the Railway, the duty of supervising the arrangements for working the entire line has been assigned to the Government of Bengal, and this system has answered well.

The control over the construction of the line in the upper division, however, still remains with the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

On the lower division the chief engineering works which have been taken in hand during the year are—

(1.) Protection of bridges from Khanoo Junction to Dinapore Station.

(2.) Extension of Armenian Ghât Station.

(3.) Tank excavations, rock-cuttings, brick-work in bridges, and coal sidings on Burrakur Extension line.

(4.) Drivers' houses at Rampore Haut.

(5.) Seetapahar cuttings.

(6.) Additions to Sahebgunge Station.

(7.) Work-shops and dwelling-houses at Jamalpore.

(8.) Stalls to engine shed at Buxar.

(9.) Laying down of fencing, and

(10.) Construction of goods yard and lengthening of platforms at certain stations.

A special Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to report on the sanitary condition of Railway stations in Bengal. The Government of India have approved of the remedial measures recommended by the Committee, and the necessary reforms are being carried out.

The general complaints as to the over-crowding of third class carriages and the inefficiency of arrangements at the various stations for conducting the goods traffic required special attention. A Government Inspector of Railways has been appointed to watch the discipline of station establishments, and to report on the traffic arrangements on behalf of Government and in the interests of the travelling public. Very valuable results have attended this judicious measure, whereby abuses incidental to such gigantic undertakings as the East Indian Railway are brought to light and corrected.

The Company's management throughout the year has been energetic and efficient, and the heads of the departments have exerted themselves to meet the requirements of the public as far as lay in their power.

The accounts are up to date and in a satisfactory condition.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The entire length of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Calcutta to Kooshtea was open for traffic during the whole of the official year 1864-65, and was worked without interruption.

There were 41,588 first class passengers, or 3·6 per cent. of entire number of travellers; 55,387 second class passengers, or 4·8 per cent.; 675,455 third class, or 58·8 per cent.; and 376,850 fourth class, or 32·8 per cent., making an aggregate of 1,149,280 passengers carried during the commercial year 1864 against 937,155 carried during the preceding year.

There were also 1,453,480 maunds of merchandize conveyed against 750,727 in 1863, and 743,036 maunds of minerals and Railway materials against 424,765 maunds.

The gross earnings amounted to Rupees 10,12,587, the working expenses to Rupees 5,49,003, and the profits to Rupees 4,63,584. Taking the cost of the line at Rupees 1,50,000 per mile, the approximate dividend for 1864 amounts to Rupees 2·8 per cent.

The engine and rolling-stock running at the end of the last year was as follows:—

Engines	15
Break Vans	16
Passenger Vehicles	86
Goods Vehicles	291

The total number of train miles run was 262,445, and the earnings per train mile Rupees 3-13-9.

The introduction of the intermediate class at enhanced fares has worked well and has caused an increase to the Revenue of the line. The fourth class carriages are no longer complained of by the better class of Natives, though the innovation was at first vehemently opposed and considered a grievous hardship.

The Serajgunge Steam Service, which was always worked at a loss, was abolished at the commencement of 1865 without retarding the development of the goods traffic.

The original rates for carrying staples have been considerably lowered and the result has been a sudden and large expansion of merchandize traffic. The old water routes are being gradually abandoned for the Railway. Towards the end of the year 1864-65 the Agent submitted a proposal to increase his stock of wagons by upwards of 100

per cent. to meet the increased, and still increasing traffic, and this has been sanctioned.

The line has been efficiently maintained during the year by the Company's own officers, and the average cost has been only Rupees 75 per month per mile.

The preliminary surveys of the proposed branch line to Jessore have been laid before Government. Of the two routes surveyed that *via* Dum-Dum promises best. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that a light line would be a profitable undertaking, and has suggested that a proposition for such a line might be favorably entertained.

The surveys for the extension line have been completed, and a recommendation has been made to the Government of India in favor of the early construction under a guarantee of the proposed extension of 45 miles from Kooshtea to Goalundo at the confluence of the Jaboona and the Ganges.

This project when carried out will, it is expected, in addition to serving the commercial and political interests of the country, throw on the existing line a traffic sufficient to cover the guaranteed interest in a short time.

The advantages of a further extension to Dacca and onwards to Assam or Cachar, where there is the prospect of an unlimited supply of good coal, have also been investigated and reported on; but action on this project will not be taken at present, as it would be premature to do so before the Goalundo line is sanctioned and completed.

The Agent of this Company applied on behalf of the owners for permission to bond salt at Kooshtea, and to this proposal sanction has been legally extended. Not only will the Railway derive from this concession a large direct traffic, but it will indirectly increase the through goods traffic by offering return cargoes to country boats.

The subject of the construction of a line to Darjeeling has also received consideration, and as recent events have given importance to the question of Railway extension to the Northern and North-Eastern Frontier of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor has strongly recommended that as the Eastern Bengal Railway Company are ready to re-open negotiations for this line under a guarantee, the Secretary of State should be moved to accept their offer on this basis.

The estimated outlay on Construction during 1864-65 was Rupees 4,00,000, of which Rupees 1,40,000 were to have been spent in the completion of works already in hand and Rupees 2,60,000 on additional indispensable works. The principal works undertaken during the year were:—completion of ballasting, general store building at Sealdah, additional points and crossings, fourth class permanent stations, &c.

The officers of the Company have managed the line economically and energetically throughout, and the accounts are in a satisfactory condition and up to date.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The whole length from Calcutta to Canning was open during the past year and there was no interruption of any kind to the working of the line.

There were 2,769 first class passengers, or 0·9 per cent. of total number of travellers; 18,342 second class, or 6·0 per cent.; 192,459 third class, or 62·7 per cent.; 82,022 fourth class, or 26·7 per cent.; and 11,281 vegetable train travellers, or 3·7 per cent. conveyed during the commercial year, or a total of 306,873 passengers against 229,546 during the previous year.

There were also 265,826 maunds of goods and minerals conveyed against 93,370 in 1863.

The gross earnings of the year amounted to Rupees 77,332, and the working expenses to Rupees 1,05,972, shewing a deficiency of Rupees 28,640 in the operations of this Railway.

The engine and rolling-stock running at the end of the year was as follows:—

Engines	...	...	6
Break Vans	...	...	6
Passenger Vehicles	...	...	29
Goods Vehicles	...	...	156

The total number of train miles run during the year was 48,166 miles, and the earnings per train mile Rupees 1-9-8.

The formation of the Port Canning Company towards the end of 1864-65 has considerably altered the circumstances of this line, and it is to be hoped that the next year's working will shew a balance to the credit of Revenue.

The amended scale of fares sanctioned for the Eastern Bengal Railway was introduced experimentally on this Railway also, and has satisfactorily met the requirements of all classes of the public.

The goods traffic has received an unusual impetus from the very heavy reduction made in the charge for the transport of the exports and imports of Bengal, and it is hoped that before long the large traffic coming up the Soonderbuns may be stopped at the Mutlah and diverted into the Railway.

In consequence of the vigorous operations of the Canning Company and the prospect of a large traffic caused by the arrival of ships in the new Port, it was deemed expedient to make timely provision of rolling-stock for the anticipated traffic. The Government of India have sanctioned a clear addition of 100 wagons to the existing number, and to this a further addition has since been recommended.

The Cyclone caused very considerable damage at most of the stations, the construction of which was of a temporary nature, and also injured the Telegraph posts, besides destroying two carriages.

The amount estimated for construction during the official year 1864-65 was 1,30,000 Rupees, *viz.*, Rupees 30,000 for completing works and Rupees 1,00,000 for additional indispensable works. The principal works conducted were—jetty at Canning, ballasting and the laying down of permanent way, earth-work, putting up fencing, construction of shed at Sealdah, &c.

The accounts of the Company since the present system of authorizations came into force have been kept up and rendered punctually and are in a satisfactory condition, but the old accounts (Construction and Suspense) previous to September 1862 have yet to be examined and passed.

INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY.

This line was opened at the end of December 1863 and has been worked since that period without interruption.

The gross earnings of the line during 1864 amounted to Rupees 52,086, of which Rupees 40,052 was derived from Coaching, and 12,034 from Merchandize traffic.

The total number of train miles run was about 27,606 miles, and the earnings per train mile amounted to Rupees 1-14-2.

The fares and rates are the same as those obtaining on the East Indian Railway.

The road was officially inspected towards the end of the last official year.

The trains are worked punctually and the establishments generally are well disciplined and orderly.

The way has stood fairly, but with only one train a day this was to be expected.

Nothing definite can be stated as to the efficiency of the new description of rolling-stock introduced by the Company. The work has been light, and the stock has, in consequence, been so little tried that the fact of its still running goes but a little way towards proving its capacity for hard work.

No idea can yet be formed of the probable success of this style of branch line, but similar enterprises undertaken by local persons of influence and capital ought to succeed if worked by the locomotive power and rolling-stock of the main line which they are constructed to feed. Unfortunately the flimsy construction and narrow guage of the Nulhattee Branch make it impossible for this to be done.

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

The nominal strength of the Pilot Service as it stood at the close of the year is given on the margin. The number of working Pilots on the Free List was 71 and of Licensed Pilots 36, making a total of 107 officers running as Pilots. Besides these there were 16 Leadsmen and a large number of Supernumeraries who received no pay beyond what they earned in 'leading a ship'; and judging from the numerous applications received for admission into the Supernumerary List there was no apprehension of any inconvenience being felt at

The Pilot Service.

Branch Pilots	12
Senior Master...	1
Brevet Branch Pilots	6
Masters	36
Mates	32
Senior Second Mates...	11
Junior Second Mates	3
Volunteers	4
On active Service	105
On Leave ,, ...	15
	120

any time for want of Pilots. The number of officers still on the Salaried List was 34, of whom 11 only were running as Pilots, the rest being employed in other capacities.

Measures taken for defining the relative position of Pilots

The question of the relative position of Pilots came under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year under review, in connection with a memorial from Mr. LePatourel, a Master Pilot, who complained of having been superseded by certain Pilots who were junior to him, but who had nevertheless been allowed, in preference to himself, to take charge of vessels of heavier tonnage than of right belonged to their grade. According to the system observed heretofore all Pilots—salaried, free, and licensed—took rank as Masters from the date of passing the second examination of the service, but could not, if a Branch Pilot was present at the station, take charge of vessels of more than 800 tons until they passed the third examination, after which they could take charge of vessels of any tonnage, without, however, interfering with the privileges of Branch and Brevet Branch Pilots. In modification of this system it was ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor that the salaried, free, and licensed Pilots should be amalgamated, the names of the Licensed and Free Pilots appearing in italics, and that they should stand in the order in which they were promoted to the Master Grade; that promotion to the rank of Branch and Brevet Branch Pilot should continue to be by seniority in the Master List, and should not depend on the date of passing the third examination, but that no one should receive this promotion who had *not* passed the third examination; and that Masters who had passed the third examination should take precedence in piloting ships above 800 tons before Masters who had not passed that examination, all Masters, free and licensed, being at the same time permitted to pass that examination whenever they might wish to do so after entering the Master's grade.

Number of vessels that took steam.

The number of vessels which arrived at the Port and the number which left it during the year, together with the amount of their tonnage, have been already stated in the chapter on Customs. Of the vessels inward-bound the number that took steam was 705, and of the vessels outward-bound 894, the total number of vessels that took steam being 1,599 against 1,570 of the preceding year.

Groundings.

The number of vessels which grounded during the year was 96 against 14 of the previous year. This great increase in groundings was mainly owing to the Cyclone. A connected account of the Cyclone will be found in another portion of this Report, and it will therefore be unnecessary to allude to it further in this place. Another reason for the increase in the number of groundings was that this year every ship that touched however slightly was included in the reckoning. Of the total number of cases 11 only were considered important enough to be inquired into, and in 2 of these the Pilots were tried by a Marine Court, one of them being acquitted, and the other convicted and sentenced to dismissal from the service.

which punishment was afterwards commuted to reduction to the grade of Leadsman for six months. The other 9 cases were disposed of by a Marine Committee, the Pilots in 5 cases being warned or slightly punished. The number of vessels totally lost on account of these groundings was five, and the number considerably damaged one.

Collisions.

The number of collisions in Pilot's water during the year was 12, the same as in the previous year. For one of them 1 officer was tried by a Marine Court and mulcted in four months' pay. Seven other cases were inquired into by a Committee, and 2 Pilots punished. The rest of the cases were considered accidental. Besides these there were five collisions in Port, the same number as in the preceding year. In these cases 3 officers of the Harbour Master's Department were reprimanded, and 2 others acquitted. Only two vessels were considerably damaged in consequence of these collisions, but none was totally lost.

River Survey.

The state of the river was reported to be on the whole very satisfactory, the Rungafallah being the only channel which had at all, and that to only a trifling extent, deteriorated. From Calcutta to Culpee there had been no change in the river at all; from Culpee to Mud Point the channels were very changeable as usual, but had not materially deteriorated; from Mud Point to Saugor they had improved both in depth and formation; and from Saugor to the Sea they were in the very best order. In the Dredge Channel, where the experiment was tried of improving the passage by artificial means, a rake used a few times had opened through dry sand almost a straight passage in which there was no obstruction anywhere, thus shewing the practicability of improving all the channels of the river by similar means.

Pilot, Light, and Surveying Vessels.

The Pilot, Light, and Surveying Vessels had all been repaired and were in good order at the close of the year. The Steamer *Celerity* was constantly employed throughout the year in taking Pilots to their stations, and in carrying after-packets to the outgoing Mail Steamers, and stores to the Light Vessels and Light Houses.

Light Houses and Houses of Refuge.

The three Light Houses at False Point, Saugor Island, and Coweelly were all visited and reported to be in good condition at the end of the year. The Houses of Refuge on the Sea-face of the Soonderbuns were also examined and replenished with provisions and water.

Work done in the Harbour Master's Department.

The work thrown upon the Harbour Master's Department during the latter half of the year in consequence of the Cyclone was excessively heavy, nearly every ship having broken adrift and in many instances having carried their moorings with them, so that it was necessary not only to get the ships afloat but to moor them with their own anchors. Ships in large

numbers also came in after the Cyclone from the different Ports of India, China, and the Straits, and the services of the Harbour Master were in incessant demand for picking up and re-laying the moorings, and for finding berths for all the ships in Port. The number of vessels hauled in and out of moorings during the year was 2,255 ; the number hauled in and out of dock 407 ; and the number removed from one place to another 2,344.

Moorings in the Port.

The number of moorings on the river on the 4th of October last, the day before the Cyclone, was 186, of which 173 were fixed, and 13 were swinging moorings. Of these only 20 fixed and 2 swinging moorings were saved. The efforts which were afterwards made in recovering the lost moorings led to 81 berths being re-laid up to the 30th of April last.

The Committee on Moorings, &c.

Immediately after the hurricane of the 5th October a Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider and report on the moorings hitherto in use in this Port, the causes of the ships having been driven from them during the gale, the best mode of re-laying them with present appliances, and the advantage of substituting screw moorings for those hitherto in use. The Committee reported that, although in many cases the cause of vessels breaking adrift was traceable to defective and insufficient tackle and appliances of the vessels themselves, yet generally there was a failure of the moorings also ; that the anchors used, though of great weight, were insufficient for the vessels of large class now frequenting the Port ; and that parts of the mooring tackle, though of great massiveness and apparent strength, were ill-calculated to bear the excessive strain to which they were subjected at times. They stated further that the mode in which the moorings were laid was defective, inasmuch as every vessel in a tier was more or less dependent on the others, so that, in the event of one vessel breaking adrift, an accumulated strain was brought upon the moorings of the others, thereby greatly increasing the probability of the whole tier breaking adrift together ; that many of the ships trading to this Port are not constructed so as to meet the requirements of mooring in the River Hooghly, which for safety demands double hawse pipes forward and hawse pipes aft ; and that the regulations of the Port do not suffice for giving warning of approaching storms, or for making the arrangements necessary to prepare ships for bad weather.

To meet these defects the Committee recommended that the whole of the moorings should be re-laid with screw piles, the experience of other Ports having demonstrated the great superiority of holding power in the screw over anchor moorings of whatever weight ; that, as the mooring accommodation of the Port was insufficient and as some vessels must consequently lie in the stream, screw swinging moorings be laid down in the stream at which vessels would at any rate be safer than at their own anchors ; that an anchor boat propelled by steam and having steam appliances for raising anchors be supplied for the use of the Port ; that the necessity of hawse pipes aft and double hawse pipes forward be made generally known to Ship Owners and at Lloyds ; and that a comprehensive system of weather observations and warnings

be organized on the plan of Admiral Fitzroy which has been carried out throughout Great Britain. They also recommended the construction of screw pile jetties for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels which would effect a diminution in the number of ships remaining at any one time in the Port, and expressed an opinion that if it was found practicable to establish screw pile Light Houses such structures would be found less costly than Light Ships both in their first construction and after maintenance, recommending at the same time that in the place of buoys experimental screw pile beacons be at once put in settled parts of the river.

All the recommendations of the Committee have received the approval of Government. Bearing in mind the necessity of providing safe moorings in the Port as early as possible, the Lieutenant-Governor, acting in accordance with the recommendations contained in a preliminary report of the Committee, sent in December last a requisition to the Secretary of State for 100 screw moorings complete with chains and swivels, with a request that 50 of them might be sent overland in charge of a competent person with the apparatus necessary for laying them down. As soon as the first instalment of these moorings is received and laid down a further indent will be sent to the Secretary of State for such additional number of them as may be required. In regard to hawse pipes the Government of India have been addressed with a view to vessels visiting the Port being in future supplied with four hawse holes and stern iron hawse pipes. The Master Attendant has been desired to report on the number of swinging screw moorings which will be required for the Port and on the cost and establishment necessary for the steam anchor boat recommended by the Committee, and also as to the number and cost of the screw beacons to be laid in the place of buoys. The recommendation about screw jetties was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the report of the Hooghly Bridge and Wet Docks Committee, which has been noticed in another part of this Report. In regard to the suggestion for the establishment of meteorological observations for the Port, a Committee having been appointed to draw up a practical scheme for giving effect to the project they have recommended the establishment of observing stations, in connection with the stations of the Electric Telegraph, at convenient points to the east and west of the approach to the Hooghly, for indicating meteorological changes, the reports of these establishments being made use of at the Calcutta Observatory to deduce forecasts of weather and give timely warning to the Shipping of any approaching change; and these suggestions having received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, steps have been taken already for carrying them into effect.

Boats, &c., of the Master Attendant's Department, and wreck and anchor boats, and the manner in which they were employed.

All the boats of the Master Attendant's Department were actively engaged during the year; and the earnings of the hawser, heave-up, and anchor boats amounted to Rupees 9,082. The number of wreck and anchor boats was three, the same as in previous years, and these were employed after the gale in re-laying the moorings in the river, the earnings from the recovery of anchors and wrecked property amounting to Rupees 37,054-9-2.

The several establishments of the Kidderpore Dock-Yard are named on the margin. The work in all these Departments was very heavy after the gale of October last, and demanded the greatest energy for its prompt fulfilment; and it was on the whole well and zealously performed.

The Kidderpore Dock-Yard.
Superintendent's Department.
Naval Store-keeper's Department.
Builder and Surveyor's Department.
Chief Engineer's Department.

On the abolition of the Indian Navy and the consequent reduction of the Sea and River Marine Establishments of Bengal the question came to be considered as to whether it was any longer necessary to retain in the hands of Government the Docks with their attendant establishments, and it was suggested by the Secretary of State that the Docks and Dock-Yard premises at Kidderpore should be leased to a Joint-Stock Company or private individuals, on the condition of their undertaking to construct at least one Graving Dock and otherwise to improve the premises, and of engaging to maintain them solely for Dock-Yard purposes, the Government reserving the right to prior use of the Docks for its own purposes and the right of resumption at any period.

Changes introduced in the Dock-Yard at the suggestion of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Indian Accounts.

The abolition of the Dock-Yard had been previously strongly objected to by this Government. The Commissioners of Inquiry into Indian Accounts having also considered the subject, after receipt of the orders of the Secretary of State, in connection with the inquiries relative to the audit, &c., of the Dock-Yard Accounts, reported to the effect that so long as the Government continued to employ its own vessels either in the Transport or the Pilot Service the least expensive course would be to retain the Dock-Yard in its own hands, by which means the repair and maintenance of its vessels would be effected at a less cost than at a private yard; and that all that was actually necessary was that the Dock-Yard Establishments should be revised and the accounts remodelled.

The several recommendations of the Commissioners were as follows, *viz.*, (1) that the Dock-Yard should be retained; (2) that the establishments of the Dock-Yard should be re-organized; (3) that the Indents for stores required for vessels afloat should be made by the Superintendent and not be referred to the Examiner of Marine Accounts; (4) that Marine Stores should, as far as practicable, be obtained direct from England; (5) that the intervention of the Commissariat Department in regard to obtaining stores locally should be dispensed with; (6) that the Superintendent should make all cash payments for the entire establishment and the Heads of Departments be relieved of this duty; (7) that payments for wages should in all cases be made in the presence of the Superintendent or of the local Auditor; (8) that the Store-keeper should frequently test the quantity of any item of store as shewn by his books with the actual quantity in store; (9) that the Day Books hitherto furnished by the Store-keeper to the Examiner, as also the Ledger Account of charges against each ship and the copy of the Store Ledger, should be discontinued; (10) that the Builder and Surveyor should be relieved from preparing "work" or "outturn" reports; (11) that no separate account should be kept for any work or repair the estimated cost of which is Rupees 50 or under, these works being grouped together as "petty repairs;" (12) that the audit of all Marine Accounts

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should be entrusted to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General of Bengal, who will also prepare the Budget Estimate for Marine Services; (13) that the Accounts of the Dock-Yard should be examined by a Local Auditor to be selected from the Marine Branch of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office; (14) that the annual [illegible] prepared for the Military Accountant should be discontinued; [illegible] that it should be considered whether the work now performed at the Cossipore Gun Foundry might not be executed at Kidderpore at a considerable saving to Government.

The recommendation of the Commissioners that the Dock-Yard should not on any account be allowed to pass out of the hands of Government was strongly supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, and accepted by the Government of India. The other suggestions of the Commissioner, exclusive of the last, divided themselves into two classes, one comprising such as affected the practical working of the Dock-Yard Establishments, the other such as appertained to the manner of keeping the Dock-Yard Accounts; and the orders of the Government of India in regard to them were that the suggestions under the former class should be carried out at once in their integrity, and those under the latter should be introduced with such subsidiary instructions as the Auditor-General might issue after communication with the local Government and Mr. Foster.

The progress made in carrying out the several recommendations of the Commissioners may be noticed as follows:—(1.) In regard to the reorganization of the Dock-Yard Establishments all the changes which were recommended by the Commissioners have been made, and the mode of action laid down by them in almost all respects brought into complete working order, a few matters of detail alone remaining to be settled and adjusted. (2.) The examination of Indents for stores is now performed by the Superintendent. This has effected a great saving of time, four hours being now about the average period which elapses from the time an Indent reaches the Dock-Yard to that of its receipt by the Naval Store-keeper, and in the case of an emergent Indent no more than five minutes, while under the old system it was scarcely possible to get any Indent into the Naval Store-keeper's Office under two days from the time of its presentation at the Bankshall. (3.) In the supply of stores from England provision has been made for a year's supply in the Budget of 1865-66, but as none of these stores can reach this country until near the end of the year the usual expenditure has also been estimated for in this country. (4.) The permission accorded to the Marine Department to obtain stores without the agency of the Commissariat Department is being worked out with salutary effect. (5.) The entire establishment of the Dock-Yard is now paid by the Superintendent in his Office, and all cash balances have been withdrawn from the subordinate departments. (6.) The payment for wages is in all cases made in the presence of the Superintendent or the local Auditor. (7.) The necessity for occasionally taking stock in the Naval Store has not been lost sight of, but the work in the department has been so heavy of late that as yet little or nothing has been done in the matter. (8.) All the books kept in the three subordinate departments, which were stated by the Commissioners to be unnecessary, have been discontinued. (9.) The Builder and Surveyor and the Chief Engineer have been relieved from the preparation of all work or outturn reports from the 1st of October last. (10.) The proposal

that no separate account should be kept for any work or repair the estimated cost of which is Rupees 50 and under has not yet been carried out, the practicability of doing so to the best advantage being still under consideration; but the attention of the Superintendent of the Dock-Yard, who is in immediate communication with Mr. Foster in carrying on the reforms in question, has been directed to the subject. (11.) The audit of all Marine Accounts has now been entrusted to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General of Bengal. (12.) As directed by the Commissioners a local Auditor selected from the Marine Branch of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office has been entrusted with the examination of the Dock-Yard Accounts. (13.) The annual account hitherto prepared for the Military Accountant has been discontinued.

Shipping Office.

The number of seamen of all nations shipped through the Shipping Office during the year was 23,551, and the number discharged 17,512. The number of ships that resorted to the Office was 876; and the net earnings of the Office amounted to Rupees 6,943-4-4.

Disposal of distressed Seamen.

A large number of sailors having been thrown out of employ in consequence of the destruction of their ships by the Cyclone, and the Admiral of the Indian Station not being able to find employment for more than 30 of these men, it was found necessary to send home some of the rest under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, and to find employment for others, with a view to protect them from destitution and crime. The total number of seamen on shore before the Cyclone was 458, and the total number discharged from ships lost, abandoned, or condemned in consequence of the Cyclone up to the 23rd January last, was 547, making in all 1,005. The Statement on the margin shews how 563 of these men had been provided for up to the 23rd January. The number remaining on shore on that date was 442, and this number, it was considered, is not more than an adequate reserve for the wants of the Port.

Sent Home at the expense of the Board of Trade	95
Ditto by the Relief Fund... ...	68
Shipped on nominal wages... ...	187
Sent round to Bombay to join Her Majesty's Navy	30
Shipped on full wages and otherwise engaged	183
	563

Measures taken for the suppression of fires among the Shipping.

The measures taken for the suppression of fires among the Shipping in this Port were noticed in last year's Report, and it was then stated that the Steamer *Jumna* was intended to be made available for being kept up as a Fire Engine Steamer. This vessel was subsequently found to be so completely worn out as to be incapable of being converted into an efficient steamer for the purpose proposed, upon which it was decided to substitute for her the Steamer *Teesta*. The *Teesta* also turned out to be ill-adapted for a Fire Engine Vessel, and it was at last proposed by the Master Attendant that a new vessel should be ordered out from England for the purpose, fitted with all appliances and latest improvements for discharging water, as well as for speedy propulsion against a strong current. This proposition has been sent up to Her Majesty's Secretary

of State for compliance; and in the meantime, as the Port is very ill provided with the means of suppressing fires on board ships, an iron boat, recently built for a coal boat, has been ordered to be fitted for use as a floating Fire Engine.

Extension of the Port of Calcutta.

A proposition has been submitted to the Government of India for extending the Port of Calcutta in a southerly direction as far as a point called Patchparah on the west bank of the river and a creek called Nardical on the east; by which arrangement the Master Attendant would be enabled to lay down 30 additional moorings, the available moorings in the river not being nearly sufficient for the number of ships frequenting the Port. The permanent additional expenditure involved in the measure will amount to Rupees 177-2-0 per mensem as noted on the margin, besides an outlay of Rupees 1,500 for the construction of a boat for the Preventive Department.

Personal Allowance for a First Grade Preventive Officer for the supervision of the Preventive Officers to be stationed within the limits of the proposed extension	Rs. 100 0 0
Wages of the crew of a boat .	„ 77 2 0
Total Rupees	177 2 0

Proposal for amending the Law relating to the trial of Master and Mates of Ships charged with incompetency or misconduct.

In December last, on an application from the Master of the Ship *Leonide*, a Court was convened by this Government, acting, it was supposed, in accordance with Section 242, Chapter V. of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, for the purpose of bringing to trial the Mate of that vessel who was charged with incompetence arising from habitual drunkenness. Doubts as to the competency of a Court appointed by this Government to suspend a certificate granted by the Board of Trade having occurred to the Lieutenant-Governor afterwards when reviewing the proceedings of the Court which were sent to him for confirmation, the matter was referred for the Advocate-General's opinion. The Lieutenant-Governor was advised that the only Court having jurisdiction in such matters was the High Court under the powers vested in it by Act XV. of 1863. The Advocate-General, however, on being again applied to, gave a further opinion that it would be a considerable improvement in the law to provide some simpler and more summary mode of dealing with complaints of incompetency brought against Masters and Mates of ships than by formal proceedings in the High Court, and recommended that a Board of Inquiry, to be set in motion by the Executive Government, should be substituted for the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction as the tribunal for investigating cases of this description. An application has accordingly been made to the Government of India for amending the law as proposed, the change recommended being in entire accordance with the general principles of the Merchant Shipping Act which provides special tribunals of the nature proposed for dealing with such cases in England, and apparently contemplated the adoption of similar measures in the Colonies.

The Port of Mutlah.

There were 14 vessels in the Mutlah this year against 11 in the preceding year; while the number that left the Port before the close of the year was 9. The Cyclone, which caused such fearful destruction in the Hooghly, was much less felt in Port Canning.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to the Colonies.

THE total number of Emigrants, including women and children, dispatched to the different Colonies, British and Foreign, during the period under report amounted in the aggregate to 13,485* against 6,189 dispatched during the preceding year. There was no emigration at all to Jamaica during the year, and the requisition from Natal was confined to only one shipment of Emigrants. The Government of India has also recently sanctioned emigration to Queensland, but no Emigrants were sent to that Colony from this Port during the year.

Number of Emigrants dispatched.

To Mauritius	6,868
„ Reunion	1,627
„ Natal	101
„ Demerara	3,139
„ Trinidad	1,450
Total ...	13,485

The proportion of female Emigrants dispatched to the different Colonies during the year is given on the margin. The proportion sent to British Guiana was slightly below the requirement of the law, chiefly owing to the rejections made at the time of the last embarkation for the season.

Proportion of Female Emigrants sent.

Mauritius	25·34
Reunion	25·43
Natal	25·0
British Guiana	24·91
Trinidad	25·66

The number of Emigrants who returned to the Presidency during the year was 2,882† against 2,143 in the preceding year. The amount of money savings besides jewellery brought by the return Emigrants from Demerara was stated to amount to £12,522 11*s.* 5*d.*, or on an average £31-15 for each adult. The savings brought by the return Emigrants from Mauritius was not correctly ascertained, but there was reason to believe that the average amount was about Rupees 200, or £20 per adult.

Number of Emigrants returned.

† From Mauritius	2,463
„ Demerara	414
„ Reunion	5
Total ...	2,882

The death-rate among the Emigrants in the Depôts at the Presidency are noted on the margin. The death-rate during the voyage to Reunion was stated to have been 2·15 per cent., but the rates during the voyage to the other Colonies had not been ascertained at the close of the year owing to all the Mortality Returns not having come in. The Ship *Ally* with 348 Emigrants on board for Mauritius was lost in the River Hooghly during the Cyclone of the 5th October, but this number has not been included in the Emigration Returns. The Ship *Sandringham* was also wrecked on the 13th of March last near Flat Island in Mauritius, 19 of the Emigrants on board being drowned, while some others died in consequence of the bruises and injuries they met with in landing.

Mortality among Emigrants, &c.

In the Mauritius Depôt ...	0·18	per cent.
„ Reunion „ ...	2·29	„
„ Demerara „ ...	1·0	„
„ Trinidad „ ...	1·7	„

Working of Act XIII. of 1864, and of a Code of Rules prepared under Section 63 of the Act.

During the greater portion of the year under review emigration to the Colonies was carried on under the provisions of Act XIII. of 1864, which came into operation on the

1st of July 1864. Under Section 63 of the Act a specific Code of Rules regarding the maintenance and management of the Emigrants was drawn up, and having received the sanction of the Government of India was promulgated for the guidance of all officers and others whose duties are in any way connected with the management of Emigrants, whether in the hands of the recruiter, or at the Depôt, or on the voyage to their destination. The changes which have been introduced by the new law and these rules were reported to have operated on the whole very beneficially. The disputes between the different Agents, which were formerly of frequent occurrence, have now been entirely suppressed; the checks imposed on the recruiting operations have left to intending Emigrants the free exercise of their own choice before leaving the districts in which they are recruited; and in a few instances in which irregularity in recruitment was discovered, the Emigrants were allowed the option of embarking or returning to their homes at the expense of the Colonial Agents.

Licensing of recruiters and registry of laborers under Act XIII. of 1864.

It may be added in this place that the Mauritius, Reunion, British Guiana (including Natal,) and Trinidad Depôts have been duly licensed under Section 19 of Act XIII. of 1864, and that 226 recruiters are now employed by the Mauritius Agency in recruiting laborers, 136 by British Guiana, 7 by Natal, 111 by Trinidad, and 56 by Reunion. The number of laborers registered by the Protector under Section 33 of the Act up to the close of the year was 3,465; while the total fees realized amounted to Rupees 8,853-8, *viz.*, Rupees 5,400 on account of the Licenses granted to recruiters under Section 27, and Rupees 3,453-8 on account of the laborers registered.

The Commander and Surgeon of the Ship *Earl of Clare* declared disqualified for the Emigration service.

The Ship *Earl of Clare* with 280 Return Emigrants from Mauritius arrived at this Port on the 4th of March 1864, when the Protector of Emigrants having inspected the vessel reported strongly regarding the quality and quantity of her provisions and the unsatisfactory management and bad state of discipline on board. The supply of stores on board was pronounced to have been both insufficient in quantity and bad in quality, a state of things which had given rise to repeated complaints on the part of the Emigrants throughout the greater part of the voyage; and it was evident that there was a very bad state of discipline on board, and that unseemly quarrels between the Master of the vessel and the Surgeon were frequent and had tended to deprive the Emigrants of that care and watchful supervision which they were entitled to. As it appeared doubtful whether the Government was at liberty to withhold any portion of the passage money owing to an order passed in 1858 that forfeitures in consequence of breach of Charter Party were to be adjudicated only by the Emigration Commissioners in England, the case was met as far as possible by declaring the *Earl of Clare* disqualified to carry Emigrants so long as she should remain under the charge of her present Commander, and the Surgeon was likewise declared to be disqualified for the Medical charge of Emigrants. The Government of Mauritius was at the same time requested to cause a strict inquiry to be made into the circumstances under which the ship was allowed to leave Mauritius inefficiently provisioned; and the result of this was to shew that the ship had been properly provisioned at Mauritius, but that the provisions had probably

been tampered with after they were duly passed and shipped, old surplus stores being substituted for them. To guard against any frauds of this nature for the future arrangements have been promised by the Colonial Government for placing the stores and provisions, from the time of their shipment to the day of the departure of the Emigrant vessel, under the charge of the Medical officer proceeding in charge of the Emigrants.

The Captain, Chief Mate, and Surgeon of the Ship *Rajasthan* declared ineligible for the Emigration service.

The Emigrant Ship *Rajasthan*, Captain J. C. Wilson, arrived with Coolie passengers at Mauritius from this Port on the 5th of September last, when the Emigrants unanimously complained of having been ill-treated on board by the Captain and his Chief Mate, four of the complainants grounding their complaint on the specific fact of having been beaten and shewing marks on their bodies in support of the statement. A charge of assault was at the same time brought against the Captain by the Assistant Doctor on board, and the two cases having been heard jointly by the Junior District Magistrate of Mauritius, both the Captain and the Chief Mate were convicted, and the former sentenced to a fine of £10 and the latter to a fine of £5.

Subsequently the Captain charged the Medical Officer on board with having committed several serious offences of a criminal nature, for which the Medical officer was brought to trial before the Court of Assizes and was acquitted; he was also acquitted at the Supreme Court at Mauritius when subsequently tried there for a breach of the Quarantine Laws. The Government of Mauritius was nevertheless so impressed with the gross misconduct on board of the several parties concerned that it declared all of them, *viz.*, the Captain, the Chief Mate, and the Medical officer of the *Rajasthan*, to be ineligible for further employment in the Mauritius Emigration Service; and, in accordance with orders received from the Secretary of State, this Government also issued instructions for preventing their employment on board ships conveying Coolies from Bengal to any of the Colonies, and the prohibition has further been extended to the Emigration Departments in Madras and Bombay.

Emigration of Laborers to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet
Number of laborers dispatched &c.

The following Statement shews the number of laborers of both sexes embarked for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet under Act III. (B. C.) of 1863 during the year under report, and also the percentage of females to males dispatched, and the mortality and desertion during the voyage :—

District.	Number of Coolies Embarked.							Percentage of Females to Males.	Mortality during voyage.	Desertion during voyage.	Percentage of mortality during voyage.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Boys.	Infants. Girls.	Total.				
Assam	7,230	2,044	620	508	241	225	11,768	40·42	206	109	3·04
Cachar	10,661	3,382	562	459	271	263	15,598	38·46	416	271	3·05
Sylhet	696	158	24	16	15	7	916	23·44	20	2	2·19
Total ...	18,587	5,484	1,206	983	527	495	28,282	36·34	702	378	3.01

The total number of laborers received at the several Depôts in Calcutta during the year was 30,858, of whom 28,282 were sent to the Tea districts within the same period as shewn in the Return, the remaining 2,576 Coolies being accounted for in the manner noted on the margin. The number of deaths during the voyage to Assam given in the Statement is not altogether accurate, the acknowledgments for 3,019 laborers sent to that district not having been received from the officers of the places of disembarkation at the close of the year.

Remaining in Depôts on the 30th April 1865 ...	1,079
Returned to their homes as rejected ...	250
Died in Depôts ...	370
Absconded from Depôts, &c. ...	877
	2,576

Effects of the Cyclone on the Coolie Depôts.

The destruction caused by the Cyclone to the Coolie Depôts in Calcutta has been noticed elsewhere; and it is only necessary to state in this place that little direct injury was sustained by the inmates themselves on the occasion. The privations which followed, however, in consequence of the loss of the Coolie lines and a lengthened residence in the temporary accommodations erected after the storm, together with the dirty state of the compounds and tanks which became fouled with decaying vegetable matter, had the effect of increasing the death-rate amongst them to some extent. The Depôt buildings have all been since restored with improvements that have left little to be desired.

The new Labor Contract Law.

The unsatisfactory nature of the relations between the Tea Planters of Assam and Cachar on the one hand, and their imported laborers on the other, having been brought under the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year, it became necessary to provide a remedy for the evils which were rapidly growing up. On the one hand the breach of contract by laborers was represented to be of almost daily occurrence in all the districts named; and on the other it was asserted that the provisions of the existing law with reference to the engagement of the laborers were not properly observed, that the laborer was induced to enter into the contract by fraudulent misrepresentations on the part of recruiters, and that, as a rule, he did not obtain the rates of wages in expectation of which he left his house. The absence, too, from many estates of any attempt to register their Coolies left it a matter of doubt whether the great number of laborers imported but not forthcoming on the estates was to be attributed to wholesale desertion, or to fearful mortality; and some cases of great violence and brutality on the part of individual Planters in Cachar towards their laborers led to the conclusion that the protection of the laborer was not sufficiently provided for under the existing law, and that owing to the vague nature of the schedule of task-work attached to the contracts the laborers really earned less than they could obtain in the immediate vicinity of their homes, and certainly very much less than they were led to expect they would obtain when their contracts were signed. To meet all these evils and afford complete satisfaction to both parties a new Bill on the subject was proposed by the Lieutenant Governor, which, after receiving some modifications from the Governor-General, was passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations

as Act VI. of 1865, a notice of which will be found in its proper place in the Legislative Chapter of this Report. It may be briefly mentioned here that the main features of the new law are that it provides for the appointment of Protectors in the districts to which the laborers are imported, and fixes the minimum wages to be given to the laborers; it renders a breach of contract punishable criminally and provides at the same time for the completion of the contract; it imposes on importers of labor the necessity of keeping up proper registers, provides for laborers permanently unfitted for labor, and lays down the course by which a laborer may purchase release from his contract.

Effects of the changes introduced by the new law.

The changes introduced by law in the system of recruiting and registration have proved beneficial both to the Coolie and those interested in his recruitment; the evils existing before the new system came into operation have been greatly diminished, and the checks which have been imposed on the fraudulent or irregular registration of laborers have, by ensuring to Coolies the free exercise of their own choice, been attended with the best results. Great care and consideration is now shewn to the Coolies by Contractors, and considering the few complaints made by the Coolies on their arrival at the Depôts there is reason to believe that they were generally well treated by the recruiters also. The steamers conveying laborers are all supplied with well-qualified Surgeons, and a better class of Native Doctors have been found, who are reported to have performed their duties satisfactorily. A Code of Rules for the guidance of all officers and other persons connected with the transport of laborers to the eastern dist icts has been prepared, and it is expected that the efficiency of the system will be greatly increased thereby.

Preparation of a code of Rules for the transport of laborers.

Mortality on board the Steamer *Pioneer* conveying Dhangur Coolies to the districts on the North-East Frontier.

The Civil Surgeon at Gowhatty having reported as many as seventy deaths from Cholera on board the Steamer *Pioneer* and its Flats which conveyed a batch of Dhangur Coolies to that station, a Committee was appointed to report on the dietary scale in use for laborers sent to the districts on the North-East Frontier, and to recommend such improvements as might appear to be necessary. The report of the Committee, however, was to the effect that the mortality in the case in question was not owing to any defect in the diet; that the dietary in force for Coolies for the Tea districts was well adapted to their requirements, being perhaps only somewhat excessive in quantity; and that outbreaks of the nature from which the Coolies had suffered in the present instance were inexplicable, and had been of frequent occurrence in the case of laborers travelling to the Colonies. The Committee at the same time took occasion to point out that the practice of lashing flats alongside of steamers, instead of towing them astern, was very pernicious after disease had made its appearance on board; and that under existing arrangements it did not seem to be the interest of any one in authority on board to prevent mortality. It was also pointed out in a memorandum furnished by the Commissioner of Assam that, in the instance under report, the Coolies were known to have secreted remnants of their food in order to eat them cold; that the crowding on the flats was excessive; and that this prevented the

sick from being separated from the healthy. With reference to these reports it has been ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor that measures should be taken at once to prevent Coolies from secreting any part of their food, all food not eaten at the regular meals being thrown away; that no steamer should be licensed to carry such laborers except on condition that the flats are towed astern instead of being lashed alongside, or that a proper Hospital boat is towed astern, or the upper deck of one flat is devoted to the use of the sick in case of the outbreak of an Epidemic; and that no license should be given to any vessel for the purpose of conveying laborers to which a competent Medical officer is not appointed either by the Contractor or the owner of the vessel, such Medical officer having the sole and entire charge of the laborers.

MEDICAL.

Medical College Hospital

THE number of In-patients treated in the general wards of the Medical College Hospital during the year 1864 was 5,692 against 5,295 treated during the preceding year. Of these 5,692 patients 2,650 were Christians and 3,042 Natives. The number of deaths amongst the former was 238, or 8·60 per cent., and amongst the latter 940, or 30·90 per cent.

A comparison of results with previous years shews that whilst the deaths* amongst the Christian patients has steadily decreased that amongst the Native patients was unusually high during the year reported upon. This was attributed to the unusual prevalence of Cholera and Fever among the Native poor of Calcutta and its environs during the year; to the Cyclone of the 5th October, which caused a very considerable increase of sickness amongst them; and to the admission of a number of Native patients in a moribund and positively hopeless condition.

Percentage of deaths to treated.

	Christians.	Natives.
1861	10·05	26·01
1862	9·69	28·33
1863	9·20	26·78
1864	8·60	30·90

The relative prevalence of the different classes of disease treated in the Hospital is shewn on the margin.

	Amongst Christians.	Amongst Natives.
1. Zymotic Diseases .	1,521	1,774
2. Constitutional Diseases .	71	115
3. Local Diseases ...	669	731
4. Developmental Diseases ..	186	110
5. Violent Deaths or Diseases	203	312
	2,650	3,042

In the Midwifery Ward the total number of confinements was 161 against 201 in the preceding year. Of the women confined 96 were Christians and 65 Natives; and the total number of deaths amongst them was 10, *viz.*, 5 amongst the Christians and 5 amongst the Natives.

The number of important Surgical operations performed upon In-door patients was 195 against 175 in the preceding year; and the number of deaths 38 against 28. With the exception of one the whole of the instances in which death followed operation were cases of capital operations of the most important and serious kind.

The number of patients treated in the male Out-door Dispensary was 14,544 against 17,746 in the preceding year; the number of patients treated in the Out-door Dispensary for women and children 11,403 against 12,744 in the previous year; and the number of patients treated in the Dental Dispensary 1,203 against 1,121 in 1863. The total number of patients who received medical aid in the Hospital, exclusive of those treated in the Eye Infirmary, was therefore 32,842 against 36,907 in the preceding year.

In-patients	5,692
Out-patients, male	14,544
Out-patients, female, &c.	11,403
Patients treated in the Dental Dispensary	1,203
	32,842

Eye Infirmary

The Returns of the Eye Infirmary are only for nine months, *viz.*, from 1st April to 31st December last, in order that the Returns for subsequent years may correspond with those of the other Departments of the Medical College Hospital which are all for the calendar year. The total number of patients treated in the Infirmary during this period was 3,023, of whom 439 were In-door patients and 2,584 Out-door patients. The number of patients cured was 1,794, and the number partially relieved 503. As the Returns noticed are not for a full year no comparison can be shewn in this place with the results of preceding years. The total expenditure of the Institution during the nine months reported upon was Rupees 11,308-3-10.

Calcutta Police Hospital.

The Calcutta Police Hospital was established by Government in 1789, and was used from an early period for the purpose of affording relief to the houseless sick poor picked up in the streets and as a Hospital for the sick of the Town Police. For some years past the Institution was under the authority of the Commissioner of Police and under the immediate management of the Police Surgeon. During the year attention was drawn to the condition of the Hospital in the course of an inquiry into the case of a lunatic patient, who, instead of being sent to the Asylum, had been improperly detained under observation in the Police Hospital. In consequence of the representations then made the Lieutenant-Governor directed the Hospital to be brought under the control of the Medical Department, and called for an immediate report from Dr. Anderson, the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals. His report shewed that the Institution had been lamentably neglected; the space around it, which should have been allowed for ventilation, had been made use of for stabling conservancy bullocks and conservancy carts; the wards were crowded to nearly double the extent of their proper capacity, and in the atmosphere thus created men in the last stage of Dysentery and Diarrhœa were found lying with insufficient attendance and insufficient furniture, and with no superintendence capable even of inducing them to make use of the masonry latrines, but permitting the floors of the wards to be polluted by the defecation of overcrowded patients. It is a very singular circumstance that notwithstanding all these eminently unfavorable conditions, notwithstanding that the Police Hospital was the receptacle not only for the dying paupers of the streets but also for the cases rejected as moribund by the other Hospitals, notwithstanding the scanty diet and scantier comfort, yet the mortality of

the Hospital during the year did not exceed that among the Native patients of the Medical College Hospital, which has on its side all the advantages in which the Police Hospital is so lamentably deficient. Immediate steps were taken for remedying the condition of the Hospital, and in compliance with Dr Anderson's suggestions arrangements were made by which the patients have, as a temporary expedient, been separated and accommodated in three distinct buildings, the sick Chowkeydars apart from the houseless poor, and the male and female paupers apart from each other; most of the nuisances which existed in the vicinity of the old Hospital building have been removed; new cots and other necessary furniture and new bedding and clothing have been supplied to the patients; and the establishment of the Hospital has been increased and re-organized. A Committee having also been appointed to report on the necessary alterations and additions to the Hospital building proposed the removal of the Hospital from the neighbourhood of the Gowkhana, where it now stands, and the construction of a new building having four departments capable of accommodating 150 male paupers, 50 female paupers, 100 Chowkeydar patients, and 50 Small-pox patients respectively. They also proposed the establishment of a refuge for the maimed and crippled and for those who are subject to chronic diseases. In furtherance of the first of these proposals the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the construction of a new Hospital in Amherst Street, the ground for which was to have been given by the Municipality. It was subsequently found that the lands formerly belonging to the Lottery Committee which the Municipality proposed to make over for the purpose belonged to Government and not to the Municipality, upon which it was further determined that so much of the site selected for the proposed building as belonged to Government should be appropriated for the Hospital at once, and that of the remainder of the lottery lands as much should be sold as would provide means for paying for the extra land required for the Hospital. The question of founding a refuge for the maimed and the cripple was transferred for the consideration of the Municipality, but the Justices have since expressed their inability for want of funds to assist in furthering the object, and have suggested that a fund be raised for it by private subscription.

The number of admissions into the Calcutta Police Hospital during the year was 3,120, and the number of deaths in it 881, inclusive in both cases of the sick Police. The mortality, which was 28·23 per cent, was attributed chiefly to Chronic Dysentery, Cholera, a low type of Typhoid Fever, Hospital Gangrene, and in many cases to actual starvation. A great number of the deaths occurred a few hours after admission; and frequently the patients brought in died before they could be removed from the carts.

The total number of persons to whom Surgical and Medical relief was afforded in the Native Hospital during the year under report was 1,65,282.* The increase in the number of patients over those relieved during the previous year amounted to 18,[illegible]65, and clearly manifested that the people in whose behalf the Institution has been provided freely availed themselves of its advantages. This increase,

Calcutta Native Hospital and its Dependencies.

	1863.	1864.
No. of In-door patients	1,099	965
Ditto Out-door ditto	1,45,618	1,64,317
	1,46,717	1,65,282

however, was entirely due to the increase in the number of applicants for Dispensary relief, the number of In-door patients shewing a steady* though inconsiderable decrease.

* No. of In-door patients in 1862	...	1,128
Ditto ditto 1863	...	1,099
Ditto ditto 1864	...	965

The daily average number of In-door patients during the year was $44\frac{1}{5}$ against $60\frac{1}{2}$ in 1863. The proportion of deaths to number of persons treated was 23·31 per cent. in 1864† to 17·29 per cent. in the preceding year.

	1863.	1864.
† Cured	766	579
Relieved	99	99
Died	190	225
Remained under treatment	44	62
Total ...	1,099	965

The daily average of Out-door patients was 449 against 399 of the previous year, whilst the total average of sick was $49\,3\frac{1}{2}$, or 34 greater than the average ($159\frac{1}{2}$) in 1863.

The total number of Surgical operations performed was 4,124 against 733 of the previous year, or greater by 3,391 cases. This unusual increase was explained to be owing to the operations performed on Out-door patients, hitherto excluded from the Hospital Returns, having been included in the Returns for the year reported upon. Those operations were generally of minor importance, such as the opening of abscesses, extracting teeth, laying open sinuses, passing catheters, extracting dead bones and foreign bodies, &c.; but the Governors of the Hospital have considered it desirable that they should all be recorded and accounted for. Among the Surgical cases were 267 of fractures, of which 18, or 6 71 per cent. terminated fatally.

	1863.	1864.
Cured	49	76
Relieved	6	8
Died	17	25

The number of persons treated in the dependant Dispensaries shews a decrease in the Park Street Dispensary to the extent of 2,936 cases, and in the Chitpore Dispensary to the extent of 771 cases. On the other hand there was an increase of 5,409 cases in the Gurranhatta Dispensary. The marginal Statement exhibits the daily average of sick who sought relief at these Branch Establishments during the last two years.

	1863.	1864.
Park Street Dispensary ..	90,060	87,124
Gurranhatta ditto ...	68,683	74,092
Chitpore ditto ..	74,825	74,114

	1863.	1864.
Park Street Dispensary	246	238
Gurranhatta ditto	188	202
Chitpore ditto	205	203

The number of Government servants who received Medical aid from all these Establishments was—

At the Native Hospital ...	5,274
Do. Park Street Dispensary	463
Do. Gurranhatta ditto ...	828
Do. Chitpore ditto ...	776
Total ...	7,341

The total expenditure on account of the Hospital and its Dependencies during the year was Rupees 55,143-5-9, which was met from a total income of Rupees 63,737-2-9.‡

	Rs.	As.	P.
‡ Private donations and subscriptions ...	9,644	8	0
Legacy ...	2,923	15	4
Interest of Government Securities ...	15,194	1	3
Government donation ...	23,708	6	0
Government allowance, less Income Tax ...	2,328	0	0
Government donation for repairs ...	4,000	0	0
Other items ...	5,938	4	2
Total ...	63,737	2	9

The total number of patients treated in the Asylum for European Insanes at Bhowanipore was 80. Of these 9 were cured and discharged, 12 sent to Europe in an improved condition as ordinary invalids, 24 dispatched to Europe as not improved, 1 died, and 34 were still under treatment at the close of the year.

Lunatic Asylums.

Males	... ...	62
Females	... ...	18
		80

The following Statement exhibits the number of patients treated in the several Lunatic Asylums for Native patients in Bengal, together with the proportion of deaths and cures.

Name of Asylum.	Number of patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to their friends.	Died.	Escaped.	Remaining under treatment at the close of the year.
Dullunda ...	297	27	15	43	0	212
Moydapore ..	69	14	1	6	1	47
Patna ...	172	41	7	10	0	114
Dacca ...	351	50	41	22	0	238
Cuttack ...	30	8	1	2	0	19

	1863.		1864.	
	Admission	Re-admission.	Admission.	Re-admission.
Dullunda ..	61	1	125	2
Moydapore ..	22	2	31	1
Patna ...	67	3	78	1
Dacca ...	76	29	99	22
Cuttack .	0	0	30	0
	226	35	363	26

In all the Asylums, but especially at Dullunda, the admissions and re-admissions during the year shewed a considerable increase as compared with the results in the preceding year. In Dullunda the number admitted in 1864 was more than double that of 1863, although the increase was not traced to any special cause. The total of insanes admitted and re-admitted in all the Asylums numbered 389 in 1864 to 261 in 1863.

The ratio per cent. of cures and transfers to admissions varied a little in the different Asylums. At Dullunda it was 14; at Moorshedabad 21·7; at Dacca 25·92; at Patna 27·96; and in the Cuttack Asylum 30 per cent. At Patna, while there was a large proportion of discharges, there was the smallest proportion of re-admissions, which would tend to shew that the cases there during the past year were, from whatever cause, more amenable to treatment than those met with in the Asylums in Lower Bengal.

The mortality during the year at Dullunda was 13 per cent. of the admissions; at Moydapore 8·6; at Cuttack 6·6; at Dacca 6·23; and at Patna only 5·80. A large proportion of the mortality at Dullunda is somewhat vaguely ascribed to Asthenia; a portion was also attributable to some extent to Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

A comparison of the expenditure of the several Asylums during the past year with that in 1863 is shewn on the margin. The average expense per head in the different Asylums was as follows :—

	1863.			1864.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Dullunda	11,412	1	6	13,050	3	0
Moydapore	5,421	12	5	5,766	15	4
Patna	9,254	9	5	9,958	15	3
Dacca	16,156	3	9	17,717	9	9
Cuttack	0	0	0	1,511	14	7

			Rs.	As.	P.
At Dullunda	...	...	69	12	5
„ Moydapore	...	...	128	7	0
„ Patna	...	...	87	5	9
„ Dacca	...	...	77	5	10
„ Cuttack	...	...	116	4	9

The comparatively large expense of the Moydapore and Cuttack Asylums was accounted for by the smaller number of inmates located in those Institutions. The Asylum at Cuttack was opened in February last; while that at Moydapore, where the number of patients treated has always been very inconsiderable, has been ordered to be closed on the completion of arrangements for the reception of the Lunatics at the Dullunda Asylum.

Rules for regulating the transmission of Insane Patients to Lunatic Asylums.

A Lunatic prisoner having died from disease aggravated by cold and exposure while being removed from the Tezpore Jail to the Lunatic Asylum at Dacca, a Code of Rules was prepared with a view to secure the safe custody and proper treatment of Insane Patients generally in their transit to Lunatic Asylums.

Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A Statement (M. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the total number of patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal during the six months from 1st July to 31st December 1864. The Returns for previous years are all for one year from 1st July to 30th June; but as other Medical Returns are for the calendar year, it has been considered desirable that the Statement regarding the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries should also be similarly made up, and the present Statement simply brings up the information furnished in it up to the close of the last calendar year.

Dispensaries at Sub-Divisional Stations.

Boodbood.	Khoolnah.
Jehanabad.	Bhowanigunge.
Luckimpore.	Jungypore.
Golahghat.	Comercolly.
Mungledye.	Moonsheegunge.
Bungettah.	Manickgunge.
Ranaghat.	Rajmehal.
Bongong.	Godda.
Chooadangah.	Doomka.
Jajpore.	Deoghur, and
Diamond Harbour.	Madhcepoorah.

During the year under report it was decided to make the services of the Native Doctors attached to Sub-Divisions more generally useful by the establishment of small Dispensaries at every Sub-Division where a sum of Rupees 15 per mensem could be raised by local subscription. This condition having been fulfilled in the Sub-Divisions named on the margin, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the establishment of a small Dispensary at each of them, the services of the Sub-Divisional Native

Doctor being made available for the charge of the Dispensary, and the Government agreeing to provide a sufficient supply of European medicines for its use.

Establishment of a Hospital at Assaloo for the treatment of skin disease amongst the Kookies.

The Inspector-General of Hospitals having reported on the prevalence of a peculiar form of skin disease among the people of the Kookie villages on the Langting River, in North Cachar, the establishment of a suitable Hospital at Assaloo, with a branch Hospital at Langting, for their reception and treatment was sanctioned. The disease was stated to exist extensively, and its peculiarity consisted in the appearance in the marked stages of large circular thickly incrusted tubercles, from the flattened elevations of which there rose up uneven pyramidal accretions of dry matter. In several instances these eruptions were thickly placed about the face and chin, and they were also plentifully dispersed all over the body and the extremities, at the heads of the joints, and at the axillæ and groins. The causes of the disease were believed to be a cachectic condition of the blood, impaired nutrition, and extreme filthiness of the skin. When the eruptions passed into ulceration they destroyed life by nervous irritation and prostration. Besides the establishment of a Hospital, which has been authorized, the other remedial measures pointed out were the gradual introduction of the rules of hygiene and cleanliness among the people, and an improved diet; and with this latter object in view the cultivation of the potatoe has been introduced.

The Vaccination Return for 1864.

A Statement (M. 2) in the Appendix exhibits the number of persons vaccinated in the Lower Provinces during the year 1864 as compared with the preceding year. The total increase in the number of vaccination was 23,180. The places in which the increase or decrease was of a marked character are named on the margin.

		Increase.	*Decrease.*
Presidency	...	8,419	0
Balasore	...	451	0
Baraset	...	0	264
Beerbhoom	..	1,809	0
Darjeeling	...	5,138	0
Hooghly	...	0	101
Howrah	...	789	0
Kishnaghur	.	690	0
Midnapore	...	3,006	0
Moorshedabad	...	695	0
Mulnath	...	0	337
Nattore	...	1,132	0
Ooterparah	...	149	0
Rampore Beauleah	...	0	2,360
Rungpore	...	742	0
Bograh	...	0	1,063

Separate Hospital for the treatment of Small-pox in Calcutta.

During the past year Calcutta and its Suburbs were visited by Small-pox in an Epidemic form, which for some time raged with great virulence. It was found necessary to provide a separate Hospital for the reception of such cases, not so much for the actual accommodation of the patients, who could have been provided in other Government Hospitals, as for preventing the spread of the disease and alarm to the ordinary patients of the Hospitals. A temporary Hospital for the treatment of Small-pox patients only was accordingly established on an open space of ground at Chitpore, in the north of Calcutta beyond the canal, and the medical charge of it

entrusted to Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty, Assistant Physician of the Medical College Hospital, with the necessary Establishment, at an aggregate cost of Rupees 767-14 per mensem. Arrangements were also made for the maintenance at the several Police Stations of one or more doolies for the conveyance of persons suffering from the disease to the Hospital, lest the use of the conveyances plying for hire should lead to the spread of the infection. The Hospital at Chitpore was opened on the 23rd December 1864, and remained open till the 8th June 1865. The total number of patients treated during this period was 690, of whom 237 were Europeans and 453 Natives. The total number of deaths was 264, *viz.*, 56 among the European patients and 208 among the Native patients. The total number of recoveries on the other hand was 426, of which 181 were among the European patients, and 245 among the Native patients. The proportion of mortality to admissions was 38·26 per cent. The total cost of the Hospital up to the date on which it was closed was Rupees 17,942-11-10, exclusive of the cost of European clothing and diet supplied by the Commissariat, and the cost of the last repairs to the Hospital buildings which had not been ascertained when the Hospital was closed. From this sum may be deducted the value of the buildings and furniture returned to Government, the amount of outstanding bills remaining to be realized, and certain other items, aggregating in all Rupees 8,245-15, which would reduce the net expenditure of the Hospital to Rupees 9,696-12-10.

As the establishment of the Hospital was adopted only as a sanitary precaution for the benefit of the whole population of Calcutta the Municipality of the town were, towards the close of the year, requested to state if they would defray the expenses of it, and further, if they were prepared permanently to provide for an establishment of that character from the Municipal Funds, the Government agreeing to place at their disposal the services of a duly qualified Medical Officer to be placed in charge of the Institution. The co-operation of the Municipality has also been asked towards the maintenance of Medical Establishments such as the Native Hospital and its Dependencies, which are kept up for the general service of the town; the Government of India having expressed itself as being opposed to their being wholly supported from the general revenues of the State. These questions, however, were still pending consideration at the close of the year.

Besides the Hospital at Chitpore a house was also prepared in Halliday Street for the reception of European ladies and gentlemen attacked with Small-pox. The house was given up for this use by Mr. Mellor, of the Oriental Gas Company, free of charge, and the patients were attended to by Dr. N. C. Macnamara and Mr. Bowser, steward of the Medical College Hospital. This Hospital was opened on the 31st January and closed on the 2nd May 1865. The total expenditure incurred on account of it, after deducting the sums realized from paying patients and the sale proceeds of Hospital furniture, was Rupees 245-10-8. The total number of patients treated was 216.

Employment of an additional staff of Vaccinators in Calcutta during the prevalence of the Small-pox Epidemic.

It may also be here noticed that many of the inhabitants of the town having, during the prevalence of the Small-pox Epidemic, expressed their willingness to have their families vaccinated, the temporary employment of an additional number of Vaccinators in Calcutta

was sanctioned at an aggregate cost of not more than Rupees 500. There was an increase in the number of persons vaccinated in the Presidency during the year to the extent of 8,419.

Prohibition of inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, &c.

* Act IV. (B. C.) of 1865.

In connection with the Small-pox Epidemic in Calcutta the expediency of prohibiting by law the practice of inoculation was considered during the year, and an Act* was passed empowering the local Government to put a stop to it in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in any other town to which Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 has been or may hereafter be introduced and in which there is a Military Cantonment, provided that the Government was satisfied that proper and sufficient arrangements existed within such towns for the vaccination of the inhabitants.

The Epidemic Fever in certain portions of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions.

The devastations caused by the Epidemic Fever in certain portions of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions and the measures adopted for the mitigation of the disease have been already fully reported upon in the Annual Reports for the three preceding years. In the report for last year an account was given of the observations and suggestions made by a Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the mortality and the possibility of preventing its ravages. According to this Committee the primary cause of the disease is Miasma, and the best remedies for it an improved system of drainage throughout the affected districts, and also the filling up of the small and filthy water holes and the clearing of the larger pools in the villages, and the removal of low brushwood and thick accumulations of fallen leaves and branches. For carrying out the first suggestion steps have been taken by the Public Works Department for an examination of the country affected, by a Special Engineer who was directed to report on the extent to which a rectification of drainage is required. In the meantime the operations connected with the clearance of jungles and large tanks and the filling up of water-holes have been carried on, and have been in some places cordially co-operated in by the Natives, which shews that they have at last been convinced of the sanitary value of these measures. The virulence of the Epidemic has every where very considerably abated.

The Epidemic Fever in Pubna.

In the Rajshahye Division the Epidemic Fever has been raging with great virulence in Dolai and the adjacent villages, within a circle of about two miles in diameter. The account given of the state of the infected villages was lamentable, the deaths being reported as ranging from ⅓th to ⅔th of the entire population. The appearance of the villagers was described as being very melancholy, and their bodies emaciated to the last degree. No doubt was entertained as to the primary cause of the Epidemic in this quarter, the villages being literally overgrown with jungle, principally bamboo interwoven with thick underwood, and the only drinking water available to the villagers being drawn from stagnant pools choked with decaying vegetation. The water in most of these places was further polluted by the maceration of jute, which

has since been prohibited not only here but wherever the water used for the purpose is in the vicinity of thickly peopled towns or villages. For the purpose of clearing the jungle and providing pure drinking water an expenditure of Rupees 1,000 was sanctioned from the Amalgamated District Roads' Fund, and as the area within which the disease has been raging is small, it was expected that this amount, in addition to the aid expected from the Zemindars and the people, would allow of the required sanitary improvements being carried out with tolerable completeness. The services of a Native Doctor have also been made available for the relief of the sufferers.

Cholera Epidemic in the districts of Midnapore, Howrah, and the 24-Pergunnahs.

A Cholera Epidemic broke out during the year in certain portions of the districts of Midnapore, Howrah, and the 24-Pergunnahs, as a sequel of the devastations caused by the Cyclone of the 5th October last. The general effects of the Cyclone will be narrated in a subsequent chapter, but the measures taken for affording medical aid to the sufferers may perhaps be most appropriately noticed under this head. The first appearance of the Cholera Epidemic was at Fort Mornington and Paroolpara on the north bank of the Roopnarain, in the middle of November last. A week after it spread southward to Daroo and Mysadul, and shortly after broke out with great violence in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division. It also spread from Daroo to Goomghur and Erinch, and appeared in a severe form in the neighbourhood of Kedgeree. About the middle of December it broke out in Hidgellee, appearing first at Doulutpore and spreading subsequently in all directions.

The peculiarity presented by the disease was the sudden and terrible collapse which set in very shortly after the premonitory attack. A few loose stools and vomiting of the contents of the stomach ushered in complete prostration of the body, with cold extremities, loss of voice, shrivelled countenance, and profuse sweating. Another peculiarity of the disease was the total absence of spasm, generally known as Cholera cramps. Some other diseases also, besides Cholera, were very prevalent throughout the affected districts; especially Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Fever.

The steps taken for meeting the emergency were as follows. Medicines were dispatched at once on the first appearance of the Cholera to Diamond Harbour, Kookrahatee, and Kedgeree; and the Medical Department directed to send down as many Native Doctors as they could secure for the purpose of being posted in the most convenient positions for affording relief. The Civil Surgeons of the affected districts were at the same time desired to superintend the proceedings of the Native Doctors; but this order was subsequently modified by the superintendence of the medical operations being entrusted to Mr. D. J. McNeile, who had been previously appointed by Government to direct the relief operations generally throughout the country visited by the Cyclone. Two Assistant Surgeons were also placed under Mr. McNeile for the purpose of superintending the Native Doctors, each within a separate circle of superintendence including both sides of the river.

The plan adopted was very successful so far as it could be carried out. The Native Doctors being scattered in every direction with supplies of the more useful medicines, the people soon learned where aid was to be found, and eagerly sought for it. But great difficulty was experienced at first in getting a sufficient number of qualified practitioners for the work, and the good effects of the arrangement were for this reason not so extensive as they would otherwise have been. In Hidgellee, where the disease broke out last, a large proportion of the patients was saved; but throughout the rest of the affected tracts effectual medical aid came too late.

Another evil result of the want of a sufficient staff in the first instance is that the statements furnished, though sufficient to guide the Government in forming a judgment as to the places most virulently affected, were of little value in a medical or in a statistical point of view, and are therefore omitted from this Report. At the close of the year the Epidemic had almost entirely disappeared, and a large portion of the special staff of Medical officers appointed for affording relief had, for that reason, been withdrawn.

MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta Municipality.

Union of the offices of Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta and Commissioner of Police.

THE union of the offices of Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Justices is allowed by Section 10 of Act VI. of 1863 (the Calcutta Municipal Act), but the measure was not carried out at once on the passing of that law because the Chairman of the Justices had at that time enough to do in organizing the new system of Municipal administration. As, however, it subsequently appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that the fusion of the two offices was really necessary for the purpose of strengthening the executive authority in carrying out the Municipal Law, and of preventing a collision between the Municipality and the Police, the measure was carried out with the sanction of the Government of India, and the Chairman of the Justices was appointed Commissioner of Police, with the general direction and control of the Police, its immediate and detailed administration being placed in the hands of a Deputy Commissioner, in the same manner as in the Mofussil it is placed in the hands of the District Superintendent under the direction and control of the Magistrate. The salary of the Deputy Commissioner was fixed at Rupees 1,500 per mensem, instead of Rupees 800 the salary hitherto attached to the post; and, as the salary of the Chairman of the Justices, now also Commissioner of Police, is paid by the Town, the net saving of imperial expenditure effected by these arrangements amounts to Rupees 21,600 per annum as noted on the margin. At the same time the enforcement of sanitary regulations has been rendered practicable without any additional cost to the State, the power

	Rupees.
Salary of Commissioner of Police	30,000
Less increase of salary allowed to Deputy Commissioner	8,400
Net saving ...	21,600

of the Police being brought to bear on the main object for which the Municipality is constituted, without neglecting the still more important duty of preserving order and preventing and detecting crime.

The total amount available for Municipal purposes in Calcutta during the year under report was Rupees 13,83,634-2-1, of which Rupees 12,24,919-14-10 was the regular income derived from the taxes leviable under the Municipal Act, the remainder being derived from the other sources indicated on the margin.

The total disbursements on the other hand amounted to Rupees 12,58,588-14-5, which left a balance of Rupees 1,25,045-3-8. Of this balance, however, about Rupees 50,000 was required to meet unadjusted demands of the year reported upon, leaving a clear balance of about Rupees 75,000.

Income and Expenditure of the Municipality for the year.

	Rs.	As.	P.
House Rate Collections ...	8,33,289	7	8
Carriage and Horse Tax ...	1,03,550	1	3
Hackery Tax ...	32,687	14	8
Licenses on Trades, Professions, &c. ...	2,13,293	1	0
Receipts from Fees, Fines, &c.	42,089	6	3
	12,24,919	14	10
Balance of the previous year	1,13,105	7	7
Proceeds of Government Securities sold ...	32,802	0	0
Interest of Government Securities ...	2,896	15	8
Refunds of advances, and amounts received for special purposes ...	9,909	12	0
	13,83,634	2	1
Establishment and Office Expenses, &c. ...	1,87,101	14	4
Expended on the Conservancy of the Town ...	3,41,223	2	9
Expended on Roads, &c. ...	6,28,983	7	10
" on Water Engines	51,834	4	4
" on City Improvements .	40,712	3	5
Advances made during the year ...	5,733	13	9
	12,58,588	14	5

Conservancy Improvements.

During the year the scavengering Establishment was revised and increased, and an addition made to the number of carts and conservancy cattle for securing the daily removal of the refuse of the town; the offal of the town, which was formerly used for filling up tanks and holes in the town or was thrown into the river, polluting the atmosphere in the one case and the water used for drinking purposes in the other, is now being removed to a distance of three miles from the town, and there burnt in a kiln so as not to emit any offensive odour; the excavation of the drains, which had been neglected for years, was again commenced with activity, and it was expected that the accumulated filth of previous years would be removed within another year; the practice of throwing bodies of men and animals into the river has been stopped, as was ordered last year, the pauper dead being burnt at the expense of the Municipality. Besides these improvements many noxious trades were prohibited and driven out of the town, while those of a dangerous and offensive description still existing within it were brought under control; measures were taken for keeping watch over the sale of articles of food and drink both in the market and elsewhere to prevent the consumption of such as

were in an unwholesome state and unfit for use, and the Statement on the margin exhibits the extent to which condemned provisions and drink were confiscated and destroyed; the Conservancy Laws were vigorously prosecuted for enforcing habits of cleanliness on the inhabitants; the construction of one hundred urinals was commenced; and a plan was determined upon for the removal of the night soil of the town to a distance of three miles beyond the eastern boundary of the town and for its being there buried. For this purpose a piece of land has been taken, embanked, laid out in trenches, and provided with tramways; a traction engine has been purchased; and some trucks completed; and operations had been already commenced before the close of the year in one division of the town, which will be gradually extended over the whole for putting a stop to the practice of throwing night soil in the river. Similar measures were also to be taken for disposing of the filth of the Great Jail and the House of Correction, for which purpose instructions have been issued to the Jail Authorities to act in concert with the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities. Measures were also determined upon by the Calcutta Municipality for rendering the burning ghâts inoffensive and innocuous; a resolution was passed to close the Cemeteries hitherto used within the town; and steps were taken for securing a burial ground out of the town with the sanction of the Suburban Municipality.

Provisions and drink confiscated and destroyed.

398 casks of Salt Pork and Beef.
500 canisters of hermetically-sealed French Provisions.
200 tins of Herrings
24 cases of dried Cod Fish.
20 tins of Cheese.
25 cases of Herrings.
11 Hams.
20 bags of Biscuit.
3 baskets of large Prawns.
1 maund of fresh Beef.
2 maunds of Venison.
1 cart of ditto.
1 maund of Fish.
7,991 bags of Rice.
530 bags of Wheat.
32 bags of Pease or Dholl.
1,000 bags of Gram.
1,804 dozens of Beer and Porter.
170 casks of Beer and Porter.
8 dozens of Sundry Wines.
[Besides the above 20 carts of damaged Rice and 1,000 bags of grain were seized and thrown into the river after the Cyclone.]

Repair of Roads.

Considerable progress was also made in putting the roads of the town in good order, and a new layer of stone and jhama metal was given to 48 roads and streets, and repairs were made, of more or less extent, to 283 streets. A stone breaker worked by steam, and a steam roller were received from England during the year, the former of which had been at work already before the close of it, and the latter was shortly expected to be ready for use.

Water Engines.

Of the water engines those at Chandpal Ghât were put into thorough order, and were worked twenty out of the twenty-four hours. The completion of the water engines at Nimtollah had been delayed, but it was expected that it would be possible to set them at work very shortly, and pipes were laid down in four of the principal streets for the supply of water.

Important City Improvements.

The most important city improvement carried out during the year was the widening of one of the Jaun Bazar Lanes which connects Free School Street with Dhurrumtollah, which has opened out a fine wide street from Park Street to

Dhurrumtollah. Steps were also taken for widening the Moorgyhatta Street; and progress was made in taking up lands for the new street between Jackson Street and Clive Street.

Municipal Loan.

With the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor a loan of 18 lacs of Rupees was raised by the Justices of Calcutta under the power vested in them by the Municipal Act; and out of this amount 6 lacs of Rupees were allotted to the Drainage Department, and above Rupees 5,41,000 paid towards the improvement of the Moorgyhatta Street above alluded to, leaving, after payment of Stamp duty on Debentures, a balance of upwards of Rupees 6,56,000 for appropriation to other Municipal improvements.

Lighting.

The amount of lighting rate collected during the year was Rupees 1,55,188-6-8, while the total sum expended was Rupees 1,45,389-4-8. 14,391 yards of main were laid down, and 65 new Gas Lights put up.

Drainage.

The progress made in the Drainage of the town consisted in the completion of the outlet sewer from the head of Dhurrumtollah to Palmer's Bridge, with the exception of a portion which will be completed by the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company; and also in the completion of the Free School Street sewer and of the brick sewers in Sudder Street and Kyd Street; besides which the sewers in Lindsay Street, Grant's Lane, Hospital Lane, Wellesley Street, and Jaun Bazar Street were nearly finished. Pipes were also laid in 17 streets in connection with the Dhurrumtollah and other large sewers, and operations were commenced on the Circular Road sewer, one of the five large main sewers.

Water-supply.

The project of supplying the town with drinking water from Cossipore having been abandoned a new scheme was prepared having for its object the conveyance of the water from Phulta, which after some discussion received the sanction of Government. The water will be brought within reach of every one and be freely available for sanitary purposes, such as the flushing of drains, watering of streets, &c. The net cost of the work was estimated at Rupees 51,75,000, and the annual charges at Rupees 500,000, which latter amount it was proposed to meet by the imposition of a general and uniform rate of not more than 3 per cent. on the rental, the annual contribution of a lac of Rupees from the Municipal Fund, and by the sale of water to persons who would lay it on their premises, to Hospitals, to the Shipping, &c. This scheme has received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor after the close of the year, and the necessary steps have been directed to be taken for amending the law with a view to provide for the imposition of a water rate of 3 per cent. To meet the outlay for constructing the water-works, the Municipality has been authorized to open a loan of 45 lacs of Rupees, the estimated cost of the whole works minus the charge of Engineering supervision amounting to Rupees 6,75,000.

Registration of births and deaths.

The registration of births and deaths was established during the year. The Returns were at first very defective owing to the reluctance of the people to register; but the mortality Returns have gradually become more reliable. The aggregate mortality of the town for the nine months during which Returns were received is noted on the margin, and on an estimated population of 4,00,000 gives an annual percentage of 36·738 per 1,000. The total number of births during the same period as shewn in the registration Returns was 2,736 only, namely 1,374 males and 1,362 females; but while the records kept at the burning ghâts, church yards, and cemeteries enable the number of deaths to be ascertained with a fair approximation to truth, the same facilities do not exist for testing the accuracy of the number of births, which, as shewn in the Returns, appears to be very far from accurate.

Males	6,776
Females	4,259
Total ...	11,035

Measures taken for the improvement of the Mydaun.

In connection with the alterations recently effected on the Mydaun, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Commissioner of Police, in communication with the Garrison Engineer and the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, to draw up a plan for improving the appearance of the Mydaun in front of Fort William, by converting the whole of the land comprised within the space between the Strand Road, the new Drive, and the Baboo's Ghaut Road, with the existing Eden Gardens, into one large ornamental garden, which should also include the Cricket Ground, sufficient room being provided for promenades on the grass, and extending the ride, which at present encloses the area of the Eden Gardens, round the whole of the proposed garden. Instructions were given at the same time to plant clumps of trees on the Mydaun, where there has always been a deficiency of foliage, and particularly so since the Cyclone; and it has been proposed that the road leading from the crossing at the Chowringhee Gate of the Fort to the Kidderpore Bridge should be planted with a handsome avenue of trees, and that ornamental groups of trees should be dotted over the whole plain in suitable places at a distance from the tanks.

Establishment of a public abattoir in the Suburbs.

A correspondence that took place at the commencement of the year between the Sanitary Commission and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs on the means of controlling and regulating existing Slaughter Houses led to the appointment by the Government of a Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Justices, the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, and an officer of the Commissariat Department, with instructions to inquire into the present condition of Slaughter Houses in Calcutta, and to report on the best plan of establishing public abattoirs under the supervision of Government officers. The report of the Committee shewed that the state of the existing Slaughter Houses was filthy and unwholesome and urgently required reform, and that the only way of remedying the evil was to close all existing Slaughter Houses and to substitute one public establishment, at a convenient spot in the Suburbs, for the slaughter

of all species of animals for the supply of the Town and Suburbs. This was accordingly authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor, with directions that the public Slaughter House to be established should include that required for the Commissariat Department; and steps were being taken at the close of the year for the construction of such an abattoir as is required for carrying out the plan, the entire management of which has been left in the hands of the Justices of Calcutta acting in co-operation with the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs. Before, however, any practical effect could be given to the scheme it was discovered that under the existing law there was no power vested in the Justices or in the Suburban Municipality to close existing Slaughter Houses. To give this power and to enable the Municipality to enforce the subsidiary Bye-Laws, an Act (No. VII. of 1865) was passed by the local Legislative Council, which provides for the closing of all private Slaughter Houses except such as may be maintained under a license from the Municipality, and regulates the manner in which they are to be managed, inspected, and supervised. The law also provides for the inspection of all markets for the sale of meat and fish, that the sale of unwholesome food, which had also been noticed by the Sanitary Commission, may be effectually put a stop to.

Port Canning.

Transfer of the Soonderbun Lots 54 and 50 to the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Canning, with reservation of sites required for imperial purposes.

In 1863 the Government made over to the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Canning the whole of its proprietary right in Lots 54 and 50, subject to its control as to the manner in which the lands should be disposed of for the benefit of the Town and Port, and as to the manner in which the rents derived therefrom and the sale proceeds of leases as well as the funds derived from any other source of Municipal Revenue should be expended; and also reserving to itself the right to take any portion of the lands that might be required for imperial and other public purposes without giving any compensation to the Commissioners, or having to purchase any rights but such as might be held adversely to them.

1. For the Railway Station and Line.
2. For the Deputy Magistrate's Cutcherry.
3. For the Police Office
4. For the Custom House and Marine Offices
5. For the Church.
6. For the Civil Courts.

During the year under report it was decided that the sites indicated on the margin, the first three of which had been already occupied, should be excluded from the deed of transfer then under preparation as being required for imperial purposes. The Municipal Commissioners were at the same time instructed to reserve other sites for their own purposes, such as for a Hospital, Burial Ground, Market Place, Schools, &c.

The question having been raised, it was further decided that the deed of transfer would necessarily impose on the Commissioners the liability of defending actions and meeting claims which might arise out of acts done by the Government before the property was made over to them.

The Port Canning Scheme.

It was stated in last year's Report that the Municipal Commissioners of Canning having applied for a loan to enable them to construct the public works essential to the establishment of the settlement, *viz.*, Rupees 11,25,500 for roads,

Rupees 6,00,000 for drains, and Rupees 3,12,750 for embankments and contingencies, it had been recommended by this Government to the Government of India that an advance of 4½ lacs of Rupees should be made to the Commissioners by way of loan at 5 per cent. on the security of the present and future revenues of the Town and Port, and on condition that the State should not be required to expend any further amount on the town. It was pointed out that without this assistance it was unlikely that the Port would ever be in a condition in which its merits and chance of success could be fairly tried, but that if with this assistance, which was enough for the immediate and urgent wants of the Port, the scheme should still languish for lack of the support of the public it would be useless for Government to expend any more money on it. The proposal was agreed to by the Government of India, but on the condition that the Municipality would simultaneously raise the remaining 15½ lacs of Rupees required for completing the proposed public works. This condition the Municipality were unable to accept as, in the then state of the market, and having just failed to raise a loan of 10 lacs, it was useless for them to attempt to raise one of 15. Subsequently, however, an offer was made by Mr. Schiller, of the firm of Borrodaile, Schiller and Co., to subscribe a sum of 2½ lacs of Rupees to the Canning Loan if certain concessions were granted to him with a view to enable him, with the aid of a Company to be formed by him, to construct docks, tramways, &c., for the improvement of the town; and the proposal having been acceded to by the Lieutenant-Governor, the following concessions were made to the Company, *viz.*, (1) the gift in freehold of 100 acres of ground in the centre of the town; (2) the exclusive right of constructing tramways in such directions as may be required by the Municipality for a period of 50 years; and (3) in consideration of their undertaking the conservancy of the river bank for a period of 50 years, the right of constructing wharves and jetties and such landing and shipping facilities as may be required, and of levying such tolls in connection therewith as may be sanctioned by the Municipal Commissioners. The Company at the same time bound themselves to excavate within a period of two years a dock for the reception of country boats, not less than 2,500 feet by 200 feet in width and 10 feet in depth. It was also made a condition that no work should be undertaken by the Company or their Assignees without the approval of the Commissioners. In return for these concessions the Municipal Commissioners are to obtain an immediate subscription of 2½ lacs of Rupees to the Municipal Loan as stated above, and also the prospect of sharing in the profits accruing from the works intended to be carried out when the returns exceed 10 per cent. on the capital invested, and the right of re-purchasing the works after the lapse of the 50 years for which period the concessions have been granted.

The Government in assenting to these concessions added a condition that should the docks and other works not be completed within two years, or such further period as might be allowed by the Municipal Commissioners, or should the land be at any time diverted to purposes other than those for which it is granted, it should lapse to the Commissioners.

Measures taken for improving the sanitary condition of the station of Rungpore.

The unhealthiness of the station of Rungpore being chiefly attributable to the existence of two large jheels or swamps within a quarter of a mile from the station, the Lieutenant-Governor has, with the object of intercepting the malaria, directed the planting of a thick belt of bamboos, to be hereafter re-placed by a belt of trees, between the station and the jheels. A joint report has at the same time been called for from the Superintending Engineer of the division, the Magistrate of the district, and the Civil Surgeon in regard to the possibility and expediency of draining the jheels.

Extension of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864.

The passing of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, or the District Municipal Act, was noticed in last year's Report. It only remains to state in this place that during the year under review the new law was extended to the following places: the stations of Patna, Mozufferpore, Gya, Arrah, and Chuprah, and the subdivisional station of Durbungah, in the Patna Division; the stations of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Monghyr, and Darjeeling, in the Bhaugulpore Division; the stations of Midnapore, Burdwan, Howrah, and Hooghly, including the town of Chinsurah, and also to the towns of Serampore and Ooterparah, in the Burdwan Division; the Suburbs of Calcutta, the stations of Kishnaghur and Jessore, and the towns of Santipore, Ranaghat, and Canning, in the Nuddea Division; the city of Dacca in the Dacca Division; the stations of Chittagong and Comillah, in the Chittagong Division; and the station of Gowhatty in Assam.

Repair of Tanks in the Towns and Villages in Bengal.

The attention of Government having been directed to the neglected and unwholesome state of most of the tanks in the districts and large towns throughout the Lower Provinces, the local Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners appointed, under Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, were requested during the year to exert their legitimate influence, and where necessary to exercise their legal powers, for the purpose of effecting their clearance. To carry out this object fully it will be necessary in many cases to give pecuniary assistance to the owners of the tanks, either from the local funds or by raising special subscriptions for the purpose; but such assistance if rendered conditionally is sure to make the expenditure eventually remunerative. In the Government Estate of Arrah the excavation of two tanks has been authorized at a cost of Rupees 2,206-2-11, to be defrayed from the Khas Mehal Fund, for the purpose of filling up some pestilential hollows which were believed to have given rise to a fearful outbreak of Cholera during the last hot season.

Extension of Act XX. of 1856.

Act XX. of 1856, or the Chowkeydaree Act, was extended during the year under report to the following places; *viz.*, to 24 villages united to the town of Arrah, in the district of Shahabad; to the Serampore Union, in the district of Hooghly; to the Moheshpore Union and the Kooshtea (or Mozumpore) Union, in the district of Nuddea; to the Panam and Dhurumgunge Unions and the Suburbs of Manickgunge, in the district of

Dacca; to the towns of Roghoonathpore, Kotulpore, Bishenpore, Joypore, and Pattroshair, in the district of Bancoorah; to the town of Poorec in the district of Poorce; and to the Military Cantonments at Berhampore and Cuttack.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

Measures taken for carrying out the provisions of Act XXII. of 1864.

Act XXII. of 1861 of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or the Military Cantonments Act, was passed on the 1st April 1864. The Act provides for the regulation of the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, the superintendence of Police and Conservancy, and the protection of the public health within the limits of Military Cantonments. The provisions of the law which require the action of the local Government are (1) the appointment of Cantonment Magistrates; (2) the establishment of Courts of Small Causes; (3) the formation of Cantonments into sub-districts for the purposes of Act XVI. of 1864, (to provide for the registration of Assurances); (4) the introduction of the provisions of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, (for the regulation of Police); (5) the introduction of Act XX. of 1856, (the Chowkeydaree Act); (6) the enforcement of the provision of Sections 29 to 31 of Act XXII. of 1864, to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors within limits round each Cantonment to be determined by the Government; and (7) the preparation of Rules and Regulations to provide for the matters specified in Section 19 of the Act.

The only Cantonments or Military Stations of any importance in the Lower Provinces besides Fort William are Dinapore, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Chinsurah, Berhampore, Hazareebaugh, Dorundah, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Jullapahar, and Sinchal in Darjeeling, Debrooghur, Gowhatty, and Cherra Poonjee in Assam, and Dacca.

The following is a brief summary of what has been done, or is intended to be done, to bring into operation the provisions of the Act above enumerated in each of these Cantonments.

Fort William.—The question whether the provisions of the Act are applicable to Fort William was submitted to the Government of India and was under the consideration of that Government at the close of the year.

Dinapore.—The Cantonment Joint Magistrate has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate under the Act. A Small Cause Court has been established with pecuniary jurisdiction extending to Rupees 500, and the Cantonment Magistrate appointed Judge of that Court. The Cantonment has been declared a sub-district under Act XVI. of 1864; Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 has been put into force; but it was not considered expedient to extend the operation of Act XX. of 1856 to this Cantonment. Sections 29 and 31 of Act XXII. of 1864 have been enforced within a circle of four miles round the Cantonment.

Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.—The Cantonment Joint Magistrates have been appointed Cantonment Magistrates under the Act. Small Cause Courts have been established with pecuniary jurisdiction extending to Rupees 300. The two Cantonments have been declared sub-districts under Act XVI. of 1864. Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 has

been put into force; and it is intended to extend the operation of Act XX. of 1856 and Sections 29 and 31 of Act XXII. of 1864 to these Cantonments; the question as to the tax to be levied under the former Act and the limits within which the latter should be enforced being under consideration at the close of the year.

CHINSURAH AND BERHAMPORE.—There was no Cantonment Joint Magistrate at either of these two stations before the passing of the Act, nor was it considered necessary to create such appointments. A Small Cause Court has been established at each of these Cantonments with pecuniary jurisdiction extending to Rupees 500 and placed under the Judge of the adjoining Extra Cantonment Small Cause Court. These Cantonments were not considered to be of sufficient extent or importance to be constituted sub-districts under Act XVI. of 1864. Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 has been put in force in both of them, but Act XX. of 1856 has only as yet been extended to Berhampore. Sections 29 and 31 of Act XXII. of 1864 have been enforced in the Cantonment of Chinsurah, and it is proposed to extend them to Berhampore, Hazareebaugh, and Dorunda. There are no Cantonment Magistrates in these stations, and it was not considered necessary to establish Small Cause Courts in either of them, or to constitute them sub-districts under Act XVI. of 1864. Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and Act XX. of 1856 have been brought into operation in Dorunda, and will be extended to Hazareebaugh. Sections 29 and 31 of Act XXII. of 1864 are inapplicable to the circumstances of the former Cantonment, but will be extended to Hazareebaugh.

CUTTACK.—In this Cantonment the provisions of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and Act XX. of 1856 have been brought into operation, but it was not considered necessary to extend any of the other provisions of the Act to this Cantonment.

The law has not been found to be applicable to the Cantonments at Bhaugulpore, Jullapahar, Sinchal, Debrooghur, Cherra Poonjee, and Gowhatty, but it is proposed to extend the operation of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 to the three last-mentioned Cantonments.

DACCA.—The question of extending the provisions of the law to Dacca was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year, but as the Garrison is likely to be reduced it is probable that the Act will not be introduced into that Station.

Clauses 1 to 3 of Section 19 of Act XXII. of 1864 provide for the framing of Rules for regulating the occupation and use of lands and houses in Cantonments, and Clauses 4 to 11 relate to matters affecting the public health. Committees had assembled under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department at the Army Head-Quarters in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces to frame a Code of Rules for all India under Clauses 1 to 3, and the result of their labors was under the consideration of that Government at the close of the year.

On the subject of Clauses 4 to 6 and 8 to 11 the Sanitary Commission for Bengal framed a Code of Rules which, as well as those proposed by the Divisional Commissioners with reference to the special circumstances of the Cantonments situated in their respective Divisions, are under the consideration of this Government.

Clause 7 enables Government to frame rules with a view to the prevention of the spread of venereal disease. On this subject the President of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal submitted certain practical propositions, and in accordance with one of his suggestions Committees composed of Military, Civil, and Medical officers have been appointed in each of the Cantonments in Bengal where European Troops are stationed, for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting to Government the measures which ought to be adopted under the provisions of the law and agreeably to the principles laid down by Mr. Strachey for the prevention of venereal diseases among the Troops. None of the Committees had reported the result of their deliberations up to the end of the year.

Prohibition of the practice of throwing dead bodies into rivers near Military Cantonments.

The Military Authorities having complained of the annoyance caused by the practice of throwing dead bodies into the rivers running under Military Cantonments, the Magistrates of the districts within which such Cantonments exist have been directed to take measures for putting a stop to the nuisance. The requirements of the case will be still further provided for in the rules being framed under the Cantonments Act as noticed above.

Cholera Camps for European Troops.

The recommendations of the Cholera Commission for the prevention of Cholera among European Troops having been forwarded to this Government by the Government of India, instructions were issued to all Commissioners of Circuit to direct the Civil officers in their respective divisions in all ways to assist the Military Authorities in carrying out the precautionary measures proposed by the Commission and the rules laid down for that purpose, and they were instructed to act up to the directions of the Commission by giving intimation of the outbreak of Cholera and providing carriage when a move is decided on by the Military Authorities. In furtherance of the recommendations of the Commission three sites in the neighbourhood of Dinapore have been selected for the formation of Cholera Camps for the Troops at that station, and steps have been taken for acquiring possession of them under the provisions of Section 2 of Act VI. of 1857. At Darjeeling an inquiry was made as to the means of providing change of situation and of air for the Troops at Sinchal and Jullapahar, and these being found quite sufficient for the purpose it became unnecessary to take any further measures. At Berhampore also, in consequence of a threatened visitation of Cholera, an inquiry was made in regard to the sanitary condition of the whole station and its neighbourhood, with a view to provide such measures as might be necessary to prevent the disease spreading to the Military Cantonment.

Improvement of the sanitary condition of Berhampore and its neighbourhood.

The present sanitary condition of the station of Berhampore was, after inquiry, reported to be remarkably good, and has been so for a number of years; the station being at the same time most popular among the European Soldiers. Of the surrounding locality the account given was not equally favorable, the country being low and having hardly any natural drainage, to which deficiency is to be ascribed the prevalence of fever during the latter portion of the rains, and subsequently

of a very deadly Dysentery during the cold weather. The station, the main streets of Gora Bazaar, and those of a portion of the Native town immediately adjoining the station, were kept tolerably clean, but the conservancy of the Native town had not been looked after with the same care; and the total absence of public latrines and the practice of throwing dead bodies in the river were nuisances the effects of which were very much felt.

With a view to remedy these evils the attention of the Commissioner of the Division has been drawn to the expediency of extending Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 to the Native town. Instructions have been issued at the same time for the introduction of a regular system of latrines, the night soil from those latrines and the Cantonment being carefully deodorized and buried in trenches of sufficient depth. The throwing of dead bodies in the river has also been prohibited, and orders have been issued for the establishment of proper burning ghâts. In regard to the Cholera which had broken out in the vicinity of the station, it was not found necessary to take any special measures for arresting its progress, as it did not spread and lasted only for about a fortnight.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Behar Mounted Rifles.

The Behar Rifles Corps was formed in August 1862, with special reference to the want of such a body which had been felt in the districts of North Behar during the Mutinies of 1857-58; and application was made, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India issued in March 1861, for official recognition of the Corps, for the grant of Commissions to its officers, the furnishing it with arms and accoutrements, and the appointment to it of a properly qualified Drill Instructor. The number of members at the outset was 71, the majority of them being Indigo Planters, but with them were associated the Civil officers of Government of all grades. During the year under report the Corps was inspected by the Lieutenant-Governor on his last visit to Mozufferpore, when he found that its number had increased to 120 gentlemen, all admirably mounted and equipped, well trained in the use of their fire-arms, proud of their status and organization, and animated by a spirit of mutual confidence and of loyalty and good-will towards the Government. A Military inspection was held by Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, Commanding the 17th Bengal Cavalry, and that officer reported very favorably of the efficiency of the Corps as an auxiliary Military Force. The Lieutenant-Governor was induced for these reasons to recommend its loyalty and public spirit to the notice of the Government of India, with a request that arrangements might be made for an annual inspection of it by a properly qualified officer, which has been sanctioned. The thanks of the Government of India have at the same time been communicated to the Corps, and in recognition of its services Commissions have been issued to seven officers, *viz.*, one Commandant with the rank of Major, two Captains or Troop Commandants, two Lieutenants, and two Cornets. The Colonelcy of the Corps having been offered to the Lieutenant-Governor has been accepted by His Honor with the permission of the Government of India.

THE ARMS ACT.

Recommendation for its continuance.

Act XXXI. of 1860, an Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases, came into operation from the 1st of October 1860, and was to have remained in force for five years, but has been since extended for another year by Act VI. of 1865. The local Government having been in the meantime consulted by the Government of India in regard to the working of the Act., it was strongly recommended that the Act should be continued, as although it was not necessary to enforce it at all times except in regard to the supply of arms and ammunition to the frontier tribes, yet this traffic it was always necessary to prevent, and it could only be prevented under the Act in question. The necessity for the continuance of such a power had been recently shewn with reference to the conveyance of arms to Bootan. It was also considered very desirable that the power to put the whole Act in force generally, in the event of any emergency requiring such a measure, should be possessed by the Government, while in the meantime no one would be injuriously affected by the mere existence of an Act which is not generally enforced.

ZEMINDARY DAKS.

Measures taken for their improvement.

Act VIII. (B. C.) of 1862, entitled an Act to improve the system of Zemindary Dâks in the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, came into operation from the 1st of December 1862. The object of the Act was to enable the Magistrates to organize the district postal system on an efficient footing, to give them entire control over the local postal establishments, and to empower them to raise funds necessary for the maintenance of those establishments from the landholders who have always been liable to maintain these district lines of post, but whose liability had heretofore been irregularly and unequally enforced. In 1863 the question of making over these Zemindary Dâks to the management of the Post Office was considered by Government, and rejected on the ground that the transfer would be tantamount to the establishment of a Government post on every line along which the Zemindary Dâks are now carried, entailing an expenditure which the correspondence of the country was not sufficiently extensive to justify, and that the arrangement would render the raising of funds under the existing Act illegal, while the postage chargeable on the letters conveyed would by no means suffice to cover the cost of the establishments maintained. Instructions were, however, issued that the establishments kept up for the Zemindary Dâks should be fixed on the lowest scale consistent with efficiency, and that no further burden should be thrown on the Zemindars than was absolutely necessary for the purpose. This order was repeated during the year under report, when the number of Zemindary Dâks, the rate of assessment, and the cost of establishment, &c., in each district having been

ascertained, an abstract of the Returns was furnished to each Commissioner, to enable him to compare the working of the system in his division with that in others. An inquiry was at the same time instituted as to what steps had been taken or could be taken to make the Dâks more available to residents in the interior of districts for the conveyance of private letters; and information was asked for as to the practice prevailing in each district in regard to the distribution of letters by the Zemindary Dâk. Neither of these inquiries had been completed at the close of the year.

FORESTS.

Measures taken for the conservation of Forests in Bengal.

During the year 1864 the Government of India laid the foundation of a system of Forest administration for all India, having for its object the careful conservation of the Forests belonging to Government, their preservation from wanton or unscientific destruction, and the proper development of this part of the resources of the country. The executive management of all Forest business was left with the local Governments and Administrations, and general principles were laid down for their guidance, of which the most important were that all Government Forests were to be strictly set apart and made unalienable, and their boundaries determined and marked out to distinguish them from waste lands available to the public. To carry out the scheme in a satisfactory manner it was necessary to place a special officer in charge of the Forests under this Government, and with this view the Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor Conservator of Forests in all the districts of Bengal. As it would have been useless to attempt a complete organization of Forest management at once throughout Bengal, it was determined at the same time to commence work in a few detailed localities only, where Forest Conservancy was most urgently needed, and to leave the completion of the work to be developed with the progress of experience. The Conservator has accordingly been directed to attend in the first instance to the proper conservation of the Forests in British Sikhim, and afterwards to that of the Forests in Assam. An approximate Statement of the extent of the Government Forests in Sikhim is given on the margin. The other divisions in which there are Forest lands belonging to Government are Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack; and there are also some Forests in Palamow in the Chota Nagpore Division, and in the Rajmehal Hills under the Commissioner of the Southal Pergunnahs. The Commis-

Class of Forest.	Probable area in Acres.	Species of timber-yielding trees in the Forests.
Forests of the Terai ...	25,000	Saul, Sissoo, Chanlannee, and Gumbor.
Forests of the Teesta Valley in Sikhim and Bootan ...	16,000	Saul, Chanlannee, and Toon.
Forests of the British portion of the Great Rungeet ...	4,000	Saul, Chanlannee, Toon, and Cheer.
Temperate Forests of British Sikhim ...	60,000	Three species of Oak, one of Chesnut, five of Magnoliaceæ, Maple, Walnut, and Bucklandia.
	1,05,000	

sioners of the several Divisions have been instructed to furnish the Conservator with a return of all the Forest tracts in their respective divisions, including those not belonging to Government, but which it may still be desirable to preserve and manage in a systematic way. The establishments required for the Forest Department have been partially organized. The expenditure recommended on this account amounts to Rupees 4,128-10-8 a month, including the allowance made to the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens as Conservator, which the Lieutenant-Governor proposed to fix at Rupees 500, but which the Government of India have reduced to Rupees 250, and have sanctioned only for one year.

Arrangements made for carrying out the Forest operations on the Bootan side of the Teesta.

To allow of the Forest Conservancy operations being carried on in the Sâl Forests on the Bootan side of the Teesta, the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the tract in question being included within the Forest division of Sikhim.

Measures taken for the preservation of the Forests in Darjeeling.

Apart however from the general question of Forest Conservancy the Lieutenant-Governor's attention had been previously drawn to the state of the Forests about Darjeeling, and Dr. Anderson, who was then employed there in superintending the Cinchona cultivation, had been asked in 1863 to report in what way and to what extent the recent clearances had affected the climate and the water-supply of the place, and whether any prevention and remedial measures were desirable for the future. Dr. Anderson's report shewed that the wholesale felling of timber which had followed the introduction of Tea planting into the district had been most injudicious, not only in regard to the future interests of the planters themselves but to that of the public generally. In consequence of his report the Lieutenant-Governor directed the adoption of the following measures for the protection of the Forests existing at an elevation above 6,000 feet, *viz.* (1) that all Forest lands at or above that height which had not already been sold be reserved from sale, except such portions of them as may be fit for building locations; (2) that in respect to all land which may be hereafter let or sold, whether for building purposes or otherwise, it be made a condition of the purchase or lease that no timber is to be cut down or destroyed without permission within 100 feet of any spring or running stream of water to prevent the same from being dried up; (3) that no person be allowed to cut timber for firewood or any other purpose on any Government reserves or other Government lands without permission and license; (4) that all Government lands within the limits of the stations of Darjeeling and Sinchal on which the timber has been destroyed already be cleared of weeds and planted with trees useful both for timber and for firewood and suited to the elevation, this course being followed at once at Jullapahar and Sinchal up to within a certain distance from the barracks to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in communication with the Commanding Officer; (5) that proprietors of land be encouraged to plant useful trees on their estates, and recommended not to clear the Forest where the land is not certain to answer for Tea

cultivation, and everywhere to have trees standing here and there both as shade and shelter to the plants and also for use when needed; and (6) that a nursery for raising useful trees be established by the Deputy Commissioner in communication with the Conservator of Forests in the neighbourhood of the Cinchona plantation. The conservancy of the Forest reserves has at the same time been transferred from the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling to the Forest Department; and the Conservator having reported the formation of a seedling nursery near the barracks at Jullapahar, the Officer Commanding at Darjeeling has been directed to place at his disposal the services of as many soldiers as can be spared for the purpose of working in and looking after the nursery.

Proposed modification of the Waste Land Rules relative to the reservation of Forest Tracts.

Rule 21 of the Waste Land Rules provides that reserves of grazing and Forest land and of land for the growth of firewood near towns and stations are not to be sold without the express sanction of Government, and by a supplementary rule Forest lands are defined to be lands on which valuable timber is growing. With reference to these Rules it was pointed out by Dr. Brandis, Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, that the interests of the public would in many cases demand the preservation of Forests which do not contain valuable timber, such for instance as the Forests about the Tea plantations in Assam and Darjeeling, and as this rendered it necessary to specify distinctly what other Forests besides those indicated in the Rules would require to be reserved, the Board of Revenue have been furnished with some suggestions on the subject from Dr. Anderson, and desired to report, in communication with the Divisional Commissioners, what definite modifications based on the recommendations made by Drs. Brandis and Anderson they would introduce in the several divisions respectively.

Investigation into the growth of Forest trees.

The Cyclone having blown down a great variety of trees in the neighbourhood of Calcutta it was suggested by Drs. Brandis and Cleghorn of the Forest Department that the opportunity should be taken for settling a question of much moment in Forest management in this country, *viz.*, whether the concentric rings observed in the wood of teak, sissoo, and other Forest trees correspond with the age of the trees. In Europe, North America, and the Himalayas, where the cold of winter annually arrests the progress of vegetation, the concentric rings are very distinct, and form a safe guide for determining the rate of growth, and thus for laying down the working plan of a system of Forest Conservancy; but the researches hitherto made on the concentric rings of trees grown within or near the tropics have not led to results equally positive and satisfactory. The material now furnished by the Cyclone afforded a rare opportunity of prosecuting the investigation again under the most favorable circumstances, such as might not present itself a second time, and as it was impossible for the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, to give up the time necessary for the completion of the investigation, it was proposed by Drs. Brandis and Cleghorn that the duty should be entrusted to Dr. John Anderson, and the inquiry was at their suggestion

commenced by him in anticipation of the orders of the Government of India. The results of this inquiry, which is likely to prove of the highest scientific and economic value, had not been communicated to Government at the close of the year.

MINES.

The Coal Fields of Assam

The Coal Mines of Assam have received particular attention since the year 1863, when the Commissioner of the province having visited the Coal tracts reported on the facilities for the navigation of the Dehing River, stating that barges could be towed up by steamers and laid alongside the Mines for receiving their downward freights of Coal. The question of the arrangements which should be made in consequence of the expiry of the existing lease for working the Terap Coal Mines having at the same time come under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration it was decided in the first instance that the surface of the Coal lands should be surveyed and divided into convenient lots of an area not exceeding 500 acres each, that the annual rent per acre should be fixed at 6 annas, with a royalty of one Rupee for every hundred maunds of marketable Coal actually mined in excess of the quantity covered at that rate by the rent, and that leases should be granted on these terms for 99 years, each lease being put up to sale by auction after due advertisement and sold to the highest bidder. In last year's Report it was stated that the Upper Assam Survey party had been directed to survey the Coal tracts before the other measures for opening them out on a large scale could be carried into effect. In the meantime a general and cursory examination of the fields has been effected by Mr. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, the result of which has been to establish the existence of extensive Coal fields both at Jaipore and Terap, the latter of which especially promise an unlimited supply of very superior Coal. Mr. Medlicott's able Report having only been received after the close of the year the measures that may be taken consequent thereon for surveying and leasing these Mines will find their place in next year's Administration Report.

AGRICULTURE.

Divisional Agricultural Exhibitions in Bengal.

It was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor last year that a sum not exceeding Rupees 30,000 should be expended annually for the promotion of an Agricultural Show in each of the ten divisions of Bengal. This having been acceded to by the Government of India for one year and approved of by the Secretary of State, a Circular was addressed to all Commissioners asking them to make arrangements for holding a Divisional Show during the year under report, and authorizing them to make an advance for that purpose from the public Treasury to the extent of Rupees 3,000, the amount being re-payable from the proceeds of each Exhibition. The number of Exhibitions held during the year in accordance with this order was eight,

viz., at Dacca, Rajshahye, Bhaugulpore, Tirhoot, Burdwan, Chittagong, Cuttack, and Chota Nagpore. They were all without exception most popular and successful, and were carried out entirely, or almost entirely, by the people themselves without any cost to Government. There was no Show in the Nuddea Division in consequence of the devastations of the Cyclone, and none in the Assam Division on account of the disorganization caused in some of the districts of that Province by our operations in Bootan. The Dacca Exhibition was opened on the 6th December and remained open till the 12th. The total receipts from subscriptions and admission tickets amounted to Rupees 21,674, and the total disbursements to Rupees 15,900. The Show at Rajshahye was opened on the 17th January and remained open till the 21st; no account of the receipts and disbursements had been received up to the end of the year, but it was reported that after paying all expenses there was a surplus of Rupees 5,000 exclusive of the Government grant. The Bhaugulpore Show was opened on the 23rd January and remained open till the 27th, and the surplus in this division, exclusive of the Government grant, was Rupees 2,596. Of the Exhibitions held at Tirhoot, Burdwan, Chittagong, Chota Nagpore, and Cuttack detailed reports had not yet been received at the close of the year. The Shows at Tirhoot, Bhaugulpore, and Burdwan were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in person, and at each place His Honor took the opportunity of expressing his satisfaction at the ready manner in which the importance of the Exhibition had been recognised not only by the officials but also by the Zemindars and the people, and of explaining their aim and object, urging the necessity of supplementing them with Agricultural Associations whereby the knowledge gained at the Exhibitions might be diffused and put to a practical purpose.

A Statement (N.) in the Appendix, of which an abstract is given on the margin, exhibits district by district the extent of the Cotton, Indigo, Jute, Rice, and Tea cultivations, and the probable outturn of each crop for the season 1864-65, as compared with 1863-64. The information which it contains as to produce, whether past or estimated, represents little more than the general impressions of the district officers, and which, as the sources of information at their disposal are necessarily defective, is not in any instance to be very much relied upon. The actual results for 1864-65 had not been ascertained at the close of the year.

Outturn of Cotton, Indigo, Jute, Rice, and Tea crops in Bengal.

	1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Acres cultivated.	Total produce in Maunds.	Acres cultivated	Total estimated produce in Maunds.
Cotton ...	160,916	384,021	222,110	5,21,072
Indigo ...	540,725	1,06,862	602,310	80,590
Jute ...	523,719	52,15,272	550,570	54,48,452
Rice ...	27,177,196	94,27,94,669	27,308,353	106,07,91,441
Tea ...	74,860	41,993	100,403	61,858

The Statement below exhibits in a condensed form the progress of Tea cultivation in the districts of Assam :—

Tea cultivation in Assam.

District.	Number of Estates in each District.	Number of Gardens in each District.	Extent of land under cultivation in 1863.	Extent of land under cultivation in 1864.	Increase.	Outturn of Tea in lbs. in 1863.	Outturn of Tea in lbs. in 1864.	Increase.	Decrease	Estimated Outturn of 1865.	Average number of imported laborers employed.	Average number of local laborers employed.
Luckimpore .	68	175	7,874	11,758	3,884	515,420	506,182	. .	9,238	758,400	2,136	4,029
Seebsagur ..	114	221	15,429	18,421	2,992	1,561,948	1,718,833	156,885	.	1,929,387	8,589	13,132
Nowgong ...	59	21	4,023	5,700	1,687	172,452	164,226	. ...	8,226	229,400	499	1,977
Durrung .	44	14	1,722	4,734	3,012	21,040	58,000	36,960	.	171,200	528	2,685
Kamroop .	59	43	1,553	2,703	1,150	45,995	56,930	10,935	...	104,788	165	2,241
Gowalparah	22	18	148	261	113	590	1,491	901		3,620	...	277
Total	306	492	30,749	43,577	12,838	2,317,445	2,505,662	205 681 17,464	17,464	3 226 765	11,017	24,341
							Net increase in outturn of Tea	188,217				

The figures here given for the year 1863 do not quite correspond with those exhibited in last year's Report, but this is explained to be owing mainly to the circumstance of planters being able to furnish more complete information for that year now than was available to them at the time when the Statements for the preceding year were made, and also, to some extent, to changes in the managership of factories and the consequent loss of data on which the information furnished in the preceding year was based. Nearly all the Deputy Commissioners of the province have also noticed the difficulty experienced by them in collecting the information required, and a proposition made by the Commissioner of forming a Committee of planters for procuring reliable information fell to the ground because, even those planters who were willing to furnish information in regard to their own estates, were reticent with regard to those of others.

The Return given above shews that in Luckimpore, while there was an increase of about 4,000 acres in the land brought under cultivation, there was a decrease in the outturn of Tea to the extent of above 9,000 lbs; and this is accounted for by the fact of the plants having been overplucked in previous years, which rendered it necessary to nurse them during the past season, and also by the fall of rain in the past year having been less than in other years and the yield of leaves less in consequence. In Nowgong also, though there was an increase in the area of land brought under cultivation to the extent of nearly 1,700 acres, there was a decrease in the outturn of Tea of more than 8,000 lbs; but in the remaining districts of the Division the results were more consistent, and uniformly favorable, the district of Seebsagur exhibiting an increase of little less than 3,000 acres in the area brought under cultivation and of about 157,000 lbs. in the outturn of Tea; that of Durrung an increase of above 3,000

mortality, &c., among the imported laborers will, it is hoped, render these details more valuable next year.

The money drawn by planters from the local Treasury during the year amounted to Rupees 16,83,960, and adding this to the 37 lacs of Rupees computed as having been expended by them up to the end of the previous year, and also allowing for 4 lacs of Rupees as having been privately imported by them during the year under report, the entire disbursement up to the close of 1864-65 would amount to above 57 lacs of Rupees.

Tea cultivation in Sylhet

Number of Factories ..	19
Extent of land under cultivation in 1863 ...	1,480 Acres.
Ditto in 1864	1,795 "
Outturn of Tea in 1863 ...	29,508 lbs.
Ditto in 1864 ...	54,382 "
Outturn of Tea Seeds in 1863 ..	506¼ Maunds.
Ditto in 1864	712 "
Estimated extent of cultivation in 1865 ...	4,005 Acres.
Estimated outturn of Tea in 1865	109,200 lbs.
Estimated outturn of Tea Seeds in 1865	250 Maunds.

Number of laborers employed in 1863.

Local	20,807	
Imported...	1,468	
		22,275

Number of laborers employed in 1864.

Local	21,880	
Imported	9,147	
		31,027

The Table on the margin exhibits the results of the cultivation of Tea in Sylhet in 1864 as compared with the results of the preceding year. The increase in the extent of land brought under cultivation is shewn to have been 315 acres only; but the increase in the outturn of Tea was no less than 24,874 lbs., and in the outturn of Tea Seeds as much as 205½ maunds. The increase in the total number of laborers employed was 8,752, *viz.*, 1,073 in the number of laborers locally engaged, and 7,679 in the number of imported laborers. The outturn of Tea for 1865 was estimated at 109,200 lbs. on an estimated area of 4,005 acres.

The progress made in Tea cultivation in the district of Chittagong and in the Hill Tracts to the east of it is shewn on the margin. The total number of factories in the former was 8, and in the latter 7; 14 out of the 15 factories having been opened during the year. The area of land brought under cultivation was 1,863½ acres against 10 acres in the preceding year; and the outturn of Tea 1,600 lbs. against 1,000 lbs. in 1863-64. The estimated outturn for 1865-66 is from 2,100 lbs. to 2,300 lbs.

Tea cultivation in Chittagong.

DISTRICT.	Number of Factories in 1863-64.	Number of Factories in 1864-65.	Increase.	Extent of land under cultivation in 1863-64.	Extent of land under cultivation in 1864-65.	Increase.	Outturn of Tea in 1863-64.	Outturn of Tea in 1864-65.	Increase.	Estimated Outturn in 1865-66.
				Acres.	Acres	Acres	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Chittagong ...	1	8	7	10	1,155½	1,145½	1,000	1,600	600	2,100
Hill Tracts of Chittagong...	...	7	7	...	708	708	...	.	..	uncertain, possibly 100 or 200 lbs.
Total	1	15	14	10	1,863½	1,853½	1,000	1,600	600	2,100 to 2,300

Tea cultivation in Chota Nagpore.

In the Chota Nagpore Division Messrs. Thomson, Shaw and Co. have a Tea plantation on Government lands near Ranchee, which in 1863-64 consisted of 66 acres of land, but to which 39 acres were added during the last year. The plants on the ground were generally looking well both in size and condition, but many had died owing probably to the seed not having been very good. From the plants that survived the manager of the plantation expected to be able to make a little Tea this season, and if all went on well, he hoped to plant out 140 acres more. He thinks the soil, though deficient in organic deposit, to be as well-suited for Tea as that of Assam; but the climate, he says, is rather against a very favorable development of the plant, though the results already obtained are, he adds, sufficient to warrant a fair hope of success. He has also commenced the cultivation of Coffee. An European resident has also opened out nurseries for Tea and Coffee, which he proposes to plant out on land in the vicinity of Ranchee.

In the Hazareebaugh District the Ramgurh Tea Company have extended their Tea cultivation at Setagurrah by 208 acres, all planted out, the total area under cultivation being now double that in 1863. The yield on this plantation has averaged 300 lbs. of Tea per acre from full grown plants, and the quality tested by competent judges has been pronounced to be excellent. There is also another Tea Concern called Jhoomra in this district, which has about 100 acres of Tea planted out; but though the plants are very promising they are too young as yet to yield any return. Besides these a new Company have taken 20,000 acres of land from the Maharajah of Ramgurh with the view of opening out a fresh Tea plantation on the old road between Hazareebaugh and Ranchee.

These new plantations are being opened in the country on which the Tea plantations in Assam and Cachar now mainly depend for labor. The transport of labor to the Eastern Districts from Chota Nagpore has received an extraordinary impetus since the passing of Act III. (B. C.) of 1863, and the emigration to Mauritius and other Colonies has greatly fallen off. The number of coolies registered in the several districts of the division is 5,355,* exclusive of a great number of Manbhoom emigrants taken to Raneegunge for registry.

Hazareebaugh	1,280
Lohardaggah	3,301
Manbhoom	765
	5,355

Tea cultivation in Darjeeling.

The Returns furnished by the planters in Darjeeling both on the present occasion and in former years have been so imperfect that it is quite impossible to afford correct information as to the area now under cultivation, or to state with any degree of accuracy what progress has been made since the last Report. The results as far as they have been ascertained are here shewn, but the figures quoted are exclusive of seven plantations

Number of Factories in 1863	32	
Ditto in 1864	25	
Extent of land under cultivation in 1863 ...	10,436	Acres.
Ditto in 1864	8,813	"
Outturn of Tea in 1863	90,108	lbs.
Ditto in 1864	351,500	"
Estimated ditto for 1865	1,578,880	"

which have sent no Returns. The crop for the year under report is shewn to have exceeded that for the previous year by as much as 261,592 lbs.

In regard to the number of coolies employed in the several estates no reliable data have been obtained, but it was stated that hill-men chiefly from Nepal were preferred to coolies imported from the plains, and that a greater influx of labor from Nepal could be secured if the supply of food in Darjeeling could be increased and the prices lessened by improving the means of communication.

Cultivation of Cotton in Bengal.

An inquiry having been made in regard to the cultivation of Cotton in Bengal, with reference to a correspondence between the Government of India and the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the diminished demand for Manchester goods in the North-Western Provinces and its probable causes, it was ascertained from the replies of the district officers that, as a rule, the cultivation of Cotton in the Lower Provinces was insignificant and unimportant, the province of Assam and the districts of Chittagong and Tipperah only making any exports worthy of attention; that in Chittagong and Tipperah there seemed to be reason to think that a new export trade of some importance was growing up; but that in all the other districts of Bengal the Cotton grown was used for home consumption, and there were no indications of the recent and present exceptionally high prices having led to any important extension of the cultivation. The inference from these facts was that from some cause or other the crop does not prosper in these provinces, and this was further strengthened by the circumstance that in normal years there are considerable imports into Bengal from the North-Western Provinces on the one hand and from Arracan on the other for local consumption.

The replies of the district officers also indicated that no general impulse had been given to Native weaving in Bengal, and that if there was a decreased demand for English Cotton goods here as well as in the North-Western Provinces the cause was to be sought for in other directions, *viz.*, in the general rise in the prices of all the necessaries of life throughout Bengal, which had apparently affected the power of the people to consume imported goods; and in the fact of English piece goods as a rule being not well suited for the use of the poorer classes, who find it more economical to wear Native cloths which, especially if manufactured from country hand-made thread, are more durable than English cloths, though of course much heavier and much less sightly.

Cultivation of Indigo.

Concessions made by Mr. Hills of Katchikatta to his ryots on their entering into a contract for cultivating Indigo.

Reference was made in last year's Report to a case of riot and homicide that had taken place at the village of Koomarie, in the Nuddea District. In the course of the correspondence which arose out of this case the Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity to urge on the attention of the Landholders' and Commercial Association that the reduced price paid for Indigo at the rate of six instead of four bundles for the rupee was unremunerative to the growers, and that it would be found in the long run commercially unprofitable to employ pressure, legal or otherwise, to make men grow crops which they did

not want to grow and sell them at prices fixed in advance by the purchasers without any reference to market rates. The correctness of this principle was admitted by the Association, but it was still contended by them that the cultivation of Indigo at six bundles for the rupee was not unprofitable to the grower, as the Indigo crop really took the place of the clover crop in the English four-course system of rotation of crops, and that if Indigo was not sown the land would have to lie fallow, or else would rapidly deteriorate. Of this theory the ryots were, as admitted by the Association, generally ignorant, and even the majority of planters were not it was intimated thoroughly conversant with it; it was, however, suggested that the officers of Government should be instructed to explain this view of the case to the ryots. This request of the Association was not complied with, because apart from the questionable applicability of the English system of farming to this country, it was certain that the ryots if they rejected the teachings of the planters, who might be supposed to have a practical knowledge of agriculture, would assuredly not receive the same advice when offered by Government officials who can make no pretensions to such knowledge, while advice unwillingly followed is but another name for compulsion. It was moreover quite obvious that no interference on the part of Government of the sort indicated was likely to smooth away the difficulties and misunderstandings subsisting between the planters and their ryots. In connection with this correspondence the Commissioner of Nuddea brought to the notice of Government, as an example well worthy of imitation, the system adopted by Mr. A. Hills of Katchikatta with a view of recording and securing to the ryot the contingent advantages which he was to obtain by sowing Indigo on the planter's terms. His plan is to offer to every ryot in his estate, on his entering into a contract for the cultivation of Indigo, a deed containing a distinct specification of the advantages which would be allowed to him in return for his consent to sow Indigo, *viz.*, that instead of being charged for rent at the rate of one rupee per beegah, he would be charged only at the rate of eight annas and six and half pies per beegah if he conformed to the terms of his Kuboolcut regarding the cultivation of Indigo, but that if he failed to conform to them he would be charged with rent at the full rate of one rupee per beegah. This deed is fair in so far as it gives the ryot a tangible return for his consent to grow Indigo; but it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that it would be still better for the purpose of obviating all misunderstanding and ill-feeling between the planters and their ryots if the production of Indigo was entirely separated from all question of rent and treated, like other branches of trade, on its own merits.

The seeding of the Bamboo.

The Bamboo having flowered and seeded very plentifully in the district of Canara in the Bombay Presidency, and the Government of Bombay having asked for information on the subject from this Government, a mass of interesting information relative to the seeding of the Bamboo in Bengal was collected during the year. The Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Dr. Anderson, stated that the Bamboos in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and on the Parisnath Hill flowered and seeded abundantly in the years 1857 and 1858, but did not die in consequence as was stated to be the case in Canara; that the flowering shoots died and were re-placed by young

shoots springing from the roots of the plants; and that during the periods of flowering and seeding the foliage almost entirely disappeared. In Canara the belief was that the seeding of the Bamboo had led to a decrease of the epidemic fever which had been raging before in the district, and with reference to this it was added that in a district covered with dense Bamboo jungle and where malarious fevers are endemic a great shedding of leaves during flowering periods is equivalent to a clearing of the jungle and produces comparative healthiness. Dr. Anderson also remarked that the Bamboo contains a large quantity of wholesome farinaceous food.

The report of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal was to the effect that when Bamboos run to seed they die and are re-placed by seedlings which grow up rapidly underneath the old trees; that the flowering age of Bamboos has not been determined, though a period of 30 years is supposed by some to be the approximate interval; that when the flowering occurs all the plants of the same stock bear seed at once without reference to their age; that there is no periodicity in the blossoming of Bamboos, which is governed more by elemental changes than the ordinary laws of vegetation; that the Natives believe that the flowering of Bamboos portends famine; and that the seed is used as food by the poorer classes, and instances are known of the produce of certain groves of Bamboos having warded off famine brought on by short crops.

The information furnished by the local officers was nearly to the same effect, with additional particulars as to the localities where the Bamboo was known to have seeded. In Behar Bamboos are rare, except in the jungly tracts of Nowadah, where they flower in November and December and seed in March. In Tirhoot the seeding of the Bamboo is unknown. In the Rhotas Pergunnah of Shahabad the Bamboo flowers at intervals from 9 to 14 years, the occurrence being rarely synchronous with seasons of scarcity, and the periods of seeding depending on humidity in the soil and atmosphere—the seeding taking place sooner where the amount of humidity is smaller. In some parts of Shahabad the natives cut down the Bamboos as soon as they run to seed because they believe it to be unlucky, the true reason being that they dry up shortly after if not cut down. The wild Bamboos in Chumparun seed periodically every 4 or 5 years, dry up immediately, and are re-placed by new shoots thrown up during the season. The cultivated Bamboos seldom seed and do not invariably dry up after seeding, which is regarded by the natives as a bad omen. In Sarun the Bamboo seeds at long intervals, but does not die in consequence, though there is a falling off of leaves; and the natives do not use the seed as an edible grain. In Chota Nagpore the flowering shoots were seen after shedding their leaves to wither, but the roots were not destroyed and rapidly threw up new shoots. In Kamroop there are eleven species of Bamboos of which only two bear seed and wither soon after. In Durrung the Bamboo seeds very rarely and the occurrence is seldom accompanied by sickness. In North Cachar the Bamboos have been seeding for the last two years, and have all died and have been re-placed by a grass jungle. The natives of Gowalparah and Debrooghur believe that the seeding of Bamboo is followed by seasons of scarcity and epidemic diseases. In Bhullooah a medium-sized Bamboo produces seeds

resembling a fig. In Tipperah the same kind of Bamboo seeds every 60 or 70 years, the seeds being eaten by the Hill tribes. In the Burdwan Division the Bamboos flower very seldom, and the seeding is looked upon by the natives as a bad omen and is generally accompanied by pestilence and famine. In Midnapore the Bamboos flowered in 1826 and again in 1858. An epidemic fever had prevailed in the country for three years antecedent to the seeding on the last occasion; but the health of the country has subsequently improved. In the Bhaugulpore Division the seed is used by the poorer classes as food; but the seeding is supposed to bring ill-luck to the owner, though it has no connection with fevers. In Cuttack the Commissioner reported from personal observation and other sources that the Bamboos die as soon as they run to seed, and are re-placed by seedlings which grow up spontaneously, and that the seeds are used as food. In the Gurjat Mehals they supplied two years ago the place of rice which was swept away by unusual inundations. In Balasore there are four kinds of Bamboos which flowered four or five years ago; the periods of general flowering being uncertain and irregular, and having no connection whatever with the health of the country. In the Rajshahye Division an extensive tract of Baoor Bamboo east of Maldah flowered in 1827, and again in 1849, and a great quantity of seed was collected and eaten. The plants were then set fire to by the people, the event being regarded as inauspicious. In Jessore the seeding of Bamboos was followed by a violent epidemic which carried off 30 per cent. of the inhabitants. In Nuddea the Bamboos are known to flower and bear seed at different times and not simultaneously, and the phenomenon is looked upon as unlucky. In the 24-Pergunnahs the seeding of Bamboos is not general, but a partial seeding occurs yearly, the Tolta Bamboo flowering in October and the other kinds in January and February.

The Calcutta Botanic Gardens.

Effects of the Cyclone.

The works in the Botanic Gardens were much retarded during the year by the destruction caused by the Cyclone, which uprooted about one-half of the trees and very much shattered those which were left standing. The trees blown down were no less than 1,010 in number, and of 364 species; besides innumerable shrubs and plants of which no reckoning could be made. Many of the trees destroyed were of some 70 years growth and the pride and ornaments of the gardens, and some of them of such rare species that no other living specimens are known to exist any where else. The buildings in the gardens also suffered much, especially the Superintendent's dwelling-house and the house of the Head Gardener. The entire establishment of the gardens was after this havoc occupied for nearly four months in clearing away the fallen trees and shrubs, collecting firewood and timber for sale, removing rubbish, and clearing the tanks choked up by fallen trees, leaves, &c.; and the legitimate work of the garden was necessarily neglected to a great extent.

Grouping of plants.

Notwithstanding these difficulties the grouping of plants according to their natural orders made considerable progress during the year under report, the number of additional groups formed being 24, besides which ground was

prepared for the planting of seven others which were expected to be completed by the end of May. An avenue was also composed containing specimens of all the arborescent species in the gardens, an avenue of palms was largely extended, and another avenue formed of *Podocarpus Maki* and *Arancarius* along the embanked road leading to the great Banian tree.

Resumption of a plot of ground hitherto in the occupation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

The formation of groups of natural orders and the completion of the catalogue of plants cultivated in the garden has brought out prominently the great absence of indigenous Indian plants in the garden, and especially of annuals; and, on the application of the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, the Lieutenant-Governor directed that the plot of ground belonging to the Gardens, but made over to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society conditionally as a nursery garden in the year 1835, should be resumed and a portion of it given up at once, to enable the Superintendent to carry out his plan for the formation of a collection of indigenous plants and for the extension of the gardens under his charge. The ground lying between the Alipore and Kidderpore Bridges and between the Circular Road and Tolly's Nullah was at the same time offered to the Society on the condition of its being laid out as an ornamental garden; but the Society declined to receive it, being of opinion that it was not suited for their purposes.

Garden Roads and Buildings.

The roads and buildings in the Botanic Gardens were greatly damaged by the Cyclone, but all the dwelling-houses have since been repaired. The large sluice gate at the mouth of the Nullah has also been completed; a new rustic bridge has been begun in place of the old one carried away; and the gateways and boundary walls thrown down by the gale have been re-built and repaired. The additions to the seed house for the accommodation of the Herbarium were also near completion at the end of the year, the embankment of a road was completed which will connect the western entrance to the garden by which the workmen enter with the central spot where the musters of the establishment are held; and a large wide road in the palm avenue was entirely re-constructed.

Distribution of plants and seeds.

The exchange of plants with other Botanical Gardens was vigorously kept up notwithstanding the loss caused by the Cyclone. Twenty-nine Wardian cases containing each about twenty-five species were given away either to private individuals or to the principal Botanic Gardens in India and other places, besides which plants in open boxes were given to all who applied for them wherever plants could be sent without the protection of glass. 730 plants in pots were also distributed to applicants in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, most of the plants in them being of the rarest kinds and recently introduced into the Botanic Gardens.

A catalogue of the seeds generally produced in the gardens was published in September last, and has been found of great use. A new edition of it has been since compiled by Mr. Kurz, and it has further been made the basis of a popular catalogue of seeds, the printing of

which is nearly finished. The number of seed packets distributed during the year was 113 to 36 distributed during the preceding year. Most of these parcels contained 150 kinds of seeds. The largest number contained in one packet was 374 species, and this was sent to the Botanical Garden at Cape Town. A small sum was charged for most of the parcels not given in exchange, and the amount realized was Rupees 152-8. The garden was besides benefitted largely by receiving a number of valuable seeds in exchange, fifty-five packets having been received, principally from foreign Botanical Gardens.

Measures taken for the encouragement of Arboriculture.

At the commencement of 1864 was sanctioned a plan for the periodical distribution of the seeds annually produced in the Botanic Gardens on a system similar to that in force at the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris, but with a special view to the encouragement of Arboriculture, especially the planting of useful and valuable timber trees, either by Government Agency or by Zemindars interested in improving the permanent value of their estates. The local officers were directed to make known to Zemindars and other persons the terms on which seeds of timber as well as of other trees and shrubs were to be obtained from the Botanic Gardens, and the Superintendent of those gardens requested to furnish the local officers with such instructions as might be useful to them and to the public generally in regard to the choice of trees, and the best method of raising and preserving young plants. The extent to which the interest of the public has been excited in the matter is not yet fully known to Government; but numerous applications for seeds have already been received by the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens all of which were complied with. Dr. Anderson has also been requested to furnish the Government with an annual report on the operations of the Seed Department of the Botanic Gardens.

The Herbarium

A small collection of plants made by the Superintendent, in British Sikhim in the rainy season of 1864, was added during the year to the large Herbarium collected in 1862, and Dr. Stolitza of the Geological Survey also presented a very fine collection of Alpine plants from Spiti. The progress made during the year in mounting the specimens for the Herbarium was considerable, and the buildings for the Herbarium were nearly ready for occupation at the close of the year. The distribution of the duplicates commenced two years ago has been finished, and all the packets dispatched to their various destinations.

Cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling.

Plantation.

It was stated in last year's Report that 523 plants of Cinchona, including examples of all the species possessed, were planted in the open air, without protection of any kind, at an altitude of 3,743 feet. The success which attended this experiment led to the placing of a large number of plants in the open air, especially of Cinchona Succirubra, at the lowest plantation. When this had been done the plants in frames were, for the same purpose, removed from the Lebong nursery to Rungbee, with the exception of a small number of Cinchona Succirubra sufficient to fill one conservatory. These plants of Cinchona Succirubra and

Cinchona Micrantha have, however, for the present, been retained in frames re-constructed at Rungbee, but of Cinchona Officinalis 11,259 plants were planted out on beds formed on terraces by the end of February last, the rest of the stock remaining in frames till more room could be prepared for planting them.

Besides these open air nursery beds five plantations at different elevations have been formed, and a certain number of plants in each have been marked and their monthly growth recorded; the number on the 1st April 1865 of all species permanently planted out being 1,186 plants, of which only 92 were Cinchona Pahudiana. In each of these plantations certain plants were numbered and then carefully measured on the first of each month, and the table below indicates the maximum and minimum growth of each species from the date of planting it:—

Name of species	1st Plantation, Altitude 5,500 feet			2nd Plantation, Altitude 4,350 feet.			3rd Plantation, Altitude 3,715 feet			4th Plantation, Altitude 2,500 feet			5th Plantation, Altitude 1,525 feet.		
	Date of planting.	Minimum growth 1st April.	Maximum growth 1st April	Date of planting	Minimum growth 1st April.	Maximum growth 1st April.	Date of planting	Minimum growth 1st April	Maximum growth 1st April.	Date of planting	Minimum growth 1st April	Maximum growth 1st April.	Date of planting	Minimum growth 1st April.	Maximum growth 1st April.
C Succirubra				..			July 1863	2	7¼	29th July	2½	10¼	29th July	7	21¼
C. Micrantha				...			29th July	2	4¼		3½	8	...	3½	10¼
C Officinalis	13th Dec	0¼	1	15th Dec	0¼	3	15th Oct	0¼	4¼	15th Oct	0½	6	15th Oct	1	7
C. Pahudiana		0¼	0¼		0¼	1¼	4th July	3	8½	29th July	3½	5½	29th July	0½	12¼

The removal of the plants to Rungbee put a stop to propagation for a time, and for three months almost no cuttings were made. Still a large number of cuttings were made during the winter, as on the sunny warm slopes of Rungbee the plants in frames never ceased growing; and the increase from 1st April 1864 to 1st April 1865 is noted on the margin. The great increase in Cinchona Officinalis compared with the small addition to the other species shews that Cinchona Officinalis is the only species of those possessed that can be grown successfully at Darjeeling at an elevation of 6,000 feet and with the assistance of glass, but without artificial heat; while the other species, being more tropical in their nature, require a much

Propagation.	Number on 1st April 1864.	Number on 1st April 1865
Cinchona Succirubra	8,053	7,030
" Cahsya	172	37
" Officinalis	2,930	23 929
" Micrantha	1,144	1,294
" Pahudiana ...	2,275	5,092
	9,574	37,382

higher temperature. In the temporary nursery at Lebong it was not possible to provide these tropical species with a temperature high enough to admit of propagation being carried on during the winter without erecting buildings too permanent to be placed on ground rented only for two years. At Rungbee the nursery for these tropical species has been formed at the lowest plantation in a forest abounding in tropical plants, such as *Calamus, Areca, Cargota, Musa, Pandanus, Ficus, Sterculia, Xanthochymus, Gynocardia, Gordonia,* and *Taluma.*

Roads and Buildings.

The road leading to Rungbee from the cart road at the saddle below Sinchal was finished during the year by the Executive Engineer's Department. It has been continued by a bridle path, which runs in a long series of zig-zags to the lowest point of the plantation at the junction of two mountain torrents. Several other paths have also been made leading to various parts of the ground suitable for plantation, and some huts and sheds have been constructed for sheltering workmen and coolies, and storing workmen's tools, flower-pots, &c. The buildings being constructed by the Public Works Department were also progressing towards completion, and one dwelling-house had been completed and was already occupied by the first gardener.

Arrangements for the distribution or sale of Cinchona to the public.

It is only necessary to add in this place that arrangements have been made in the Budget for 1865-66 for the distribution of Cinchona to applicants according to the dates of their application or by sale by public auction. Cuttings to be grown solely for distribution were to have been made in May, that is, after the close of the year.

SURVEYS.

Professional.

A Statement (O. 1) in the Appendix shews the work done or to be done in the Professional Survey Department during the current survey year, which expires in September. The aggregate area expected to be accomplished was 7,768 square miles, of which 5,629 square miles were classed as mouzahwar work, 1,825 square miles as topographical, and 314 square miles as waste lands. The aggregate expenditure was estimated at Rupees 3,44,040-3-5, which gave an average per square mile of Rupees 44-4-9. The average on mouzahwar and topographical work taken separately was Rupees 39-12-1 per square mile; while that of the waste lands survey was Rupees 152-0-8. The higher rate of the waste lands survey was owing to the impediments which the professional parties have to encounter from the detached situation of the grants and the want of prepared boundaries.

Non-Professional.

Another Statement (O. 2) in the Appendix shews the work done in the non-professional branch up to the 30th of April last. In the first Division the work had been brought to a conclusion, the records distributed to the districts to which they appertained, and the establishment discharged. In the second Division only registry work remained to be done, and fair progress was made in it during the year under report. Great progress was also made in the registry work of the third Division in Dacca and Sylhet; while

the field party employed in this Division was engaged in the demarcation of 115 grants in Cachar, comprising about 300 square miles, in renewing the field marks of the previous season in Sylhet, and in completing the definition of the Sylhet and Independent Tipperah Boundary. The work in the fourth Division, like that in the second, consisted of register compilation; but the progress was apparently small. In the Chota Nagpore Division one party was employed in Palamow and Loharduggah, where the work done was mainly of a professional character. The work shewn in the Statement as regards demarcation was merely nominal, consisting of the re-erection of obliterated field marks. Fair progress had, however, been simultaneously made in registry work. Another party in this Division was employed in Maunbhoom on actual demarcation work, in which very creditable progress was made with the small establishment available; and the opportunity was being taken of defining the Ghatwallee lands which have so often formed the subject of contention, and there was every prospect of a reliable register of such lands being obtained. In Assam also there were two parties for the survey of waste lands including grants; one in Kamroop, the other in Seebsagur. In Kamroop mouzahwar demarcations were embraced in the operations, and the Tea grants assigned to the villages to which from their position they belong. So far as regards the demarcation of the grants themselves the progress in both districts was necessarily slow, owing to the difficulty of clearing boundaries and the want of co-operation on the part of the grantees.

The total area demarcated by the non-professional party was 7,252 square miles, of which the demarcation of 1,000 square miles was of a nominal character, consisting merely of the re-erection of obliterated field marks. The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 2,19,792, which gave a general average rate of Rupees 30-5 per square mile of the area demarcated.

Measures taken for the settlement of boundary disputes between two adjacent districts belonging to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces respectively.

The provisions made for the re-survey of the Dearahs or alluvial lands of the Ganges and its confluents the Gunduck and the Gogra were noticed in last year's Report. In carrying out this survey a question arose during the year as to the procedure to be adopted for settling boundary disputes between two adjacent districts, one of which belongs to Bengal and the other to the North-Western Provinces; and it was determined, in communication with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, that the most convenient way of settlement would be for each of the two Governments to depute an officer of the district within its jurisdiction to the spot where the dispute may have arisen, with instructions to mark off the boundary line in communication with each other and after a joint investigation. If the officers deputed should disagree on the point of jurisdiction the matter is to be referred to the Collectors of the two districts respectively, and should the Collectors also be of different opinions a reference is to be made to their respective Governments.

In connection with this correspondence a reference was made to this Government regarding the boundary between the districts of Ghazeepore and Shahabad, which was contested on the one hand by the Rajah of Doomraon and on the other by the Zemindars of Sheopore Deeur. It was thereupon proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor that in

all cases of this sort the deep stream of the river should be regarded as the boundary for the time being in respect to jurisdiction, and that the disputes about property and occupation should be left to the decision of the regular tribunals. Nothing, however, has been finally decided on this point, the Government of the North-Western Provinces considering it advisable to await the issue of a case instituted in the Civil Court of the Ghazeepore District between the Zemindars of Sheopore and the Rajah of Doomraon.

The party employed in the demarcation of the villages on the bank of the Ganges and other rivers from Shahabad and Ghazeepore downwards, for the purposes of Act IX. of 1847, had accomplished a fair area in preparation for the professional party.

Identification of the boundary between Sylhet and Hill Tipperah.

The provision made for identifying the boundary line between Sylhet and Hill Tipperah, as laid down by Captain Fisher in 1826, was noticed in last year's Report; and it was stated that Mr. F. Jones, Officiating Superintendent of Survey, Third Division, had been appointed to act as arbitrator on the part of Government, Mr. Campbell acting as arbitrator on behalf of the Rajah of Tipperah. As the survey progressed it was found impossible to identify exactly some portions of the line as originally laid down, and this compelled the arbitrators to decide upon what appeared to them to be the proper boundary and as much in accordance with Captain Fisher's demarcation as the circumstances permitted. A portion of the line remains yet to be determined, the setting in of the rains having interfered with the final settlement of it and rendered necessary the postponement of the work for another season. In the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the construction of masonry pillars to mark off the portion already laid down.

Re-survey of the boundary of the Damun-i-koh.

The boundary between the Damun-i-koh or Sonthal Hills and the adjoining Pergunnahs having been disputed in certain places, the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized a continuous re-survey of the whole of the boundary line, to be taken up in connection with the regular survey operations in the Bhaugulpore Division. The opportunity will be taken also to build pillars between those already existing, at such convenient distances according to the nature of the ground as may render any future operations of this nature unnecessary.

STATIONERY.

THE Statement on the margin exhibits the value of stock, receipts, and issues of Stationery during the year. The total value of stock in store was Rupees 8,27,501-3-10 against Rupees 7,52,915-12-9 of the preceding year, which shews an increase in value to the extent of Rupees 74,585-7-1; but the total value of Stationery issued was

Results of the year.	Rs.	As.	P.
Value of stock on the 1st May 1864 ...	2,26,577	11	3
Invoice value of stores received from England ...	3,94,258	10	0
Value of stores received back from different public offices, &c. ...	2,876	0	9
Cost price of local purchases ...	2,03,788	13	1
Total value of stock in hand ...	8,27,501	3	10
Value of stores issued during the year ...	4,46,944	14	6
Value of stock in hand at the close of the year...	3,80,556	5	4

Rupees 4,46,944-14-6 against Rupees 5,26,338-1-6 of the previous year, which shews a decrease to the extent of Rupees 79,393-3-0. The value of stock in hand at the close of the year was Rupees 3,80,556-5-4 against Rupees 2,26,577-11-3 of 1863-64, which gives an excess of Rupees 1,53,978-10-1.

The total outlay for Stationery during the year was Rupees 5,98,047-7-10 against Rupees 4,97,214-15-4 of the previous year. This shews an increase to the extent of Rupees 1,00,832-8-6, which was owing mainly to the increase in the consumption of paper at the Government Printing Presses, and especially at the Jail Press at Alipore. The issues on the other hand had decreased in value, as has been already stated, to the extent of Rupees 79,393-3-0, and this was attributed to a decrease in the consumption of paper of the more expensive kinds, though in the commoner kinds of paper the consumption had very much increased. In miscellaneous articles also there was a perceptible decrease in consumption as compared with the results of the previous year.

The total charges of the Department during the year reported upon was Rupees 6,40,764-12-11 against Rupees 7,31,129-11 of the previous year, so that the net savings during the year amounted to no less than Rupees 90,364-14-1.

Value of stores issued	Rs.	4,46,944	14	6
Value of Mofussil purchases ...	„	1,51,041	11	9
Cost of Establishment and Contingencies ..	„	42,778	2	8
	Rs.	6,40,764	12	11

Introduction of changes recommended by the Stationery Committee.

The appointment of a Committee to inquire into the working of the Stationery Office, and the proposals submitted by them for the re-organization of its establishment and the management of the Department generally, were noticed in last year's Report. The arrangements recommended by the Committee having been sanctioned by the Government of India they were carried out during the year as far as was practicable under existing circumstances. There has not yet been time for a satisfactory conclusion to be arrived at as to the results of the changes which are being carried out.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Law of Divorce for India.

The Calcutta Missionary Conference having represented the urgent necessity of passing a Law of Divorce for India with special reference to the case of those Native Converts whose unconverted wives or husbands refuse to consort with them on account of their conversion, it was pointed out to the Government of India that, in the existing uncertainty both by Hindu and Mahomedan Law as to the extent to which conversion to another faith was held to involve dissolution of marriage, no Christian minister would take upon himself the risk of marrying to another person either a male or female convert who had a Hindu or Mahomedan wife or husband still living, and that if he were to do so the validity of the marriage and the legitimacy of its issue would be uncertain. In the same way it was uncertain whether a Hindu or

Mahomedan wife whose husband had been converted to Christianity and who wished in consequence to separate from him could legally do so, or whether she could marry again during his life time. It was strongly urged upon the Government of India that the burden of affording relief in such cases was greatly enhanced by the act of the legislature, inasmuch as before the passing of Act XXV. of 1864, the Missionaries, in the absence of any definite law on the subject, took upon themselves to marry converts whose wives or husbands had deserted them, but held since the passing of that Act that they were precluded from doing so. A Bill for the object of meeting these difficulties was introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations. It has been passed into law since the close of the year.

Contribution of Government for making up the salary of a Clergyman required for the ministration of the Christian population in the northern districts of Calcutta.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta having brought to the notice of Government the neglected and degraded condition of the nominally Christian population inhabiting a great portion of the northern districts of Calcutta and their great need of religious ministration proposed to appoint a special Minister to the work, and undertook to provide from the funds of the different Presidency Churches and from special collections a sum of Rupees 250 a month for his salary, on the condition that Government would supplement the amount with the usual contribution of Rupees 100 a month. This was agreed to by the Government, with the provision that their contribution would be maintained only so long as the other Rupees 250 continued to be supplied by the congregations of the Calcutta Churches.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.

The following Churches were completed and consecrated during the year, *viz.*, St. James' Church at Calcutta, and the Churches at Arrah and Goolzarbaugh near Patna. The Bankipore Church, which had not been consecrated before, was also consecrated within the year.

It may also be mentioned in this place that a proposition for enlarging the Church at Howrah was under consideration in the Public Works Department; that the construction of a small Church at Moteeharee, in Chumparun, having been sanctioned in May 1864 land has been taken up for the site under Act VI. of 1857; and that a proposition was under consideration at the close of the year for altering the present Church at Darjeeling, and drawings and estimates were being prepared in the Public Works Department for carrying out the alterations required.

NATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

Preparation of a catalogue of Sanscrit and Bengalee Books and formation of a Vernacular Library.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain having applied for assistance in rendering a knowledge of the current literature of India available to scholars in Europe, the Secretary of State directed that steps should be taken for the preparation of a catalogue of the works already published in India, and for furnishing an Annual Return of the

titles of all books and pamphlets published during each year. Previous to this "a Return of the names and writings of 515 persons connected with Bengalee Literature" was published in a Selection (No. 22) of the Records of this Government in 1855, and also "a Catalogue of Bengalee Newspapers and Periodicals which had issued from the Press from the year 1818 to 1855." Both these works were compiled by the Revd. J. Long. On receipt of the orders of the Secretary of State the Revd. J. Robinson, Bengalee Translator to Government, was requested to continue the catalogue commenced by Mr. Long, and with this view he was authorized to visit all the Native Presses in Calcutta and the Mofussil. This catalogue was completed during the year under report by the Revd. J. Wenger, the present Bengalee Translator to Government, and contains the titles of all the available Sanscrit and Bengalee Books written within the last 10 or 15 years. The time when each publication was printed, as well as the number of copies comprised in each edition, and the price whenever ascertained, have likewise been added to the list.

In furtherance of the orders of the Secretary of State the Divisional Commissioners and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, were also asked to submit, for transmission to England, an Annual Return in a prescribed form of all native books and pamphlets published in their respective divisions, and to forward at the same time a copy of all works of interest and importance as they issued from the Press. The Returns for 1863-64 having been received have been already transmitted to the Secretary of State, and also a selection of the publications issued from the Press within the same period.

As part of the general scheme the establishment of a Bengalee Library was proposed by Mr. Robinson and authorized by Government. This Library will contain all the most important and interesting books published in the Vernacular, and is for the present to be collected in the Bengal Secretariat Office; but it is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to propose hereafter that it should be deposited and form a Special Department in the new Museum. In the meantime the Government of India have been asked to consider the propriety of passing a law requiring that two copies of every book published in India should be delivered to Government, one copy for the purpose of being sent to England, and another for that of being deposited in a public Library in this country.

Reports on the Native Press.

The subject of the appointment of a Reporter on the Native Press was noticed in last year's Report. It only remains to add this year that the Weekly Abstracts furnished by the Reporter were regularly forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and were considered by the latter to be interesting and useful, though not calling for any special observation.

THE CYCLONE OF THE 5TH OCTOBER 1864.

Origin and course of the Hurricane.

On the 5th of October last Calcutta and the districts in its neighbourhood were visited by a disastrous hurricane, the effects of which have not even yet been altogether obliterated. The gale had its origin somewhere about the Andaman

Islands, and travelling from that point in a westerly direction, and inclining afterwards towards the north, it first struck the coast of Bengal about the Balasore Roads and Hidgelee. Here during the night of the 4th it raged with great violence; and from this point the centre of the storm appears to have travelled in a northerly direction, with a slight inclination eastward, along the right bank of the Hooghly, at a pace varying from 8 to 26 miles an hour. The full violence of the storm was felt at Calcutta from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. of the 5th October, and about seven hours later at Kishnaghur. The direction of the storm remained the same throughout the greater portion of its course. It crossed the Ganges between Rampore Beauleah and Pubna, sweeping over the whole length of the Bograh District, and only taking a recurvature to the eastward when it had reached the degree of 25° north, after which it became expended in the Garrow Hills.

Storm-wave brought up by the gale

The destruction caused by the gale was two-fold. There was first the violence of the wind, to which is to be attributed the wide-spread destruction of houses and trees; and secondly, there was a storm-wave which the gale brought up from the Bay of Bengal and drove in front of it up the line of the River Hooghly and over the country on either side of it for a distance of several miles. This wave, rising as it did in some places to a height of 30 feet, sweeping over the strongest embankments, flooding the crops with salt water, and carrying away entire villages, was very much more disastrous in its effects than the mere violence of the wind.

Injury caused by the gale in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The injury caused by the gale in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta was very great. The damage was principally done in the northern part of the town, where the native huts were blown down in great numbers. Even there it turned out to be less than had been at first anticipated, and the loss of life, considering the number of houses and of trees blown down, was providentially very small. The Table in the margin gives a tolerably accurate return of the loss of life and of the destruction of houses. For a day or two after the storm many of the roads, both in the Town and Suburbs, were obstructed by the numerous large trees blown down. These were for the most part removed without delay; but the destruction of the finest trees in and around Calcutta has inflicted an injury on the town from which it will take many years to recover, and the quantity of broken boughs and leaves which were blown into the tanks from the trees surrounding them has, in many places, so deteriorated the water as materially to affect the public health.

	Europeans killed	Europeans wounded.	Natives killed	Natives wounded.	Masonry houses destroyed.	Masonry houses damaged.	Tiled and straw huts destroyed.	Tiled and straw huts damaged
Calcutta .	1	1	16	12	37	299	1,322	3,025
Suburbs ...	1	...	31	3	65	264	39,378	909

Injury caused in the district of Hooghly.

The gale was felt with great severity over the eastern and southern portion of the Hooghly District. The loss of life registered by the Police is given at 112, but no computation has been made of the number of houses blown down, or of the value of the property lost in the district. The Civil Station of Hooghly suffered severely owing to the buildings being for the most part very old, and the town of Serampore also was extensively injured.

Injury caused in the district of Burdwan.

The district of Burdwan has not suffered to any great extent, but at Culna a large number of boats were wrecked, and consequently much valuable property was lost.

Injury caused in the district of Nuddea.

The storm was felt with equal violence all over the Nuddea District, the vortex passing close to the sudder station of Kishnaghur. The full violence of the storm was not felt there till 5 P. M. on the 5th, from which time till 7-30 P. M. it blew with terrific force from the east and north-east. A calm of about half an hour's duration then succeeded, after which the storm blew with nearly the same violence as before, but from a north-westerly direction. At about 9-30 P. M. it ceased. The Government buildings, the Railway, the Telegraph, and the native towns all suffered severely. No accurate returns of the loss of life have been received, but it is known that 14 persons were killed by the falling in of houses. The loss on the rivers cannot even be approximately estimated. The rice-crop is not supposed to have suffered much, but the sugarcane and pepper crops were much injured.

Injury caused in the district of Rajshahye.

At the sudder station of the Rajshahye District the storm continued all through the night of the 5th, the hours during which it raged most heavily being from 10 P. M. till 2 A. M. of the next morning. It blew first from the north-east then from the north, shifted round to the north-west, and gradually got round to due west when it subsided. Both at Rampore Beauleah itself and throughout the district the damage done to native huts was considerable, but little life was lost, one case only having been reported. At Pubna the Government buildings suffered considerably.

Injury caused in the district of Bograh.

The gale was felt very severely at Bograh. Its full violence did not commence till 2 A. M. on the morning of the 6th, and the wind is stated to have been mainly from the east and south-east. The damage done was very great. The Jail was blown down and the other Government buildings all suffered. The Bazar was laid in ruins and a number of boats went down at the ghauts; no loss of life, however, occurred on the river, but in the town twelve deaths were reported.

In all the districts hitherto referred to, the loss of life and property was occasioned solely by the gale. In the districts to which allusion will now be made, the principal agent of destruction was the

storm-wave which the gale drove up from the Bay of Bengal, and which, carrying away or over-topping the embankments on either side of the river, spread ruin and devastation to a distance of some eight miles inland; and only after its force was expended by being spread over this extent of country, and after it had arrived within twenty miles of Calcutta, was it so far diminished as to be confined in the main within the actual river banks. Had the embankments below been of size and strength sufficient to keep this wave within their boundaries, the result to Calcutta would have been infinitely more disastrous than it was, and the total destruction of life and property would have been immeasurably greater.

Injury caused in the district of Howrah.

The total destruction reported in the Howrah District is given in the accompanying Table. Of this destruction, the figures opposite the two last headings alone represent that caused by the irruption of the storm-wave over the country. The destruction in the first eight Police Stations is due mainly to the gale. The computed loss of property is compiled from the statements of the sufferers, and from the especial proneness of natives to exaggerate misfortunes of this kind, it is not doubted that the figures in regard to property destroyed are unreliable. The Superintendent of Police is of opinion that half the amount stated would be a fairer approximation to the truth. A great portion, however, of the loss and damage caused in the district is of a kind which cannot be accurately estimated. The injury done to fruit-trees and gardens (which, in the vicinity of Howrah, were very numerous and supplied a great portion of the Calcutta market) is very extensive, and it will take years before the loss is completely repaired. The loss of 12,000 head of cattle too is one which will be severely felt for a very long time, though a number of those killed in this district were only passing through on their way to the Calcutta market from other districts, and the loss is thus distributed over a larger area. The damage done to the crops in the southern part of the district was very great, and the flooding of the land with salt-water, though it did not deteriorate the productive powers of the soil permanently, has no doubt greatly injured its fertility for the present. The tanks also became for the time unwholesome and even poisonous, but in most of those which were inundated with the salt-wave the water has already turned sweet.

	Number of persons killed or drowned.	Number of cattle killed.	Number of masonry houses destroyed.	Number of mud houses destroyed.	Computed value of property lost.
					Rupees.
Seabpore .	2	0	50	2,775	70,000
Howrah ...	3	8	47	1,723	2,22,900
Golabarry ...	5	50	50	5,000	1,00,000
Bally .	0	12	5	5,262	94,611
Domepore .	13	250	23	35,114	12,92,897
Jugguthullubpore ..	5	176	83	7,094	4,83,247
Amptah ...	32	455	28	24,678	5,57,021
Baguan ..	6	72	2	25,060	6,54,721
Shampore ...	1,487	9,307	11	24,641	3,70,709
Ooloobariah ...	425	2,432	17	18,871	22,03,725
Total ...	1,978	12,762	816	1,50,168	60,49,831

Injury caused in the district of Midnapore.

In the district of Midnapore, the southern and eastern portion of which was exposed to the full violence of the storm-wave, the effects have been most disastrous. The returns from the various Police Stations shew the total loss of life there to have been 20,065. There are no means of obtaining accurate returns of the loss of property, but a detailed account of the observations made personally by the Magistrate shews that the loss of life through the whole track from the Russoolpore to Kookrahattee had been very large, but specially so above Kedgeree. The Police of the Kedgeree Station have knowledge of 1,585 deaths throughout formally reported to them. The people of Goomghur estimate their loss at three-fourths of the population. A case of dacoity from the neighbourhood of Nundee Goan had been committed to the sessions with thirty-two witnesses. The Police reported after the Cyclone that only two of them are forthcoming.

The height of the storm-wave varied very much. On the southern coast, actually exposed to the sea, the storm-wave nowhere attained any extraordinary height, and did not to any noticeable extent breach the sea-face of the great dyke of Hidgelee which extends from the Subornorekha to the western bank of the Russoolpore River. As, however, it struck the western coast, forcing itself up the channel of the Hooghly, its height became greater and its violence more destructive. Thus on the southern face of the sea dyke its height is stated to have been only 4½ feet, but as it approached the Russoolpore its height increased. At Goonput it was 11 feet 6 inches, and at Dowlutpore 30 feet 3 inches.

Above the Russoolpore River it rose still higher, and the embankments here being constructed only to oppose the waters of the river, and consequently much lower and less massive than those of Hidgelee which have to resist the violent storms from the Bay, were everywhere over-topped by the waters and formed no effectual resistance.

The crops even in the districts over which the storm-wave passed were by no means entirely destroyed. Happily the water drained off from a great portion of the land very quickly and the deposit of salt was not such as to destroy the crops growing there. Where, however, the water did not at once drain off the crops were greatly injured, and in the three Pergunnahs of Bograie, Khalcesa Bograie, and Gomesh the loss was estimated at one-fourth of the whole. In Goomghur, Dorodoomnan, and Mysadul the loss was far worse, and scarcely one-fourth of the crop was saved.

The loss of cattle in this district was computed to be not less than 40,000 head. The number of houses destroyed cannot be estimated, but at Tumlook, (which, though exposed to the full severity of the gale, was less severely visited than places down the river by the storm-wave,) it is stated that out of 1,400 houses only twenty-seven remained standing.

Injury caused in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Not less disastrous than in Midnapore were the effects of the storm throughout the southern and western portion of the 24-Pergunnahs. There also the storm-wave commencing at Saugor Island swept over the embankments, destroying

huts and villages within a distance of 8 miles from the river, and ceased not in its work of destruction till it reached Atcheepore. Saugor Island suffered perhaps more extensively, and the destruction there was more complete than in any other portion of the tract visited by the storm-wave. Striking it at once on its western and on its southern face the wave carried away the embankments, utterly destroyed all the houses, huts, golahs, and buildings, and left scarcely any living creature on the island. The few human beings that escaped were saved either by climbing up trees, or by floating on the roofs of their houses, which the wave swept on to the main-land and carried inland many miles. At first it was reported that 90 per cent. of the population had perished, but it is found that out of a population of nearly 6,000 souls, there is still a remnant left of 1,488. The cattle destroyed in the flood were 7,000, and the houses 3,565. The storm-wave at Saugor Island was fifteen feet above the level of the land, and it appears to have cut a channel straight across the island dividing it into two halves.

The statistics from the other portions of the 24-Pergunnahs are by no means so accurate as from Saugor Island. The Police returns give the total loss of life, including that at Saugor Island, as 12,000. The estimate of Mr. Payne, a Missionary, who has been assisting in distributing relief over that part of the country, is based on separate information, and his calculation is that in all villages within one mile of the river the loss of life was 80 per cent., and in other villages within the area over which the destruction of the storm-wave extended the loss was from 30 to 40 per cent. The loss in cattle is estimated at 80 per cent. The distress and suffering to which the survivors were exposed after the disaster were very great. For several days it was impossible for them to obtain food, the local stores had been swept away, and for three or four days there were no means of sending relief from Calcutta. In some places they were known to be eating a kind of grass, and at a few places where the storm-wave had not extended in all its violence, they broke open and plundered the stores of the rice merchants who refused to distribute or (it is alleged) to sell their grain.

In the tract above referred to the sub-divisional station of Diamond Harbour is situated, and the loss there was excessive. The wave there was 11 feet high, and the scene which the place presented a few days after the storm was most lamentable. After passing the village of Futtehpore, about 8 miles from Diamond Harbour, the effects of the inundation were very marked. The villages on either side all suffered more or less. Some were completely swept away, with only the floating wreck of houses, carts, &c., &c., to shew where they stood. Others were partially destroyed, only the houses that were situated on the lowest ground having been swamped. It was stated at the time that within 6 miles of Diamond Harbour it was impossible to go fifty yards on the road without seeing a human body. These were evidently the corpses of individuals who were overtaken by the storm and the flood on the road. What the loss of life must have been in the villages may be imagined. In some villages every house was swept away with almost all the inhabitants.

The Deputy Magistrate's House was so badly injured as to be almost uninhabitable. The Cutcherry House was a mere wreck. The

Lock-up remained standing, but the wall that surrounded it has been destroyed. A pucka building occupied by the Police Guard fell in. The Telegraph House sustained severe damage, but is still habitable. The Custom House is comparatively but slightly injured.

Every Police Station in the sub-district was either blown down or swept away; two Head Constables belonging to the Govindpore Police Station were drowned. Nearly all the station records and the articles lodged in the malkhanahs were lost; most of the officers and men lost their uniform, accoutrements, &c.

On the 7th instant, two days after the storm, a large number of men, it is said about a thousand, came to Diamond Harbour and commenced taking away salt from Mr. Fraser's Salt Golahs. The men were literally starving; they had had no food for two days; they wanted the salt to mix with a kind of grass which they ate eagerly.

The deaths in other portions of the district were much less, and those which have been reported are noted on the margin. Houses, huts, and trees have been blown down in every direction, but this loss, which was caused merely by the gale, is not to be compared with that which was caused by the storm-wave in combination with the gale. The rice crop in these parts was not much injured, but the sugarcane and pepper crops suffered severely.

Sudder Sub Division	49
Baroepore "	19
Nyehatty "	8
Nowabgunge	11
Dum-Dum	7
Busseerhaut	8

By far the greatest amount of damage caused by the Cyclone was to the shipping in the river. There were on the morning of the 5th 19.. vessels within the limits of the Port. As long as they had only to contend against the violence of the wind, or up till about 1 o'clock in the day, they rode out without much damage, but when to this was added the wave, the force of which was still not entirely expended, one vessel after another drove from her moorings, and as each ship was swept on, she fouled others in her course, and they carrying others with them, getting massed in hopeless and inextricable confusion, were driven in heaps on the opposite shore It appears that 145 vessels were driven on shore, and that 10 were sunk in the river. Of these the *Govindpore*, a magnificent new ship of 1,200 tons, capsized and sunk off the Custom House; the crew were saved by the gallantry of a sailor named Cleary, who swam off to the wreck with a line, by means of which all got safe to shore. The ship *Ally* had left the Port the previous day and met the gale a little below Diamond Harbour. She had on board 348 coolie emigrants for the Mauritius, and went down with all on board save 7 of the crew and 22 of the emigrants.

Destruction of Shipping in the River.

The following is a summary of the number of ships lost and injured in the storm :—

Number of vessels in Port on 5th October ...		195
Number damaged slightly	25	
Number damaged severely	97	
Number totally lost*	50	
	—	172
Number not damaged		23

* Including those which suffered so severely as to become constructively wrecks.

Notwithstanding this wholesale destruction and damage it is worthy of remark that by the 19th October, *i. e.*, a fortnight after the gale, 101 vessels that had grounded had been got off.

Besides the damage done to the ships actually in Port there was considerable loss on the river below. The Burmah Mail and Passenger Steamer *Persia* foundered off the Sandheads with the loss of all on board except two of the crew. The Hospital Ship *Bentinck*, which was at anchor near Diamond Harbour, was swept away by the wave and carried on to the top of the Diamond Harbour embankment. The troops on board and the crew were all brought safely up to Calcutta in the Steamer *Defiance*.

Phœnix, *Banshee*, *Lennet*, *Fire Queen*, *Dwarkanath*, and *Satellite*.

Of the Tug Steamers plying on the river 6* were lost. The Peninsular and Oriental Company lost the old *Hindoostan* which had been converted into a lodging hulk, and which after breaking from her moorings turned over and went down off Garden Reach. Their Mail Steamer *Bengal* was carried across and stranded on the opposite side of the river, whence she has afterwards got off without serious damage.

Injury to Government Vessels, &c.

* *Fame.*
Kedgeree.
† *Guide.*
Grappler.
‡ *Kedgeree.*
Foam
§ *Salween.*
‖ *Somamookhey.*
¶ *Kotas.*

Of the Government Vessels the Steamer *Adjai* and the Hospital Ship *Bentinck* were irremediably injured and condemned. The *Hope* and the *Krishna* Light Vessels were lost with all hands. Two* Reserve Vessels, 2† Buoy Vessels, 2‡ Pilot Vessels, and the§ Surveying Vessel were dismasted and more or less seriously injured. The Yachts of the Governor General‖ and of the Lieutenant-Governor¶ of Bengal escaped without very serious injury. Of the Harbour Master's Anchor and Heave-up Boats, &c., 7 were lost, including the Hulk *Matabangah*, and 15 were stranded. Of the moorings in Port 164 were lost and only 22 saved. The Kidderpore Dock-Yard suffered mainly in the destruction of sheds and workshops, the machinery receiving but little damage.

Injury to public buildings.

The Cyclone caused very extensive destruction among the public works and buildings in the Presidency Circle. With the exception of the injuries in the Midnapore District this includes all the serious results which the storm caused to Government buildings, &c., in Bengal. Colonel Short estimates the damages at Rupees 2,00,000 for the outlying districts of the Division; and for the public buildings in Fort William, Barrackpore, and Dum-Dum, he estimated the loss at Rupees 3,50,000. This estimate excludes in both cases the amount required for the re-construction of those buildings which have been so damaged as to be beyond repair. The loss in valuable trees mentioned in this Report cannot be estimated. The avenues in Fort William and the Botanical Gardens are destroyed; the Governor General's Park at Barrackpore has lost 50 per

cent. of its valuable trees; and portions of the avenue along the road to Barrackpore have suffered to an extent even heavier than this.

Loss of salt caused by the Storm.

The loss both to Government and to Merchants caused by the quantity of salt destroyed in the gale was considerable. Of 26 ships on the river, which were discharging salt before the holidays, 3 foundered with 16,402 maunds on board, 7 threw away the whole, and 8 portions of their cargoes, the total amount of salt thus thrown away being 2,02,082 maunds, 21 seers, and 1½ chittacks, according to their several Manifests.

Of 76 country boats containing 25,308 maunds of salt delivered to Beoparies under Rowannahs from the several ships, and which had not been formally examined and passed at Sootanooty, 67 boats with 22,169 maunds on board are said to have been wrecked; only 9 boats and 3,139 maunds of salt were saved.

Forty-seven boats containing 19,376 maunds of salt which had been passed at Sootanooty, but were staying in the Port from stress of weather or other causes, are said to have sunk also, the total salt saved from among these vessels being 994 maunds only. Two golahs in Hautkhollah were also swept clear of their contents during the rise in the river, the loss caused thereby being 427 maunds. The total loss of passed and unpassed salt lying in the river, as well as of golah salt swept away, aggregates 40,978 maunds.

The wholesale and retail prices of salt before the Cyclone were Rupees 4-6 and Rupees 5 respectively. The maximum price after the gale rose to Rupees 5-4 for wholesale and Rupees 5-10 for retail sales. The prices subsequently fell to Rupees 4-12 and Rupees 5 respectively.

Beyond this the loss to Government property was little in Calcutta itself, but in other places the damage done has been very severe. At the Narainpore Golahs it is estimated that out of 2,00,045 maunds in store on the 4th October some 58,300 maunds, or about a quarter of the entire stock, was destroyed. In Hidgelee the golahs were much injured, in Sulkea the masonry golahs and the salt which they contained received little or no injury: some of the temporary golahs, however, were partially unroofed, and the rain getting in necessarily caused considerable damage.

At Goosery the Government Golahs stood well, but in some places their foundations were seriously endangered, and expensive repairs were rendered necessary.

Loss of life and property at the Emigration Depôts.

The loss caused by the gale to the various Emigration Agencies may here be noticed.

In the Mauritius Depôt all the bungalows, sheds, and hospital accommodation provided for the use of the emigrants were completely destroyed.

The Depôt for British Guiana was completely destroyed. The emigrants, 600 in number, had been fortunately moved in time by the Agent to an adjoining house which was vacant. One old woman was drowned, though the Agent at the imminent peril of his own life made great exertions to save her.

The sheds in the Trinidad Depôt were destroyed, but the masonry house stood firm. The emigrants, 500 in number, were removed in time from the sheds to the Agent's own house.

In the Bourbon Depôt a large shed was blown down, and of the 60 people inside one was found to be killed, and about 20 injured. Later in the day, two sheds and the masonry hospital were blown down. In the ruins of this latter building one man and one woman were buried. The Agents all exerted themselves and made the best available provision for the safety and accommodation of their coolies.

Measures of Relief.

The local officers took measures at once, so far as lay in their power, to alleviate the distress caused by the gale. As soon as reliable information was obtained by the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs of the state of the southern portion of his district, he lost no time in sending out food for the starving population and in providing for the burial of the dead and the removal of the carcasses of animals and other substances likely to cause injury to the public health. He at once obtained an advance of Rupees 5,000 from Government and caused supplies of rice to be hurried down to Diamond Harbour, Futtehpore, Atcheepore, and Dabeepore; and, irrespective of the proceedings of the Relief Committee, 11,864 persons are reported to have been relieved by these means in his district. Steps were at the same time taken for the clearance of tanks and drains, and for the baling out of tanks filled with salt water; and, on these measures being reported to Government, the Lieutenant-Governor directed that they should be persevered in until the entire portion of the country visited by the hurricane was cleared and the people were enabled to provide means of subsistence for themselves. Orders were also given for the arrangement of a systematic plan for the regular supply of food and water to the distressed villages, and it was suggested that, if the deficiency of good water should be found likely to be permanent a scheme should be organized, if possible, for digging good fresh-water tanks, with a view to relieve the want of water and to give employment to the people. His Honor also authorized the employment of such extra Police as might be required for the maintenance of order and for the protection of property, and for properly carrying out the measures of relief.

Similar steps were also adopted by the local officers of Midnapore and Howrah for the relief of the distress in their respective districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor further directed that measures should be taken for immediately employing the whole of the population which might be in want of work and food, in repairing the embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs, Hidgelee, and Midnapore on ordinary wages, but without adhering at the commencement to the strict exaction of work to be done for the day's wages, and he directed that all people asking for work should be employed in this manner without excepting women and children.

In the Marine Department also active measures were taken from the very day of the storm to save life and property and to mitigate the effects of the disaster. On the evening of the 5th October, as soon as the abatement of the gale rendered communication possible, the *Celerity* and *Koladyne* were held in readiness, and started on the

following morning, one to render aid to distressed vessels, and the other in search of the *Sir William Peel* with her Flats having on board the 12th Native Infantry proceeding to Bootan. On the 7th the people of Moyapore were supplied with money to purchase rice, and the *Celerity* returned to town having expended all her provisions in the relief of urgent distress on the banks of the river. On the 8th the *Lady Elgin* was dispatched to assist in cruizing about the Sandheads and the Balasore Roads in search of Pilot and light vessels, wrecked ships, and vessels in distress. On the 9th the *Celerity* was sent again with provisions and water to the Sandheads and False Point, and, having returned on the 14th, was dispatched once more on the 18th with provisions and water to make a more extended search for distressed people and vessels. On the 9th two row boats were also sent to Kedgeree with provisions and water. The *Salween,* which was stranded there, had fed a number of people daily from her stores, but by that time her provisions were exhausted. During the following week five Government boats belonging to the Harbour Master's Department were dispatched with provisions down the river. The S. V. *Koladyne* was also dispatched on the same day with provisions and water to the Soonderbuns to visit the houses of refuge and search for people and wrecks; the *Swiftsure* was also dispatched to visit all the river stations and to relieve immediate want wherever it was met with. The stations visited and relieved in this manner were Atcheepore, Moyapore, Hooghly Point, Diamond Harbour, Chittamara, Mud Point, Kedgeree, and Cowcolly; and, the Master Attendant was authorized to incur any expenditure that might be necessary for continuing these expeditions for saving life and for rendering assistance to vessels in difficulty. The Lieutenant-Governor also directed that the whole of the sea-coast should be examined, and, as far as possible, also all the creeks in the Soonderbuns.

The relief, however, which could be given by the officers of Government was necessarily inadequate to meet the wants of such a population as that which was suffering from the total loss of their property, and from the impossibility of procuring either food or water. This insufficiency was promptly and effectually met by the organised efforts of the community. A public meeting was held a few days after the disaster and a large subscription guaranteed at the time. This movement, which was originated by Mr. Walter Brett, was most nobly supplemented by the prompt and spontaneous liberality of the Parsee community at Bombay, and the subscriptions to the Fund soon amounted to upwards of three lacs of Rupees.

On the 14th October the Committee of the Relief Fund took up the River Steamer *Bombay* which left at once with supplies of rice and fresh water, and after having visited the tract on both sides of the river which had been swept by the storm, left depôts of stores wherever they were most needed, and returned to Calcutta on the 18th. Another Government Steamer, the *Teesta,* was immediately after placed at the disposal of the Committee and sent down on the 23rd October with fresh supplies; and the Lieutenant-Governor took this opportunity to appoint Mr. D. J. McNeile to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore, to proceed in charge of the supplies, and to remain in the distressed districts with a view to direct the operations of relief. The

Magistrates of those districts were also directed to co-operate with the Relief Committee and make the public establishments available for applying in the most efficient manner the money which had been subscribed by the public. Mr. McNeile started on the *Teesta* on the 23rd October with the stores noted on the margin,* and distributed them in Moyapore, Nuldaree, Fulta, Nonpore, Diamond Harbour, Culpee, Rangafullah, Dhaja, Fort Mornington, Paroolparah, and Kookrahatee. A few days after the Steam Tug *Francis Gordon* was sent down with the provisions noted on the margin,† and from this supply a boat full of provisions and water-casks was made over by Mr. McNeile to Mr. Hugh Fraser, who had from the commencement taken an active part in forwarding these measures of relief for Saugor Island; and stores were also deposited at Kedgeree, Balliaghatta, Diamond Point, and Dowlutpore. The *Teesta* left again on the 8th November with fresh stores; but the country on the east side of the river soon shewed signs of gradually reviving, and the people resumed their occupations; the distribution of food gratis to able bodied men was in consequence here discontinued; but the quantity served out at once to women and children was at the same time doubled, so that they might take away enough for two meals at once. To this rule, however, the Island of Saugor was an exception, and the people there continued to be fed by charity for some time. On the western side of the river also the supplies of food free of cost were for some time continued, because no work of any kind was there procurable for those in distress. The want of fresh water which was at first supposed likely to continue for a long time, and to be the cause of great distress, soon ceased to a great extent to be felt, the tanks, even where flooded with salt water, having recovered their freshness by natural process; and the decaying vegetation and other impurities, which at first made their water almost poisonous, was to some extent removed, though doubtless the impure state of the water had a most injurious effect on the health of the people.

* Rice	1,080	Maunds.
Dhall	227	"
Parched rice	30	"
Salt	30	"
Chillies	15	"
Tobacco	8	"
Blankets	750	Pieces.
Cotton cloth	2,000	Yards.
Cooking pots	300	In number.
Hookas	100	"

† Rice	2,250	Maunds.
Dhall	313	"
Salt	20	"
Blankets	250	Pieces.
Cotton cloth	2,000	Yards.
Cooking pots	150	In number.
Chyomies	140	"

A Statement of the manner in which the Relief Fund was expended up to the close of the Relief Committee's operations is given on the margin. The supplies of food and clothing given out consisted in all of 15,875 maunds of rice, 3,077 maunds of dhall, 242 maunds of salt, 476 maunds of oil, and tobacco and chillies; also of 1,850 blankets and 148,600 yards of English cotton cloth; and by the admirable arrangements made for distributing these supplies the relief afforded was extended to all parts of the country where it was ascertained that distress had been caused by the storm.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Grants for distribution among the sufferers	92,110	8	0
Cost of supplies of food and clothing sent out to them...	1,12,245	2	2
Expense of conveying the above supplies, &c.	20,489	9	7
Contribution to Sailors' Home Relief Fund	25,000	0	0
Donations to the Masulipatam Fund, the District Charitable Society, &c.	65,118	0	0
Monthly donations to widows, &c.	4,750	0	0
Rs.	3,19,713	3	9

COMMITTEE ON WET DOCKS, &c.

Conclusions arrived at by the Committee in regard to the Junction of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, and the construction of a bridge over the river Hooghly.

A Committee was appointed during the year by the Government of India to report on the junction of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, on the formation of Wet Docks in Calcutta, and on other matters connected with the convenience of the trade and shipping of Calcutta. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee in regard to the Railways were that the East Indian Railway should have its terminus in Calcutta, that a bridge over the Hooghly should be constructed at the nearest point to Calcutta where such a structure would be safe from any risk of injury by ships breaking adrift from their moorings, and that, as regards the junction of the two Railways, the central terminal station for passengers should be at Sealdah the present terminus of the Eastern Bengal line, from whence the traffic could be conveniently taken up and brought into town by a metropolitan line, while the goods traffic should be brought together to a central position on the bank of the Circular Canal near Chitpore.

Report of the Committee on the question of constructing Wet Docks.

On the question of Wet Docks the Committee reported that, though there was no general conviction that such works were absolutely essential, yet it seemed to be admitted almost without exception that they would greatly add to the convenience of the Port if constructed, that the solution of the question whether they were essential must depend on the number of vessels remaining in Port at any one time, and that the effect of the construction of jetties proposed by them and of the development of Port Canning must be awaited before any decisive reply could be given on this point. The Committee considered, however, that the expansion of the trade during the last few years led to the conclusion that all possible aid would soon be required, and that the Government would, therefore, do well to give all reasonable facilities, short of direct pecuniary aid or guarantee of interest, to every well-considered scheme for the construction of these and other works of improvement. The Committee added that there were special facilities for the formation of Wet Docks near Chitpore, and also some probability of such docks being undertaken.

Proposals submitted by the Committee for the provision of additional facilities for the discharge and landing of cargoes in Calcutta.

The Committee proposed further that additional facilities should be provided for the discharge and landing of cargoes, and recommended that immediate measures should be taken for the construction of jetties, with suitable landing sheds and warehouses, on that portion of the river bank which lies between the Bankshall and Armenian Ghâts; and that the construction and management of these works should be undertaken by a Trust constituted under an Act of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that on the completion of the works a modification of the consolidated Customs Act should be made by which masters of vessels shall be empowered to land without consulting the consignees, at any jetty, wharf, &c., duly approved by the Government, all cargo not claimed by consignees within three days after the entry of vessels inwards, or any

cargo which having been claimed shall not be removed with all due diligence. A draft Bill to constitute the Trust was at the same time submitted by the Committee proposing to give the Trustees jurisdiction over that portion of the river bank which lies within the boundaries of the Port; and also another draft Bill for modifying the provisions of the Customs Act in respect to the landing of goods at the jetties and wharves to be constructed according to the plan recommended by them.

Opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on the several questions discussed in the Committee's Report.

The opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on these questions having been invited by the Government of India His Honor expressed his entire concurrence in all the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the construction of a bridge over the Hooghly at or near Cossipore, and the junction of the Railways at Sealdah so far as to make Sealdah the terminus for the passenger traffic of the East Indian Railway; but he urged the expediency of coming to some definite settlement of the Wet Docks question, not only in regard to the best site but also to the question of their being a necessity for the shipping and to the probability of funds being forthcoming for their construction, before any step is taken towards transferring the goods terminus of the East Indian Railway to the left bank of the Hooghly.

On the subject of Wet Docks the Lieutenant-Governor has explained that, without differing from the Committee in believing that the best site for such docks is at or near Chitpore, and without disputing the position that if constructed such docks would be of advantage to the shipping, it appeared to him to be very doubtful if their construction would be profitable as a commercial undertaking, or will be so undertaken at present. If by agreement between the Government, the East Indian Railway Company, and the Company formed in London under the name of "Docks and Warehouses Company of Calcutta" any definite scheme of Wet Docks can be determined on, the Government should certainly co-operate in the manner suggested by the Committee. But, independently of such negociation, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion that the arrangements proposed for the junction of the Railways should be carried out if approved by the Government of India and agreed to by the Railway Companies.

In regard to the formation of a Trust to carry out the measures of improvement for landing and shipping goods in the Port as proposed by the Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his willingness to bring before the Bengal Council the Bill on the subject submitted by the Committee if the scheme is approved of by the Government of India, but he at the same time stated that he considered the arguments urged in favor of such a Trust, as opposed to the direct action of Government, to be inconclusive, and that it appeared to him in all respects more expedient that the whole of the Strand Bank, from which at present a considerable and growing income is derived, should remain in the hands of the Government as Trustee for the general public, than be made over to a Trust having a special interest adverse to the public and subject to no practical responsibility or control. In the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor proposed the consideration by

a Committee of all the proposals which have been made for jetties, wharves, &c., and the preparation of a plan and estimate of a design complete in itself, calculated to embrace all the objects contemplated for the improvement of the Port, and capable of being worked up to as the means at disposal will allow.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

THE EXPEDITION TO BOOTAN.

Failure of the Mission and annexation of the Bengal Dooars.

THE circumstances under which a Mission was sent to Bootan were noticed in the reports for two preceding years, and it was stated that the Envoy was charged by the Governor General with proposals of a conciliatory character, being at the same time instructed to demand the surrender of the captives taken and the restoration of the property plundered from British territory, and also that security should be given for the future peace of the frontier. The overtures thus made were, however, rejected by the Government of Bootan, and not only were restitution for the past and security for the future refused, but the Envoy was insulted in open Durbar, and compelled as the only means of ensuring the safe return of the Mission to sign under protest a document for the renunciation of the Bootan Dooars situated in the Assam frontier, which are the property of Bootan, but which are administered by our officers, a payment of Rupees 10,000 being made to the Bootan Government as the revenue of the tract in question. This led to the annual payment hitherto made to the Bootan Government on account of the Assam Dooars being withheld, and to the formal annexation of Ambaree Fallacotta, which had long been in the occupation of the British Government. Still anxious to avoid an open rupture the Government of India addressed at the same time a formal demand to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs for the release of the captives detained against their will, and for the restoration of the property carried off within the last five years; but this being only met by an evasive reply, it was determined by the Government of India to annex the Bengal Dooars and so much of the hill territory including the forts of Dalingkote, Pasaka, and Dewangari as might be necessary to command the passes and to prevent a repetition of hostile and predatory incursions into the plains below. A Proclamation to this effect was issued by the Government of India on the 12th of November last, and a Military force of sufficient strength assembled under the orders of the Military Department to carry out the measure. It is unnecessary in this place to notice the Military operations in detail. The opposition made by the Booteahs, though at one time much exaggerated, was generally of the most contemptible kind. They were found to be efficient only in throwing up stockades and offering resistance from behind them; but in the plains they proved to be as despicable a foe as could well be conceived. The fortresses named in the Proclamation were taken possession of with the greatest ease, Dalingkote being

Occupation of the Dooars by our troops.

taken on the 6th December, Pasaka on the 7th, and Dewangari on the 10th; and the whole of the Dooars was completely occupied by the middle of the following month.

The attempts which the Booteahs made to recover possession of the posts occupied by our troops were few in number, and only two of them were successful to any extent. The first was an attack made on Dewangari on the 30th January by the Tongso Penlow, which being persisted in resulted in the evacuation of that place by its garrison, chiefly composed of a local corps, on the 5th of the following month, after a very feeble and inefficient resistance on the plea of deficient water and ammunition. The other successful attempt of the Booteahs was an advance on Tazeegong, which the officer commanding deemed it expedient to evacuate on the 2nd of February. Both of these places were afterwards re-taken without any difficulty, Tazeegong on the 15th of March, and Dewangari on the 2nd of April, the enemy at the latter place losing 120 men. After this Dewangari was again evacuated by our troops on the 6th of April, after every thing in it had been completely destroyed, owing to its being considered unnecessary to occupy it during the rainy season. The most important events of the campaign were the captures of Dalingkote, Chamoorchee, and Buxa, the double capture of Balla or Tazeegong, and the final capture of Dewangari.

Arrangements made by the local Government for the provision of supplies and carriages for troops, &c.

The operations of this Government during the campaign were mainly confined to the provision of supplies and carriage for troops, to the construction of roads and collection of ferry boats required for facilitating their passage, to the establishment of fair weather communications between the several Military posts occupied by them, to the procuring of materials and skilled labor for the erection of barracks and other buildings required for their accommodation, and to the collection of information of every kind which might prove useful in carrying on the Military operations. For these purposes Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Haughton was appointed Chief Civil Officer with the Dooar Field Force. He was also appointed Political Agent and placed in entire charge of our relations with the Bootan Government. Mr. C. T. Metcalfe was also appointed a Civil Officer with the Force, and Messrs. T. A. Donough and J. J. S. Driberg Assistants to the Civil Officers, that the requirements of each division of the Field Force might be promptly attended to. The Civil authorities at Gowhatty, Gowalparah, Cooch Behar, Julpigoorie, Purneah, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Darjeeling were moreover directed to comply with all requisitions of the Military authorities as promptly as possible. The manner in which all these calls upon them were met by the several officers referred to up to the close of the year under report received the entire approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Organization of an extra Police Force for employment in the Dooars.

It should also be noticed in this place that, from the very commencement of the expedition, an extra Police Force was organized under the orders of this Government for strengthening the ordinary Police on the frontier, and for occupying any posts in the hills which they might be required to hold in subordination to the Military authorities, and that, when the occupation of the

Dooars was completed, the strength of the force was increased from time to time to the extent necessary for holding the posts committed to their charge and for preventing raids on the frontier districts. The conduct of the Police was, on several occasions on which they were brought into action, deserving of high commendation; and one advanced post, Chamoorchee, was held by them throughout the campaign. To place this arrangement on a thoroughly efficient footing the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, was afterwards directed to proceed personally to the Dooars, to inspect the Police and elaborate the details of a really strong and efficient force for the defence of the whole frontier, and he was still engaged on this duty at the close of the year. Of the posts originally occupied by the troops it was thought necessary to retain only a few during the rains, when the climate of the Dooars becomes peculiarly unhealthy. The only two Military posts now maintained are those of Dalingkote and Buxa, with reserve stations at Petla Khowa and Jelpaish; besides which Chamoorchee has been occupied as a Police post by the troops of Cooch Behar. The defence of all other places has devolved on the Police, and the posts already occupied by them on the frontier are Ambaree, Rungalee Bujnea, Benchapara, Sib Thacori's baree, Mohakalgoorie, and Huldeebaree. Besides these the following stations have also been occupied for the Police administration of the annexed territory, *viz.*, Ramsahoi Hat, Falacotta, Doopgoree, Chinmarie, and Maktaighat. The arrangements for the revenue administration of the same tract had not been made at the close of the year.

MURDER OF THE GEELING RAJAH.

Murder of the Geeling Rajah by a party of Thibetans and steps taken for securing the surrender of the murderers.

Early in the year the Lieutenant-Governor had to report the occurrence of a raid into British territory by an armed party of Thibetans and the murder by them of a refugee known as the Dat Geeling Rajah. The real name and title of this person was believed to be Serrup Thakpo, ex-choutzu of Towang. He came originally to Assam as a political refugee from the Thibetan Government, but he subsequently made his peace with that Government and appears even to have been restored to the office of Geeling Rajah of Towang. When he fell again under the displeasure of his Government he was arrested but succeeded in escaping from Towang, and took up his residence first at Gowhatty, and subsequently at Kuriaparah on the Towang and Lhassa Road, where on the night of the 20th April 1864 he was attacked in his house by about 50 or 60 armed men, and on his endeavoring to escape was caught and murdered, and his head carried off. The reasons for this outrage have not yet been accurately ascertained, but there was little doubt that it was instigated by the Thibetan authorities and was connected with his previous arrest and escape from Towang. It was at first intended to send a representation to the Government of Thibet with a view to the punishment of the offenders; but it being found upon subsequent inquiry that the Geeling Rajah had virtually renounced the protection of the British Government and changed his place of abode at his own pleasure for the purpose of carrying out his intrigues, and it being further reported that the Government of Thibet was in a state of

revolution, it was not considered expedient to address that Government at all on the subject at present. As, however, the agents selected for carrying out the outrage appeared to have been the Sath Rajahs of the Kariaparah Dooar, who receive an annual allowance of Rupees 5,000 from the British Government, and are bound by their engagement to preserve peace on the frontier, a formal demand has been made on them for the surrender of the murderers. Instructions have been issued at the same time to the frontier authorities that when political refugees receive an asylum in British territory they should on no account be permitted to reside on the border, as the circumstance of their doing so becomes a constant source of irritation to the authorities of the country from whence these men have fled, and a temptation to them to enter our territories and punish the refugees.

QUARRELS ON THE NEPAL FRONTIER.

Inquiry into a case of murder and abduction in British territory by subjects of the Government of Nepal.

The case of Dabee Raoot *versus* Nanhuk and others, who were charged with murder and abduction committed in British territory, was noticed in last year's Report, and it was stated that the Resident at Nepal had been directed to call upon the Nepal Durbar to inquire into the matter and punish the parties who were guilty of the outrage. A countercharge was after this brought by the Nepal Government of frequent aggressions made upon Nepalese villages by bands of marauders living within the British provinces on the border, special reference being made to one particular case of cattle-lifting in the Terai which was attributed to a party of dacoits living in Chumparun. When the Nepal Durbar subsequently reported the result of their inquiry into the case of Dabee Raoot *versus* Nanhuk and others, it was found that the case of cattle-lifting complained of by the Nepalese was merely a different version of the outrage which had been complained of by the British Government, and, as the discrepancies between the two versions of the case were very great, and the depositions taken by the Nepal Government contradictory and insufficient, it was settled, with the concurrence of the Nepal Durbar, that the case should be re-investigated by a joint commission composed of one British and one Nepalese officer, Mr. J. D. Gordon, of the Civil Service, being selected to act on behalf of the British Government, and Colonel Delhi Sing on behalf of that of Nepal. The result of the joint inquiry was, however, not altogether satisfactory, as the officers of the two Governments failed to arrive at the same conclusion.

The version of the outrage as given by the Nepalese was to the effect that while a boy named Rutchea, the son of Bustee Raoot, was tending four head of cattle near a jungle within sight of the village of Soonphoolwa, four men from the British provinces named Bhairo, Alaick, Jyeram, and Roshun suddenly came upon him and began to drive away the animals. On Rutchea attempting to intercept them they beat him, threw him down, and tore the earings from his ears. Rutchea crying out Bustee ran up to help him, upon which he also was struck a violent blow on the head which stunned him. A large number of the inhabitants of Soonphoolwa then turned out to arrest the dacoits,

two of whom, Bhairo and Alaick, were caught and severely beaten, Bhairo expiring afterwards while he was being carried to the Barewa cutcherry.

The version of the story told by the British subjects implicated was to the effect that Jyeram, Bhairo, and Alaick having been sent by Dabee Raoot to a market at Dewapore, in Nepal, to exchange some gold coins for silver met on their return a neighbour named Rooshun, and proceeding to a wine shop drank to excess. On their way home afterwards, while passing the house of Nanhuk Raoot, a distant relative, but who for some years had been on bad terms with Bhairo and Alaick, Bhairo was invited by the owner to eat something, which Bhairo rudely refused, saying that if he staid to eat with Nanhuk, Nanhuk would kill him. After this they state that they abruptly left the place and went homewards, but when they had just crossed the boundary line were overtaken by one Modee Raoot, of Soonphoolwa, who called them to stop, and meeting with Bhairo threw him on the ground. He then shouted out calling on the other inhabitants of the village to help him, and a great number of these appearing on the spot so beat Bhairo that he died. Alaick also was severely beaten and captured.

Mr. Gordon did not accept either version as strictly correct. Apart from the question of the witnesses' credibility he shewed that the Nepal version of the story was altogether undeserving of credit, as it involved the absurdity of supposing that four men living close by and well known to the people around—two of them moreover related to, and on bad terms with, the headman of Soonphoolwa—deliberately attempted in broad daylight, in open paddy fields surrounded by the people of Soonphoolwa at their ploughs, to steal four head of cattle; that having made this bold attempt they were diverted from their purpose by the interference of a lad who had charge of the cattle; that enraged at his interference they left the lifted cattle, attacked the boy, and robbed him of his earings; that then alarmed by the shouts of a few unarmed men they, though powerful men and armed with clubs, avoided the jungle near at hand to the east, which would have afforded a safe retreat across the boundary to their own villages in sight, and permitted themselves to be helplessly driven westwards to the Soonphoolwa village whence crowds were issuing to capture them; and that whilst so driven two of the said thieves managed to escape, though no attempt is made to explain why the other two did not follow them. Of the version given by the British subjects Mr. Gordon considered the outline of the occurrence to be mainly true, but that the real cause of quarrel was suppressed by them he considered to be in no wise doubtful. To his belief the main features of the occurrence were these:—While the four British subjects accused of cattle-lifting were, after having drunk hard, passing homewards from the Dewapore market through the village of Soonphoolwa they were offered tobacco at Nanhuk Raoot's house which Bhairo insultingly declined; that on leaving Nanhuk's house they were followed by some of the village boys, set on possibly by Nanhuk or his nephews to tease them; that Bhairo already angry retorted on the boys violently, roughly handled Rutchea, and probably tore one of his earings from the ear; that Rutchea's father turning out to his assistance was also beaten; and that after this the villagers turned out in a body to their aid, followed the fugitives into British territory, assaulted them,

and, beating Bhairo to death, captured Alaick and carried him away. This view of the case, however, was not accepted by the Nepal Commissioner, who adhered to the original Nepal version of the story of cattle stealing; but this Government, agreeing in the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Gordon, proposed to the Government of India that a formal demand should be made on the Nepal Durbar for the punishment of the murderers of Bhairo and the release of Alaick, rejecting at the same time the demand of that Government for the surrender of Jyeram and Rooshun as the charge of cattle-lifting had completedly broken down. The British Resident at Katamandoo has accordingly been since directed to demand the release of Alaick; but, as the whole affair arose out of bad blood between the contending parties without any premeditation on either side, and appears to have had its origin principally in the improper conduct of our subjects Bhairo, Alaick, Rooshun, and Jyeram while passing through the village of Soonphoolwa, the Government of India has decided to waive its demand for the punishment of the murderers of Bhairo.

DISTURBANCE CREATED BY MUNIPOORIE REFUGEES.

Defeat of a party of Munipoories who attempted an invasion of Munipore.

In noticing the attack made by a party of Munipoories on Mr. Thompson, a Tea Planter in Cachar, it was stated in last year's Report that it was believed to be probable that the outrage had been committed by two Munipoorie Princes named Kanhai and Khaifa, with the view of increasing their stock of arms, which it was supposed they were collecting for the purpose of making a raid on Munipore. The conjecture thus thrown out was verified during the year under report, when Kanhai Sing and his son, having collected a party of from 150 to 180 Munipoories, made an attempt to enter the kingdom of Munipore for the purpose of overthrowing its present ruler. This attempt was, however, frustrated by the vigilance of the Police. On the morning of the 6th of February last the Inspector at the station of Lukheepore, in Cachar, observed the approach of a body of men, who made for the Munipore frontier, and although the number of men at his disposal was only ten, he proceeded at once in pursuit, and, being soon after joined by the Police Guard at Jheeree Ghaut, succeeded in preventing Kanhai Sing and his followers from crossing the Jheeree In the meanwhile rumours having reached the sudder station of the movements of Kanhai Sing, a company of the 39th Regiment Native Infantry under Lieutenant Williams, along with the Officiating Superintendent of the District, Mr. Belchambers, and a party of Police, marched from the station and reached the spot where the Munipoories were held in check at 4 P. M. of the same date. Notwithstanding the long march they had just accomplished the reinforcements at once attacked Kanhai Sing's band, which after a short though spirited resistance was completely dispersed. Eleven of their number were found dead on the ground, including the son of Kanhai Sing, and more were supposed to have died in the jungles of the wounds they received. One man was made a prisoner; and two small iron guns and a zambooruck were taken, as well as several muskets, a box of ammunition, and two standards. On our side one Sepoy and one Police Constable were severely wounded. Efforts

were being made for the apprehension of the Munipoories dispersed in the jungles. A reward of Rupees 1,000 had been offered for the capture of Kanhai Sing, and of Rupees 50 for that of each of his followers.

NAGA RAIDS.

Raids committed by the Angami Nagas in North Cachar.

The nature of our relations with the Angami Nagas was noticed in detail in the report for 1862-63, and it was stated therein that, with a view to prevent the frequent raids into British territory committed by these tribes, it was intended to locate an officer on the border that he might, in direct communication with the Naga Chiefs, devise some scheme of administration whereby it would become their interest to prevent their people from making inroads into our territories and to refer their disputes and grievances to him for redress. This plan however has not yet been fully carried out, and in the meantime the Nagas have continued their hostile incursions within our frontiers as before. In the months of March and April last three outrages were successively committed by certain parties of Nagas in the villages of Joongoley, Serfeima, and Rang Koeng in North Cachar, in which 23 persons were massacred, 3 badly wounded, and 5 boys were carried off prisoners; and the houses and property of the victims plundered and destroyed. The scene of these outrages being on the extreme border and about two days' march from the nearest Police Station, the Police could not arrive at the spot till after all chance of successfully tracking the offenders was over.

From inquiries made by Lieutenant Gregory, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of North Cachar, who was on the spot shortly after he received news of the occurrence, it appeared that these attacks were entirely unprovoked and only instigated by lust of blood and plunder. The tract of country in which the plundered villages are situated is remote from the tea planting districts, and is seldom visited by English officials. No fear of anticipated encroachments on their lands could therefore have prompted the attack, and the people of the plundered villages being Cacharies and Meekirs no clan feuds could have existed between them and the Nagas.

Measures taken for tracing the offenders, &c.

Lieutenant Gregory adopted measures, which have had the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, for tracing the offenders and for rescuing the prisoners; but up to the close of the year his efforts had not been successful. He has been authorized to offer a reward of Rupees 200 for the arrest of each individual implicated in the late outrages, and to raise a number of active Naga constables and scouts to be employed in tracing offenders in cases of this description. The re-establishment of the Thannah at Langpher and the employment of bildars to keep open the road from Keranee to the Thannah has been sanctioned. Instructions have also been issued to strengthen the Police of the frontier and to establish additional frontier posts; and the Commissioner of the Division has been requested to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the defence of

the North-East Frontier, and especially of the district of North Cachar, which has, since its occupation by the British Government, been always exposed to the attacks of these wild tribes.

GARROW OUTRAGES.

Murders committed by Garrows on the frontier of the Gowalparah District and measures taken for preventing the repetition of such outrages.

Several cases of murders committed by the Garrows on the frontier of Gowalparah were reported during the year.

The first of these cases occurred at the village of Daggal, which is one of the villages belonging to the Nuzzerana Garrows, that is, those Garrows who, without being actually subject to our laws, are tributary to us, and in some sort under our jurisdiction. A person of this village named Mankee having taken away the wife of one Jhithong, an inhabitant of Sittock, the relatives of the latter went from Sittock to Daggal to claim from Mankee the compensation due by him in accordance with Garrow custom. While they were staying at the house of one Mazan four of the relatives of Mankee set upon Jangra the brother-in-law of Jhithong and cut him to pieces, upon which the rest of Jhithong's relatives fled to Chengmaree. The reason assigned for the murder was that Mankee was in a rage at being asked to pay any compensation for Jhithong's wife.

In the second case the victims were a woman named Neemshee Garrownee and her two nephews Dumrung and Koomut, who were attacked, it is supposed, by a party of independent Garrows when coming home after working in the fields. The Garrows killed them and carried off their heads leaving their bodies on the spot where they were murdered, and it was believed from this that the object of the murder was only to obtain heads for the performance of their ceremonies.

In the third case one Domashoo, of Hadeeramparah, with two others went to worship at a distance of sixty paces from their village when some persons, believed to be Garrows, crept up to them from the jungle and threw two Garrow spears at them, one of which struck Domashoo and killed him.

A fourth case was also reported upon which occurred in December 1868, in which two persons named Khosh Mahomed and Komulla Bewah were waylaid by ten or twelve Garrows on their way to fetch *dhan* (paddy) from Dingjowa and killed.

The frequency of these crimes having rendered it imperative that measures should be taken for their effectual suppression the local authorities gave directions for the closing of the hâts and markets to the Garrows till the murderers were given up. This policy was, however, disapproved as, instead of securing the co-operation of the villagers, it was calculated to set the whole of them against the British power. In lieu of it the local officers were desired to attempt to induce the Chiefs and headmen themselves to undertake the duty of preserving the peace of the frontier. It was the object of Government to bring these tribes to feel that they have a direct and tangible interest in the preservation of good order on the

frontier, and teach them to look upon the British Government as a friend and benefactor and not as a powerful and vindictive enemy ever ready to seize on the slightest excuse for measures of retaliation and indiscriminate punishment. It was pointed out that, in giving effect to these views, the local officers were to be careful not to give rise to the idea that peace was to be secured by the payment of black mail. There was to be a distinct and intelligible service rendered in return for all payments made by the Government, and it was remarked that, if the Chiefs agree to preserve order in their own districts, to assist in the detection and surrender of offenders, and generally to undertake the duties of a rude Police, their co-operation will be cheaply secured by the payment of small annual sums. The Nuzzerana Garrows being subject to the jurisdiction of this Government the occupation of Daggal by a Police force of sufficient strength for the arrest of the murderers has been authorized, and the occupation is to continue until the offenders are given up; but it has also been ordered that measures should be taken to induce all the Garrow Chiefs to come to some understanding for the preservation of peace in their districts, and for the other Police duties above alluded to.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE KOOKIES.

Administration of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong during the year.

The Hill Tracts of Chittagong were on the whole very peaceful during the year under report, the Kookies not having attempted any raids on our villages. The only two matters in which the Kookies gave offence during the year were that a Chief of the Syloo tribe robbed some Bengalee wood-cutters, probably because they refused to pay black mail which the Kookies had formerly been in the habit of levying; and that Rutton Pooea detained two British subjects who had escaped from the Shindoos, and who have since escaped from Rutton Pooea also, demanding that they should serve him for one year as the condition of their release. We on our part, it was stated, had given offence to Rutton Pooea by taking away some muskets which he brought into Kassalong after an order had been passed prohibiting armed Kookies from entering the bazar, and by imprisoning one of his people for theft.

Meetings held at Kassalong with Kookie Chiefs.

The annual meeting held at Kassalong in December was this year very scantily attended by the Kookies, the only persons who came down being a few men of the Syloo tribe with two of the Chiefs' Karbarees, and Pakoma, the brother of Rutton Pooea, with three of his people. Another meeting was afterwards held on the 16th April last, which was more fully attended by the representatives of all the three principal Chiefs, *viz.*, Rutton Pooea, Syloo, and Howlong, and the money presents yearly made to those Chiefs for the maintenance of an efficient Police on the frontier was distributed on the occasion.

Establishment of Police Posts.

The other measures taken during the year for the preservation of peace throughout the Hill Tracts have been the establishment of Police posts—six in the country north of the Kurnafoolee River, and four in the Poang's country to the south of

it. Of the latter three have been taken up already, and orders have been also issued to the Poang Rajah to equip 70 of his men to be stationed at three other posts. The principal duty of the force stationed at these posts will be to guard the frontier, prevent the passage of arms and ammunition, and prevent and detect robberries, murders, and armed riots.

Experimental establishment of a School at Chundergona.

An experimental School at Chundergona was established in June 1863, and obtained a grant from Government of Rupees 123-8 per mensem for two years. The average daily attendance of boarders is 20 and of day-scholars 10, and the boys are said to have made a fair advance in English and to have acquired a very good knowledge of Bengalee. The education imparted, though but elementary, is expected to lead to valuable results, especially as many of the boys are sons and relatives of the Dewans and other considerable people in the hills, one, indeed, being the heir of the Kalindee Ranee, the richest of the Chiefs.

Applicability of the general Acts to the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

It was stated in the Report for 1862-63 that the restriction of Act XXXVII. of 1855, which exempted the non-regulation districts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs from the operation of all Acts passed after it, could not in the very nature of things be regarded as binding, and that it followed as a matter of course that all general Acts of a later date were to be treated as in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The same principle of interpretation had to be applied to a similar clause in the Act (XXII. of 1860) relating to the Chittagong Hill Tracts. It was found that the only general laws since passed which would materially effect the Hill Tracts and which had not yet been put in force were the Stamp Act and the Whipping Act, and as there was no reason why these Acts should not be introduced in the Hills, matters were allowed to take their course.

Measures taken for the suppression of the traffic in arms and ammunition carried on between Calcutta and Arracan.

The traffic in arms and ammunition carried on between Calcutta and Arracan and the seizure of a large supply of those commodities at the mouth of the Myoo River were noticed in last year's Report. The Port Schooner *Swallow* has since been stationed at the mouth of the Kurnafoolee River with a Custom House Officer on board to search all suspicious boats entering the river and seize any arms and ammunition found on board of them. An Inspector has also been directed to remain down the river near the Flag Staff with a similar object, and more especially to examine vessels coming from Naraingunge. And a Custom House Peon has been placed on board the Pilot Boat to enable the Pilots, till other arrangements are made, to examine all suspicious boats. At the recommendation of the Commissioner of Chittagong the Lieutenant-Governor has also authorized the construction of a small station house at the mouth of the Kurnafoolee River, and the appointment of the three Pilots of the Port and the Serang and Tindal of the Port Schooner as subordinate officers of Customs, not only with reference to the internal trade in arms, but generally to facilitate the seizure of contraband goods of every description.

Case of the Adumpore villagers carried off by the Kookies.

The outrages committed by the Kookies in previous years and the measures taken for the prevention of their aggressions were noticed at length in the Reports for those years. In one of these raids committed in 1862 a large party of Kookies plundered and burned a village named Chandraipara, in the Adumpore Hills, and, after killing several of its inhabitants, carried off many others as prisoners. The measures taken for the release of these captives have not hitherto been attended with much success; but it was ascertained during the year under report that about forty of these unfortunate people were still held in captivity by two Kookie Chiefs named Sookpoeelall and Mischoeelall, the latter of whom resided within the jurisdiction of the Rajah of Tipperah, but the former beyond it. The further measures which have been adopted for securing the release of the captives have accordingly been to open a negotiation with the Chief named Sookpoeelall for the release of his prisoners; and to call upon the Rajah of Tipperah to apprehend the Chief named Mischoeelall with his followers and secure the liberation of his captives. The first of these measures has been so far successful that intercourse has been opened with the agents of Sookpoeelall, and a proposal has been made to make him responsible for the Police arrangements on the frontier, and in the event of his accepting this liability, surrendering his captives, and engaging to restrain his people from attempting to disturb the peace of the border, an annual payment of Rupees 600 has been promised to him as a Police grant. The term of three months which was granted to him for bringing in his prisoners has expired, but the final result of the negociations has not yet been reported to Government. In regard to the apprehension of Mischoeelall nothing has yet been done, but the Rajah of Tipperah has signified his willingness and ability to undertake that duty, and has excused himself for the delay which has taken place in the matter on the ground of his own troubles at home, caused by the pretensions of his brother, Neelkissen Thakoor.

TRADE WITH SIKHIM, &c.

British trade with Sikhim, Thibet, Bootan, and Nepal.

A Report was received during the year from the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling on the subject of the trade carried on between Darjeeling on the one hand, and Sikhim, Thibet, Bootan, and Nepal on the other. The Returns submitted exhibited the imports and exports of those countries during four years from 1860 to 1863, a condensed abstract of which is given on the margin. An account was

	Value of Imports.					Value of Exports.				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Sikhim ...	9,945	11,650	34,850	33,090	89,535	4,000	4,550	5,150	5,750	19,450
Thibet ...	8,932	13,490	18,681	22,962	64,005	8,300	10,025	11,725	13,650	43,700
Bootan ...	370	430	330	470	1,700	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	4,200
Nepal ...	23,040	23,640	25,140	25,140	96,960	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Total...	42,287	49,210	79,101	81,602	2,52,200	14,350	16,625	18,925	21,450	71,350

also received after the close of the year of the trade carried on between the places named in 1864, but no statistics were obtained of the imports and exports on this occasion although it was ascertained that the imports had considerably exceeded the quantity brought in in previous years.

The imports from Sikhim consist of horses, cattle including sheep and goats, blankets, salt, musk, wax, ghee, oranges, millet, rice, copper, and lime; and the trade, as shewn in the Return given above, exhibits a steady increase, and has nearly doubled in four years. The traders enter Darjeeling by four routes, *viz.*, two *viâ* Namchee and Chadam to the Burra Rungeet on our frontier; and two *viâ* Zeeme to Goke and Tramduc to Lebong. The prices realized during the four years under notice amounted to Rupees 89,535, of which Rupees 19,450 returned to Sikhim in the shape of goods, and the remainder, Rupees 70,085, in cash. The sales of 1863 alone amounted to Rupees 33,090.

The articles purchased in Darjeeling for exportation to Sikhim are English cloth, calico, brazen and other metal utensils, tobacco, and coral. As already stated the price paid for these during the four years reported upon amounted to Rupees 19,450, the amount paid in 1863 exceeding that paid in 1861 by nearly one-third. None of the goods named, with the exception of tobacco, is of local manufacture. The demand for English cotton goods and cloth is annually on the increase.

The importations from Thibet consist of horses, mules, blankets, tea, turquoise, ox-tails, wool, musk, brazen musical instruments, and shoes. The routes taken by the traders start from Chola, Yakla, Nithai, Cumra, and Dangsa, all of which meet in Sikhim, through which they enter Darjeeling *viâ* Gangtoke and Dikeeling The total cost of goods imported during the four years reported upon amounted to Rupees 64,005, of which the amount in 1863 was nearly treble that in 1860. Rupees 43,700 of the total amount went back to Thibet in the shape of goods and Rupees 20,305 in cash.

The articles purchased by the traders for exportation to Thibet are chiefly tobacco, indigo, and catechue, the exports of which in 1863 exceeded those of 1861 by more than six to one. Cloths of various kinds, black thread, cups, saltpetre, penknives, glass, pots, umbrellas, &c., are also purchased to a smaller extent.

The importations from Bootan consist of horses and cattle, knives, and wax; and are altogether insignificant. Their total value during the four years was only Rupees 1,700, and the total value of the goods taken in exchange (broadcloth and coral) was Rupees 4,200. The roads made use of by the traders are two, one *viâ* Sangbey and Jungtsa to Dalingkote, and thence crossing the Sumlien Ghât to Poshook; the other from Paroo passing the frontier of Thibet and Bootan by Chumbi to Renchinpong in Thibet, and thence *viâ* the Chola, Yakla, and Nithai Passes in Sikhim to the Burra Rungeet.

The importations from Nepal consist of cattle including sheep and goats, blankets, oil, ghee, knives, iron, copper pots, and pieces of cloth measuring 16 yards each, and the trade has remained nearly stationary during the four years reported upon. The total price realized in those four years was Rupees 96,900, of which Rupees 4,000 went

back to Nepal entirely in cotton chintz and goods, and the remainder, Rupees 92,960, in cash. The routes taken by the Nepal traders are, *first, viâ* Elamghurree in Nepal crossing the Mechi to Nagree; *second, viâ* Mayoong in Nepal to Goong; and *third, viâ* Toonglong and Fulaloong to Samaboong near Goke.

With a view to promote this trade the Lieutenant-Governor has directed a suitable place being assigned to the traders where they could find proper accommodation for themselves and their cattle during their stay at Darjeeling. The site selected for the purpose was the Government reserved land at the end of the Leebong Spur, which, while sufficiently near the station for the purposes of trade, is yet not near enough to cause any inconvenience to the residents when occupied in the manner proposed. Instructions have been issued for the establishment of a serai and bazar in this place, and also for the construction of a bamboo conduit (there being no springs in the place) for the supply of water from the upper part of the spur. Steps have also been taken to induce the Marwaree and other merchants residing in Rungpore and Cooch Behar to engage in the trade and bring up to Darjeeling the articles required for Thibet and Sikhim; and, as the country beyond Sikhim is one of the greatest tea consuming countries in the world, it has been pointed out to the tea planters of Darjeeling that some profit may perhaps be made by paying a little attention to the requirements of the Thibetans and Sikhimese in the matter of tea.

The measures which were taken during the last cold season consisted of the erection of several commodious sheds at Lebong for the use of the merchants, who resorted to them freely and were greatly pleased with the accommodation provided for them; and the results of the trade altogether were very satisfactory, the quantity of merchandize brought for sale being considerably in excess of that brought in previous years. There was, moreover, a very general readiness on the part of the traders to extend their business; but the local demand for the articles brought was very trifling, and the difficulties and cost of transport beyond Darjeeling in the direction of the plains of Bengal are so great that there was no encouragement for capitalists to buy the articles brought in, so that a large quantity of the merchandize remained unsold, some being actually taken back and a good deal left behind for disposal hereafter at a sacrifice. What is most urgently wanted, therefore, is facility of transport between Darjeeling and the main line of traffic in Bengal, and, if this could be attained, it would make Darjeeling the centre of a large and yearly increasing traffic with the neighbouring States. The Lieutenant-Governor has already strongly recommended in the Railway Department that the Eastern Bengal Railway Company should be allowed to extend their line from Kooshtea to the valley of the Teesta. Should this proposition be carried out there is no doubt of a very extensive and important trade springing up, especially with Thibet and Nepal.

Proposed construction of a road through Sikhim to Thibet and establishment of an annual fair at Goke near Darjeeling.

In 1863 the Superintendent of Darjeeling proposed the opening out of a road through Sikhim to Thibet for the establishment of an annual fair at Goke near Darjeeling, which would greatly extend the trade carried on between Thibet and the plains of Bengal. The Rajah of Sikhim having agreed to give his assistance in carrying out this project in accordance with the terms of

the Treaty of 1861, a preliminary survey of the country was authorized with the view of selecting the best line for the road and of ascertaining the cost of the undertaking. The importance of the line having since become even more apparent than before the survey has been ordered to be undertaken as soon as a competent officer can be spared for the duty.

COOCH BEHAR.

Abolition of slavery in Cooch Behar.

The existence of slavery in Cooch Behar was brought to the notice of Government during the year under report by the Commissioner of that State. He ascertained that the traffic in slaves was very general throughout Cooch Behar, children being sold by their parents, wards by their guardians, and wives by their husbands; that very often natives of the State were sold to Booteahs and other foreigners; and that the sales were recognized by the Courts, where the bills of sale were occasionally registered. It was also ascertained that the late Rajah Nurrendra Narain, who was brought up at the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, had made an attempt to put a stop to the practice, and actually issued an order to that effect, which, however, was not carried out on account of the imbecile state to which the Rajah was latterly reduced and the outcry raised against the measure by the Maharanees and women of the palace. As it was not possible to put a sudden and complete stop to such a long standing evil, the Lieutenant-Governor, in compliance with the Commissioner's recommendation, and with a view to carry out the benevolent intentions of the late Rajah on the subject and to extirpate the evil gradually during the minority of the present Rajah, directed the promulgation of the following orders, *viz.*, (1) that, as the Government of Cooch Behar is professedly carried on in the spirit of the laws of British India, it be declared that no right to the compulsory service of any person not being a prisoner under sentence of duly constituted judicial authority, exists with any other person; (2) that all future sales of mankind, male and female, be prohibited, and the Courts be debarred from recognizing them, nor shall any suit be admitted to enforce sales of time past; (3) that the provisions of Sections 359 to 374 of the Penal Code, relating to kidnapping, abduction, &c., be declared to be in force as regards all future seizures, sales, or detentions of persons male or female; (4) that the foregoing rules shall not affect the right of parents to bestow their daughters in marriage for the first time, or to receive the usual presents on such occasions, nor shall they, in like case, affect relatives by custom entitled to take the place of parents, but that they shall be in force so far as to prevent the disposal of any female, by marriage or otherwise, a second time, without her full and free consent; (5) that persons now holding others in bondage on account of actual money payments duly registered be called upon to register their claims within a fixed period, and that such persons shall have the right of recovering the amount actually paid under such regulations as may be made with the approval of Government; and (6) that no sales of human beings shall be registered in any public office.

Change of coinage.

The right to coin money in Cooch Behar has ever since 1800 been, with more or less stringency, refused to the ruler of the Tributary State of Cooch Behar. It was represented during the

year by the Commissioner of that State that the Narainy coinage was in such a debased condition that, if the present arrangements were continued and no improvement in the coin took place, it was a mathematical certainity that the day must arrive when the Rajah would have no revenue at all. For this and other reasons it was determined that the Narainy coinage should be called in and the coinage of British India substituted in its place. The measures ordered to be adopted for carrying out this change were (1) absolutely to prohibit local coinage ; (2) to make the Government Rupee and its legal fractions a legal tender at the fixed rate of 68 Government Rupees for 100 Narainy Rupees; (3) to remit all Narainy coins received at the Treasury to the Mint in Calcutta to be recoined into Government Rupees at the expense of the Rajah of Cooch Behar; (4) to issue from the Cooch Behar Treasury nothing but Government Rupees and their fractions; (5) to receive for the present indifferently both Government and Narainy Rupees of standard value in payment of State dues, but to declare that after the first day of the year 357* of the Cooch Beharera Narainy Rupees shall cease to be a legal tender and shall be received only as bullion ; (6) to receive debased and foreign coin and all Narainy Rupees which have lost more than two per cent. in weight as bullion ; (7) to keep the public accounts in Government Rupees from the first day of the year 357 of the Cooch Behar era ; and (8) to make the new settlement in Government Rupees.

Settlement of the Talooks in Cooch Behar.

The period for which the Talooks of Cooch Behar had been settled being about to expire, a new settlement for 20 years was authorized. It was directed that a detailed settlement having been made with the ryots the farms should, in the first instance, be offered to the present holders of the Talooks, with an allowance of 20 per cent. on the gross collections. Should they refuse to take them on these terms the farms should then be put up to auction. Instructions have also been given to allow the Talookdar the right of settling all uncultivated lands in his Talook, provided he makes no settlement having currency beyond the expiration of his own lease. The district will be divided into Pergunnahs and settled Pergunnah by Pergunnah.

It was further settled that all rent-free lands unregistered or held on an invalid tenure should be resumed, and measures have been adopted for putting a stop to the ruinous system by which the Talooks were farmed out, in fictitious names, by the females of the Palace and the Omlah.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Peaceful administration of the Estates during the year.

The administration of the Tributary Mehals of the South-Western Frontier Agency during the year under report does not require any lengthened notice, the whole period having been uneventful. There were no disturbances of any kind in any of the estates, nor any crimes of a flagrant character, the Returns

* The current year is 355.

shewing a decrease in all heinous offences. The state of the collections from the several estates is noted on the margin, where another Statement shews the state of the Jails. The management of the several estates has remained in the same hands as in the previous year, the affairs of Sirgoojah and Oodeypore being administered by Rajah Bindhesuree Persad Sing, Rajah of Oodeypore and Manager of Sirgoojah; those of Jushpore administered by Rajah Pertap Narain Sing; those of Gangpore by Rajah Junardhun Seekhur; those of Korcah by Ranee Kudum Koomaree assisted by her Dewan Doolum Sing; those of Bonai by the Tekait Dyah Nidhi acting for his father, who is insane; and those of Chang Bhukhar by Bhuya Bulbhudur Sing.

Name of Estate.	Total Demand.			Amount collected.			Balance.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Sirgoojah and Jushpore ...	2,666	11	0	2,666	11	0	Nil.
Oodeypore	533	5	0	533	5	0	.....
Gangpore	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....
Korcah	400	0	0	400	0	0	.....
Bonai	200	0	0	200	0	0	.....
Chang Bhukhar	386	3	0	386	3	0	.....
Total ...	4,686	3	0	4,686	3	0	.....

Name of Estate.	Number of prisoners in Jail on 31st December 1863.	Sentenced during the year.	Total.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	In Jail on 31st December 1864.
Sirgoojah and Oodeypore	14	42	56	19	...	2	35
Jushpore	19	9	28	19	...	...	9
Gangpore	.....	17	17	7	...	...	10
Korcah	.....	4	4	...	...	...	4
Bonai	3	7	10	4	...	2	4
Chang Bhukhar	.....	.....	...	..	...	...	.....
Total ...	36	79	115	49	...	4	62

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK.

The whole of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack remained undisturbed during the year under report; but, with the exception of the Khund Mals, they suffered very severely from drought, which necessitated heavy remissions of revenue for the relief of the ryots in three* of the four killahs under the management of Government.

Peaceful state of the Mehals during the year.

	Bankee.			*Ungool.*			*Keonjhur.*		
* Total Revenue demand...	24,159	10	9	28,536	7	9	40,630	3	6
Total Collections ...	18,672	11	7	22,466	2	4	44,431	8	3
Remissions granted ...	1,637	4	8	5,242	2	8	3,904	10	11
Balances ...	3,849	10	6	828	3	2	1,294	0	4

The financial condition of the estates was on the whole satisfactory. In the killahs of Bankee and Ungool, which are under khas management, the charges of collection and Police had been reduced in consequence of the introduction of the new Police; there was also a considerable falling off in maintenance and pension charges owing to the deaths of several of the incumbents who were in receipt of them; and the heavy contingent charges hitherto incurred on account of dams and embankments had been reduced by the works in question having been since completed. In Keonjhur also, which is still under attachment and under the management of the Superintendent, notwithstanding the drought, there was a surplus in the revenue to the extent of Rupees 2,592, which, added to the surplus of the previous year and to certain miscellaneous receipts, left an available surplus of nearly Rupees 16,000, while the entire outstanding debts of the late Rajah amounted to Rupees 19,075.

Financial condition of the Estates.

		Bankee.	*Ungool.*	*Keonjhur.*
Collections	...	18,672 11 7	22,466 2 4	44,431 8 3
Charges	...	11,550 7 10	18,446 3 1	41,839 5 2
Surplus of the year	...	7,122 3 9	4,019 15 3	2,592 3 1

The management of the other estates was likewise generally satisfactory, the surplus in revenue amounting in aggregate to Rupees 3,147-3-6.

Number of Civil and Revenue Suits.

The total number of civil and revenue suits under trial in the several estates during the year was 1,640, of which 577 were disposed of by the Superintendent, 84 by the Assistant Superintendent, and 769 by the Tehsildars, leaving 210 pending at the close of the year. A very large proportion of these cases belonged to Killah Keonjhur, which is so far satisfactory as it indicates the readiness with which the people of this wild and remote country avail themselves of our tribunals.

Criminal Returns.

The Criminal Returns showed a considerable diminution in the number of offences, the number of cases instituted in 1864-65 being 488 against 509 of the preceding year. The number of pending cases of the previous year was 37, which gives a total of 525 cases under trial during the year under report. The number of persons apprehended was 651, the number convicted 393, the number acquitted 238, and the number still under trial at the close of the year was 20.

Employment of a Special Police Force in Killah Hindole.

The occurrence of several cases of robbery and a serious case of theft in Killah Hindole having been brought to the notice of Government, and it being clearly proved that the Zemindar of Hindole, though not a man of bad repute, was notoriously regardless of his duties as head of the Police, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the employment of a Special Police Force in the estate, at a cost of Rupees 47 per mensem to be paid by the Zemindar.

Schools.

Bankee.	
Churchika	22
Soobunpore	25
Ungool.	
Poornagurh	25
Jurrura	25
Kunjura	24
Poktunga	34
Kangola	32
Zulmool	35

The Schools in the Tributary Mehals are 8 in number, 2 of which are in Bankee and 6 in Ungool. The average attendance in these Schools is noted in the margin.

THE SONS OF THE NAWAB NAZIM OF MOORSHEDABAD.

Visit to England of three of the sons of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad.

The Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad having expressed a wish that his three eldest sons might be permitted to visit England accompanied by a British officer, the proposal was complied with as likely to be most beneficial to the young men and as affording the most efficient means of providing them with a healthy and sound training such as might best qualify them for their future position in life. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert was selected by the Government of India for the charge of the young Mirzas during their residence in England, on a salary of £1,000 a year. An allowance of £1,000 a year was also sanctioned for each of the three Mirzas, exclusive of their passage money to England and back, the whole expenditure being debited to the Nizamut Deposit Fund.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR 1864-65.

A.

Comparative Statement of the different descriptions of Original Suits insti-

DISTRICT.	Suits for real property on conveyance by sale.				Suits for real property on conveyance by gift.				Suits for real property on conveyance by mortgage.				Suits for real property on conveyance by will.			
	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
Backergunge	...	6	...	3	.	1	..	1		1	...	2	.	...	...	...
Behar	...	16	10	139	...	..	.	..	..	2	...	25	.		...	...
Beerbhoom	..	4	2	19	..	...	4	15		1	1	8	..	.	1	1
Bhaugulpore		8	.	55	...	...	13	.	...	1		251	.	.		...
Burdwan, East .. .		13	10	518	...	3		107	..	.	6	11	...	2	..	2
Burdwan, West . ..	.	1	...	54	..	...	1	2	...	1	2	..	...	...	...	1
Chittagong	...	...	...	168	...	...	.	4	..	4	..	51	...	1	1	4
Cuttack	..	11	12	673	.	1	.	5	..	1	...	1	...	1	.	...
Dacca	..	8	..	16	..	4	..	5		1	4	28	.	4	..	2
Dinagepore	..		.	..	.	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	1	...	.
Hooghly		11	9	161	.	1		...	...	7	9	18	...	1	...	..
Jessore	.	1	42	80		.	...	59	...	...	3	144	..	1		31
Midnapore	...	12	40	255	..	..	..	..	..	2	35	51	...	1	..	.
Moorshedabad . .	.	.	1	9	...	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	..	.	1	.
Mymensing	..	...	2	33	...	1	...	7	...	..	..	3	...	1	.	...
Nuddea	..	1	...	23	..	2	...	8	..	5	9	8	...	3	.	2
Patna		12	40	220	.	1		..	.	24	2	13	...	1	.	
Purneah	.	6	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	2	...	...
Rajshahye	...	...	1	22	...	3	1	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	..	...	...	8	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1		..	1	1
Sarun	...	22	25	101	...	...	...	..		1	...	37	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	..	14	6	108	...	...	..	...	...	3	10	34	...	..	...	...
Sylhet	.	...	...	40	..	1	...	5	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	3
Tipperah	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	3		...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	..	3	123	813	...	2	15	56	...	14	2	28	...	1	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...	..	.	8	...	7	...	10	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	145	282	3,164	...	27	35	301	...	64	83	719	.	20	4	67
		3,941				363				866				91		

...tuted in the several Districts of the Lower Provinces during the year 1864.

Suits for real property on conveyance by dowery.				Suits for real property on conveyance by right of pre-emption.				Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.				Inheritance under the Hindu Law.				Claims in right of adoption.				Lakhiraj Suits under Section XXX., Regulation II, of 1819.			
Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
	...	...	.		...		...	...	...	.	8		4		2	.	..	...	..		1		2
.	1	..	1		1	...	6		6	3	2	1	5	1	6	.	1	..	6	.	1	3	..
	..	...	1		.	1	5		..	5	5	..	.	9	18	.		..	3		1	..	1
	1	...	111		...	4	2			4		..	3	.	8	...	3		2		...	51	9
	...	...	...		...	1	2	1	4	6	27	.	23	19	96		..	.	100	..	1	5	144
	...	...	...		.	...	1	.	2			.	6		1	..	...	..			1	2	7
	..	2	175		...	.	13		4	..	161		2	5	20	...	...	...	.				..
	..	.	..		..	...			3				18		23	.					.	.	.
	...	...	9		1	...	3		3	1	28	.	10	1	55	..	..	.		.	...	...	.
.	...	..			.		.	.	2	.	5		1		4	.	.	...			1	...	1
	...	...	1		...		12		7	2	9		26	[illegible]	10		..	...	...		.	2	9
...	2	...	94	.	1	.	34			..	148	.	1	16	394	.	..	...		...	..		...
		1	.		...		4				3	.		2	10	.	.	.	.		2	..	.
	..	...	...		..	1	1	..	..	2	15	.	6	1	22	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	8
	..	...	1		...		3	.	...	.	17			6	18	.	1		.	.	1	...	3
.	...	...	2		2				1	.	6		7	3	19		6	..	45	4	2		23
	8	...	...	.	1	2	9	..	4	...	1	..	8		..			.				..	.
	.	.	...		...	..	2	.	7	..	1	...	5	...			.	.	1	...	1	.	...
	.	.			..	...	1	...	2	..	11	.	4		10	..	1	...	...	.	...		1
..	..	..	...	.	5	...	...		.	..	5		2		3	..	.	.	.		2	.	1
..	...	...	...	...	1	8	22		4	..	18	.	12	1	21	...	...	.	...		1	.	1
	1	.	1	..	...	2	7	..	...	...			9	.	..	..	...	...			...	...	...
	1	...	31	..	1	.	28	...	.		10			...	12	...		..		.	..	..	...
	..	2	38	..	1	...	1	.	1		20	.	1	..	12	...	25	14	767	...	3	...	...
..	...	...	3	.	...	6	36		1	2	9		30	6	40	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	..	...	...	2		5		24		6	..	14	...	1	..		.	...	..	...
	10	5	383	.	14	21	194	1	56	25	548	1	189	67	818		38	14	924	4	18	63	260
	408				229				630				1,075				976				345		

A.

Comparative Statement of the different descriptions of Original Suits insti-
1864.—

DISTRICT.	Suits regarding dependent tenures.				Suits to contest sale by Collectors for arrears of Government dues.				Suits for land not before included, such as boundary suits, &c.				Religious suits connected with castes, rights of priests, &c.			
	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
Backergunge ...	.	18	54	254					.	15	2	154		..	...	3
Behar	..	...	...	4	.		1	..	..	3	..	1	.	.	...	2
Beerbhoom	...	14	1	155		5		...	.	32	16	316		..	...	6
Bhaugulpore	.	..	..	2		.	...	190	.	114	..	62	..		48	4
Burdwan, East. ..	.	..	...	440	.	1	1	25	..	...	..	158	.	...	...	7
Burdwan, West .		51	94	745	..	...	...	..	..	.	1	32	.	..	...	2
Chittagong	...	1		306	...	2	3	35	.	20	57	1,703	.	2	...	39
Cuttack			..		.	..	.	.	...	14	17	234	...	1	...	1
Dacca . . .		1	..	..	.	...	..	6	.	65	36	535	.	...	...	10
Dinagepore	...	..	1	.	..			1	2	7	27	283		...	...	
Hooghly	..	9	15	[illegible]	.	1	2	..	..	11	42	442	.	...	1	[illegible]
Jessore...	..	27	.	...		1	.	8	.	5	..	8		..		
Midnapore ..	.	3	1	51	..	..	...	...		...	1	339	.	...	2	26
Moorshedabad . .	.	...	1	85	...	.	..	.	1	13	41	126		.		26
Mymensing	...	.	..	142		.	...		.	20	30	190		...	.	.
Nuddea ...		6	2	166		2	..		3	19	24	207	...	...	...	
Patna	..	.	.		..	...	..	1				...	.	...	..	
Purneah		...	...	9	..		2	..		12	21	126	.	..	1	1
Rajshahye	...	10	...	16		...	..			40	8	237	...	2	...	29
Rungpore	.	14	29	215	..	...	...	..	.	8		..	.	...	.	7
Sarun	...	1	19	181	..	.	..	...	..	..	...	34	...	...	...	1
Shahabad	.	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	.	4	24	77	...	...	...	2
Sylhet		.	.	...	...	.	...	1	3	67	...	995	.	...	...	23
Tipperah	...	..	...	..	.	1	...	1	.	9		52	...	...	...	52
Tirhoot	..	..	.	..	...	...	5	2	...	22	52	241	..		1	
24-Pergunnahs	..	6	...	.	...	.		3	2	89	92	742	..	..	...	
Total ..	...	162	218	2,181	..	12	14	271	11	576	497	7,464	.	5	53	290
	3,561				297				8,508				348			

I.

-tuted in the several Districts of the Lower Provinces during the year (Concluded.)

Suits for recovery of money embezzled			Money claims whether on bond or other contracts.			Suits for rent of houses			Claims for personal property			Claims for damages.			Total number of cases		
Judge. Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judge. Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens	Moonsiffs	Judge. Principal Sudder Ameens	Sudder Ameens	Moonsiffs	Judge. Principal Sudder Ameens	Sudder Ameens	Moonsiffs.	Judge. Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens	Moonsiffs	Judge. Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
1	5	11	1	176	2,132		.	1	8		385	1	3	68	108	240	3,006
5	1	25	66	176	801		1	16	3		74		10	2	1 160	206	1,110
.		2	31	71	2 58[illegible]			3	11	15	332	2	.	46	103	126	3,513
.		.	101	190	1,57[illegible]				2	4	29	9		46	339	314	2,323
1	5	10	42	60	3,79[illegible]		1	65		13	941	23	5	24	1 113	132	5,871
3			3	33	1,9[illegible]			4	1	2	174		2	47	69	137	3,036
.		51	7	36	3,90[illegible]					6	507	1		75	44	110	7,359
1	5	30	99	48	2,12[illegible]	1		9	16		12	8		69	175	82	3,186
1	1	48	82	134	[illegible],24[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	4	31	528	2	2	48	178	211	9,883
	2	2	31	71	5,30[illegible]					3	328	2	5	27	4 45	199	6,018
.	1	1	67	79	2,37[illegible]	1		[illegible]	13	48	293	5	5	223	160	224	3,970
2			12	39	1,05[illegible]		.	2		2	15	1		4	54	96	2,636
.	2	6	16	86	2,432		1	5	13	7	111	2	3	79	. 51	161	3,375
2	9	58	47	77	2,184			6		10	3[illegible]	6	6	47	1 76	151	2,977
	1	18	46	110	10,416	.				24	587	2	3	120	72	185	11,383
4	1	7	32	66	26[illegible]			1	10		13	2	2	14	8 104	107	688
	4	5	77	79	174	.		1		9	80	9	3	14	137	142	483
		1	52	107	4,043		1	7	2	5	183	1	3	22	88	140	4,307
8		..	76	66	[illegible]	.			18	4	103	3		42	169	82	1,121
..	..	54	37	107	3,600			1	2	6	280	1	2	29	71	145	4,200
.		9	131	168	920	.		14	1	11	147	2	1	15	176	228	1,480
.	..	2	94	147	990			4	37	19	114	1	1	21	164	211	1,333
..	...	127	168		5,13[illegible]	..		1	18		157	8		101	3 164	...	6,678
. 4	..	192	105	52	6,956						1,223	.			154	68	9,288
15	2	..	134	155	658			1	7		30	5	1	18	234	370	1,936
			57	81	2,956				2 17	42	465	1 8	30	81	5 204	245	4,312
47	39	899	3 1,604	2,[illegible]	77,897	8	5	102	3 183	261	6,842	1 104	87	1,28[illegible]	29 3,861	4,228	10,540
985			81,468			170			7,289			1,474			18,104		

A 2.

Statement showing the working of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil during the year 1864.

	DISTRICT.	Number of Cases pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year 1864.	Total Number of Cases under trial.	Decided for Plaintiffs. On their Merits.	Decided for Plaintiffs. Exparte.	Decided for Plaintiffs. On Confession.	Decided for Defendants. On their Merits.	Total Number of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending six weeks.
NUDDEA.	Kishnagur ...	129	2,036	2,165	355	558	632	158	1,703	337	2,040	125	.....
	Santipore ...	10	877	887	129	199	234	83	645	228	873	14	.....
	Chooadangah..	7	581	588	79	131	217	61	488	91	579	9	.....
	Meherpore ...	334	1,081	1,415	392	289	254	117	1,052	33	1,084	31	1
	Kooshtea ...	214	1,677	1,891	361	352	604	137	1,454	346	1,800	91	.....
	Total ..	694	6,252	6,946	1,316	1,529	1,941	556	5,342	1,334	6,676	270	1
JESSORE.	Jessore ...	196	3,469	3,575	271	365	1,761	234	2,631	518	3,149	426	.....
	Magoorah ...	74	1,275	1,349	251	281	375	291	1,196	86	1,282	67	.....
	Jenidah ...	41	1,748	1,797	162	400	720	221	1,512	177	1,689	108	.....
	Nurrail ...	48	1,563	1,611	206	438	492	173	1,308	160	1,468	143	1
	Total ...	277	8,055	8,332	890	1,484	3,355	919	6,647	941	7,588	744	1
RAJSHAHYE.	Beauleah ...	46	632	678	81	174	161	76	492	153	645	33	.....
	Pubna ...	12	862	874	104	204	268	104	680	158	838	36	.....
	Nattore ...	60	1,050	1,110	128	269	257	40	694	255	949	161	5
	Serajgunge ..	6	329	335	44	64	81	123	312	10	322	13	.....
	Comercolly ...	43	517	560	87	77	146	60	370	150	520	40	.....
	Total ...	167	3,390	3,557	444	788	915	403	2,548	726	3,274	283	5
	Bhaugulpore..	49	1,314	1,363	158	402	309	90	959	368	1,327	36	.....
	Monghyr ...	5	449	454	43	134	112	72	351	70	421	33	.....
	Dacca and Narainganje ...	51	1,718	1,769	337	402	271	445	1,455	158	1,613	156	2
	Furreedpore...	15	912	927	110	291	38	105	547	306	853	74	.....
	Chittagong ...	9	412	421	72	110	79	103	364	54	418	3	.....
	Cuttack ...	15	605	620	66	136	242	52	486	98	584	36	.....
	Midnapore ...	33	1,211	1,244	121	159	520	132	941	218	1,159	85	.....
	Moorshedabad	26	853	879	215	130	212	103	699	146	845	34	.....
	Hooghly and Serampore ...	13	1,500	1,513	236	309	490	165	1,192	268	1,460	53	4
	Sealdah ..	419	2,745	3,164	458	390	452	393	1,723	982	2,705	459	123
	Howrah ..	67	770	837	189	103	186	136	614	178	792	45	.....
	Mozufferpore..	29	980	1,009	129	386	122	99	706	232	938	71	.....
	Patna ...	34	990	1,024	354	161	98	270	883	121	1,004	20	.....
	Dinapore .	12	412	424	159	58	55	99	365	47	412	12	.....
	Backergunge ..	9	915	924	126	332	174	86	718	141	859	65	.....
	Arrah ...	..	340	340	32	77	129	12	250	82	332	8	.....
	Grand Total.	1,924	33,823	35,747	5,480	7,343	9,727	4,240	26,790	6,470	33,260	2,487	136

B.

Statement showing the operation of the Whipping Act.

Divisions.	District.	Cases where Whipping was the sole punishment.			Cases where Whipping was the additional punishment.			Total of all cases in which whipping was awarded as the whole or part of the sentence.	Cases of Re-conviction of Criminals previously sentenced to Whipping.		
		Number of persons sentenced to not more than 10 stripes of a rattan.	Number of persons sentenced to more than 10, but not more than 20 stripes.	Number of persons sentenced to more than 20, but not more than 30 stripes.	Number of persons sentenced to not more than 10 stripes.	Number of persons sentenced to more than 10, but not more than 20 stripes.	Number of persons sentenced to more than 20, but not more than 30 stripes.		Number of persons previously sentenced to whipping, re-convicted, where whipping forms the whole or part of the sentence awarded to re-conviction.	Number of persons previously sentenced to whipping, re-convicted, when whipping formed no part of the sentence awarded to re-conviction.	Total of re-conviction of persons previously sentenced by whipping.
Cuttack	Cuttack	31	13	3	0	1	0	49	0	0	0
	Pooree	5	7	0	0	0	1	13	1	0	1
	Balasore	0	5	1	0	3	0	9	0	0	0
	Total	38	24	4	0	4	1	71	1	0	1
Assam	Gowalparah	1	2	8	0	2	0	13	0	0	0
	Kamaroop	0	1	2	2	1	0	6	0	0	0
	Durrung	1	5	7	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
	Nowgong	8	5	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
	Seebsangor	1	6	3	0	0	1	11	0	0	0
	Luckimpore	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
	Total	12	19	22	2	5	1	61	0	0	0
Chittagong	Chittagong	0	7	4	1	4	6	22	0	0	0
	Noacolly	9	9	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
	Tipperah	19	19	4	0	0	0	42	1	1	2
	Total	28	35	8	1	4	6	82	1	1	2

Division.	District.	Cases where Whipping was the sole punishment.			Cases where Whipping was the additional punishment.			Total of all cases in which whipping was awarded as the whole or part of the sentence.	Cases of Re-conviction of Criminals previously sentenced to Whipping.		
		Number of persons sentenced to not more than 10 stripes of a rattan.	Number of persons sentenced to more than 10, but not more than 20 stripes.	Number of persons sentenced to more than 20, but not more than 30 stripes.	Number of persons sentenced to not more than 10 stripes.	Number of persons sentenced to more than 10, but not more than 20 stripes.	Number of persons sentenced to more than 20, but not more than 30 stripes.		Number of persons previously sentenced to whipping, re-convicted, where whipping forms the whole or part of the sentence awarded to re-conviction.	Number of persons previously sentenced to whipping, re-convicted, when whipping formed no part of the sentence awarded to re-conviction.	Total of re-conviction of persons previously sentenced by whipping.
Patna ...	Behar ...	13	13	8	0	0	0	34	0	0	0
	Chumparun ...	8	23	1	0	0	0	32	3	0	3
	Patna ...	14	31	20	0	0	4	69	0	0	0
	Sarun ...	21	51	18	0	0	3	93	2	0	2
	Shahabad ...	17	18	5	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
	Tirhoot ...	9	25	18	0	3	2	57	0	0	0
	Total ...	82	161	70	0	3	9	325	5	0	5
Burdwan ...	Bancoorah ...	12	1	3	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
	Beerbhoom ...	3	8	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
	Burdwan ...	19	16	6	0	1	0	42	0	0	0
	Hooghly ...	10	6	2	0	2	1	21	1	0	1
	Howrah ...	4	1	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0
	Midnapore ...	50	46	9	0	1	0	106	0	0	0
	Total ...	98	78	20	0	6	1	203	1	0	1
Nuddea ...	Jessore ...	5	9	3	0	2	0	19	0	0	0
	Nuddea ...	20	18	4	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
	24-Pergunnahs ...	38	40	24	0	1	0	103	0	0	0
	Total ...	63	67	31	0	3	0	164	0	0	0
	Bograh ...	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Dinagepore ...	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Maldah	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Rajshahye ...	Moorshedabad ...	6	8	13	0	6	0	33	1	1	2
	Pubna	4	3	22	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
	Rajshahye	2	7	2	0	0	1	12	0	0	0
	Rungpore	12	5	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
	Total ..	26	30	38	0	6	1	101	1	1	2
Dacca	Backergunge ...	20	6	3	0	0	0	29	2	0	2
	Dacca	7	16	18	1	1	4	47	2	0	2
	Furreedpore... ..	5	5	2	0	0	0	12	0	8	8
	Mymensing	5	6	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
	Sylhet	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Cachar	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Total ..	37	38	24	1	1	4	105	4	8	12
Bhaugulpore .	Darjeeling ..	3	15	3	0	3	1	25	0	0	0
	Bhaugulpore .	6	63	5	0	2	0	76	0	1	1
	Purneah . ..	0	14	71	0	0	0	85	0	0	0
	Monghyr .	3	9	1	0	0	0	13	1	0	1
	Sonthal Pergunnahs .	27	27	44	0	13	9	120	5	0	5
	Total ..	39	128	124	0	18	10	319	6	1	7
Chota Nagpore ..	Lohardugga .	18	17	20	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
	Hazareebaugh .	16	2	3	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
	Maunbhoom	11	26	30	0	0	0	67	0	0	0
	Singhbhoom .	10	152	1	0	0	0	163	0	0	0
	Total ..	55	197	54	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
Divisions ...	Cuttack .	38	24	4	0	4	1	71	1	0	1
	Assam	12	19	22	2	5	1	61	0	0	0
	Chittagong .	28	35	8	1	4	6	82	1	1	2
	Patna	82	161	70	0	3	9	325	5	0	5
	Burdwan ...	98	78	20	0	6	1	203	1	0	1
	Nuddea ...	63	67	31	0	3	0	164	0	0	0
	Rajshahye	26	30	38	0	6	1	101	1	1	2
	Dacca . .	37	38	24	1	1	4	105	4	8	12
	Bhaugulpore .	39	128	124	0	18	10	319	6	1	7
	Chota Nagpore ...	55	197	54	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
	Grand Total ...	478	777	395	4	50	33	1,737	19	11	30

C.

Return of Crime in all the Districts of

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Under trial at the close of the previous year.		Number of cases and persons arrested and brought to trial during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total under trial.	Convicted.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
Murder	26	77	237	884	..	...	961	6
Culpable homicide	17	43	226	458	1	3	504	11
Thuggee, &c.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity { With murder	5	36	8	68	...	...	103	...
Do. attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	1	4	36	200	...	...	204	...
Other cases	24	138	380	1,753	1	2	1,895	43
Robbery { With hurt	...	...	12	18	...	...	18	1
Other cases...	13	26	729	790	...	...	816	31
Theft { With aggravating circumstances ...	...	...	13	23	...	...	23	3
Other cases...	254	484	16,885	15,223	6	14	16,621	6,945
Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...
Ditto ditto to coin	5	8	98	143	...	...	151	25
Ditto ditto to stamps	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Abetment of suicide	1	1	10	8	...	...	9	5
Rape	8	10	272	305	...	...	315	3
Unnatural offences	...	...	24	27	..	...	27	2
Exposure of infants	4	4	56	55	...	...	59	2
Concealment of birth by secret disposal of body ...	...	...	22	18	...	...	18	1
Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	28	50	984	2,014	3	6	2,070	1,103
Kidnapping or forcible abduction { With aggravating circumstances	1	1	18	45	...	...	46	...
Other cases	1	1	177	359	5	7	367	12
Habitual dealing in slaves	...	...	6	13	...	...	13	...
Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	...	41	84	2	5	89	...
Forced labour	...	...	11	14	...	...	14	8
Causing grievous hurt	39	56	1,224	2,000	...	...	2,056	747
Mischief with aggravating circumstances... ...	11	30	343	540	...	...	570	1[illegible]
Criminal trespass	41	110	1,523	1,772	...	...	1,882	7[illegible]
House trespass	11	29	1,319	1,111	...	...	1,140	4[illegible]
Lurking and house trespass	38	82	3,495	3,093	...	...	3,175	1,3[illegible]
Ditto or house breaking and causing death or grievous hurt	4	10	22	34	...	...	44	10
Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property	...	...	29	24	...	...	24	7
Offences against public tranquillity { Unlawful assembly ...	30	80	783	2,055	..	...	2,135	9[illegible]
Rioting	23	142	377	2,119	...	...	2,261	1,200
Criminal force or assault	10	20	955	1,716	...	...	1,736	1,0[illegible]
Wrongful confinement	58	114	2,116	2,977	...	...	3,091	8[illegible]
Wrongful restraint	7	13	378	489	...	...	511	2[illegible]
Offences against public justice	10	16	660	1,083	3	2	1,101	808
Offences { By public servants	1	1	15	20	...	...	27	13
Relating to ditto ditto	3	6	161	175	..	...	181	99
Offences relating to religion	1	1	11	27	...	...	28	10
Ditto affecting public health	1	1	122	237	...	...	238	161
Ditto ditto ditto safety	1	3	173	253	...	...	255	182
Ditto ditto convenience	...	...	101	258	...	...	258	237
Ditto ditto decency and morals	1	1	33	71	...	...	72	46
Attempts at murder	2	2	34	39	...	...	41	6
Ditto house trespass	1	1	3,787	135	...	...	136	73
Ditto theft	2	2	725	124	...	...	126	42
Other attempts	3	3	489	670	...	...	673	543
Other offences cognizable by the Police not included in the above specification	14	25	2,332	3,630	4	10	3,674	2,052
Total	699	1,620	46,277	49,072	21	58	49,750	20,888
All other cases not cognizable by the Police coming before the Magisterial Authorities ...	645	1,147	66,707	74,048	41	96	75,201	41,802

1.

Bengal for the year 1864.

Committed.	Acquittals. Released by Police on bail.	Released by Magistrate on compromise.	Otherwise released.	Total.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Under trial at the close of the year. Cases.	Persons.	Computed value of Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
										Rs.	Rs.	
438	63	...	395	458	3	5	1	24	50	4,012 13 2	2,964 8 8	73· 14· 0
272	26	...	180	206	...	...	...	8	15	58 13 6	34 5 6	58· 6· 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 4 0	.....	.....
39	...	...	30	30	3	...	1	3	31	1,458 10 6	109 1 0	7· 7· 7
98	24	...	31	55	...	...	3	5	48	20,773 8 8	3,396 1 0	16. 5· 6
761	204	1	719	924	1	7	7	22	152	1,48,146 4 5	10,157 15 6	6· 13· 8
7	2	...	7	9	...	...	...	1	1	836 13 6	23 14 9	2· 13· 9
109	142	6	476	624	2	3	9	14	35	33,678 1 1	3,159 2 9	9· 6· 0
5	1	...	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	39 3 0	20 2 0	51· 5· 8
152	2,155	56	6,569	8,780	27	58	38	299	621	4,87,427 4 4	1,74,849 7 4	35· 13· 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
53	9	...	58	67	...	2	...	4	4	291 4 0	291 4 0	100· 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
87	39	9	168	216	...	...	2	6	7	0 4 6	.....	.....
11	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
27	3	...	25	28	1	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
62	77	8	758	843	2	5	6	25	49	24,378 15 5	12,667 10 11	49· 8· 0
20	3	...	22	25	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....
99	13	8	190	211	...	3	...	17	51	181 8 0	60 8 0	35· 5· 4
2	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
21	8	1	48	57	1	...	2	3	8	.....	.....	.....
...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....
326	105	66	693	864	2	7	4	38	100	313 1 10	205 6 10	65· 11· 0
38	79	14	282	375	...	1	...	6	25	1,455 4 6	122 8 0	8· 6· 8
13	193	54	775	1,022	5	21	8	23	49	958 5 3	83 14 1	8· 12· 0
44	99	33	493	625	1	4	...	16	30	31,059 3 4	4,822 14 5	15· 8· 5
42	465	74	1,132	1,671	6	24	1	38	76	2,27,270 15 2	26,503 3 3	11· 10· 7
5	...	...	21	21	...	5	...	1	3	460 2 0	87 6 0	18· 15· 9
4	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	655 12 6	151 1 6	23· 0· 7
11	197	71	717	985	1	16	...	20	137	14 12 0	8 0 0	54· 3· 9
72	151	51	604	806	2	11	7	27	163	102 7 0	102 7 0	100· 0 0
2	24	12	572	608	...	2	...	14	31	174 8 9	16 5 6	9· 5· 0
25	225	184	1,652	2,061	7	52	2	50	114	66 2 0	58 0 0	87· 0 6
...	7	28	215	250	...	2	...	2	5	.....	.....	.....
19	27	...	223	250	...	14	1	8	9	.....	.....	.....
...	1	1	11	13	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	5	5	61	71	...	1	1	2	3	1 5 6	1 5 6	100· 0 0
...	...	6	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	17	5	53	75	...	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....
...	9	...	63	72	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	4	20	24	...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....
13	5	...	15	20	...	...	2	1	1	54 13 6	53 5 6	97· 0 7
10	9	...	35	44	...	...	...	1	8	93 14 6	24 12 6	26· 5· 10
...	17	...	63	80	...	...	...	4	4	19 8 0	19 8 0	100· 0 0
8	9	4	102	115	2	...	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....
12	81	24	794	899	1	8	46	37	56	18 8 3	10 8 0	56· 12· 1
2,916	4,494	726	18,370	23,590	67	252	144	728	1,000	9,84,032 8 2	2,39,404 9 6	25· 2· 0
558	506	3,999	26,580	31,094	34	417	78	669	1,308			

C. 2.

Statement shewing the number and names of Sub-Divisions throughout the Lower Provinces.

Division.	District.	Sub-Divisions.
Nuddea	Nuddea	Kooshteah.
		Meherpore.
		Chooadangah.
		Bongong.
		Ranaghat.
	Jessore	Magoorah.
		Jenidah.
		Nurail.
		Khoolna.
		Bagirhaut.
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Dum-Dum.
		Barrackpore.
		Baraset.
		Barooepore.
		Diamond Harbour.
		Buseerhaut.
		Satkhira.
Patna	Sarun	Sewan.
	Chumparun	Bettiah.
	Tirhoot	Hajeepore.
		Tajpore.
		Seetamaree.
		Durbungah.
		Mudhoobunee.
	Shahabad	Buxar.
		Sasseeram.
		Bhubooah.
	Behar	Nowadah.
		Sherghotty.
		Aurungabad or Nowrungabad.
	Patna	Dinapore.
		Barh.
		Behar.
Bhaugulpore	Purneah	Arrareah.
		Kishengunge.
		Kudwa.
	Bhaugulpore	Soopoul.
		Mudohpoorah.
		Bowsee.
	Monghyr	Bullea.
		Jumooiee.
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Terai.
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad ...	Gowas.
		Lallbagh.
		Kandie or Jamoorkandie.
		Jungypore.
	Dinagepore	Lushkerhaut.
		Phoolbarie.
		Thacoorgaon.

Division.	District.	Sub-Divisions.
Rajshahye.—(*Concluded.*)	Rungpore	Nagessurie.
		Julpigorie
		Bhowanigunge.
	Pubna	Sherajgunge.
	Rajshahye	Bandiokhora.
		Nattore.
Dacca	Dacca	Moonshoegunge.
		Manickgunge.
		Pulash.
	Mymensing	Jamalpore.
		Attea.
		Netrokona
		Kishoregunge.
	Burrisaul . ..	Madareepore.
		Porozepore.
		Bowful.
	Sylhet	Sonamgunge
		Hubbeegunge.
		Latoo.
	Furreedpore	Bangah.
Cuttack	Cuttack	Jajpore.
		Kendrapatah.
	Pooree	Khoordah.
	Balasore	Bhuddruck.
Chittagong	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar
	Noakholly	Dukin Shabazpore.
	Tipperah	Nasirnugger.
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebaugh ...	Burhee
	Maunbhoom .	Govindpore.
	Lohardaggah ..	Koruda.
		Palamow.
Assam	Kamroop	Burpetah.
	Gowalparah	Doobree.
	Nowgong	Golaghat.
	Seebsaugor	Jaipore.
	Durrung	Mungldye.
Burdwan	Midnapore	Tumlook
		Nugwan.
	Bancoorah	Gurbettah.
		Raneegunge.
	Hooghly	Jehanabad.
		Serampore.
	Burdwan	Cutwa.
		Bood-Bood.
		Culna.

D. 1.

Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances for 1864-65.

DIVISION.	Current Demand.	Arrear Demand.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Bhangulpore	28,11,439	3,09,078	31,20,517	28,14,222	3,183	3,03,112
Burdwan	75,34,312	2,71,536	78,05,848	72,09,228	5,344	5,91,276
Chittagong	24,09,710	3,05,052	27,14,762	24,01,347	8,331	3,05,084
Cuttack	16,81,021	5,75,145	22,56,166	16,86,340	12,418	5,57,408
Dacca	33,02,791	2,31,723	35,34,514	32,88,698	16,094	2,29,722
Nuddea	41,77,285	3,58,463	45,35,748	40,60,098	50,414	3,77,236
Patna	79,79,229	9,00,326	88,79,555	79,73,910	8,316	8,97,299
Rajshahye	61,90,454	2,23,350	64,13,804	61,83,839	2,588	2,27,377
Assam	10,35,712	14,887	10,50,599	10,22,448	4,248	23,903
Chota Nagpore	2,49,244	17,102	2,66,346	2,54,180	1,096	11,070
Total ..	3,73,71,197	32,06,662	4,05,77,859	3,60,08,310	1,51,062	35,24,487

D. 2.

Statement of Leases of Waste Lands under the Old Rules.

DISTRICT.	In 1864-65.				Altogether to end of 1864-65.			
	No. of Leases.	Acres.	Present Revenue.	Eventual Maximum Revenue.	No of Leases.	Acres.	Present Revenue.	Eventual Maximum Revenue.
Sylhet	1	122	..	34	10	15,468	...	4,333
Cachar	51	132,696	...	37,321	108	2,45,910	...	69,163
Durrung	1	3,383	...	950	20	10,320	...	2,901
Kamroop	3	1,540	...	216	32	10,978	...	2,872
Luckimpore	6	24,307	...	6,837	25	39,919	...	11,228
Nowgong	2	6,947	...	1,954	40	47,939	...	13,483
Seebsaugor	17	25,145	...	9,429	99	78,380	...	29,392
Total ...	81	1,04,140	...	36,741	334	4,48,849	...	1,33,672

D. 3.

Statement of Sales of Waste Lands.

District	Under what Rules sold	In 1864-65.				Altogether to end of 1864-65.			
		No. of Lots sold	Acres.	Price already realised	Price remaining to be paid	No. of Lots sold	Acres.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be paid
				Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs.
Darjeeling	Under Waste Land Rules	5	4,544	3,598	15,805	45	40,588	1,39,669	5,14,822
Chittagong	Ditto ditto	26	52,164	13,161	1,18,929	26	52,164	13,161	1,18,929
Sylhet	Ditto ditto	53	2,130	..	5,349	53	2,130	... .	5,349
Cachar	Ditto ditto	11	20,400	5 101	45,912	11	20 400	5,101	45,912
Durrung	Ditto ditto	49	25,784	9,169	54,160	134	68,912	24,000	1,47,199
Kamroop	Ditto ditto	11	5,782	4,522	19,694	18	7,594	7,040	26,781
Luckimpore	In spirit of Lord Canning's Resolution			309		11	8,364	2,711	18,699
	Under Waste Land Rules	31	37 108	53,362	2,08,615	49	69,113	55,453	3,07,077
Nowgong .	In spirit of Lord Canning's Resolution		.		.	1	1,000	250	2,250
	Under Waste Land Rules	28	15,084	5,887	54,487	48	32,268	12,604	1,05,450
Seebsaugor ..	Under Waste Land Rules	49	31,800	68,541	5,22,612	122	93,829	1,46,249	9,16,934
Total	In spirit of Lord Canning's Resolution			309	.	12	9 364	2,961	20,949
	Under Waste Land Rules	263	1 95,402	1,63,341	10,45 654	506	3,87,002	4,04,177	21,88,304

E. 1.

Statement of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for 1864-65.

Port.	Merchandize Gross Collections	Salt	Other account such as Wharf Rent, &c.	Total Collections.	Deduct Refunds and Drawback.	Actual Collections.	Deduct Charges.	Net Collections.
Calcutta	91,96 359	2,45,00,123	2,15,186	3,39 17,668	6,59,030	3,32,58,638	6,65,501	3,25 93,167
Chittagong	88 597		1,846	90 443	763	89,674	19 905	69,759
Balasore	22,335		507	22,842	4	22,838	1,939	20,899
Cuttack	10,475			10 475		10,475	3,120	7 355
Pooree	2,797			2,797	191	2,606		2,606
Total	93,20,563	2,45,00,123	2,17,539	3,40,44,225	6,59,984	3,33,84,261	6,90,465	3,26,93,796
Board of Revenue Custom Charges, Service Pensions, &c.								44,823
Net Revenue								3,26,48,973

E. 2.

Comparative Statement of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for six years.

Year.	Receipts on Merchandize	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
1849-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1849-50	37,00,638	48,88,264	86,48,902	5,30,265	81,18,637
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1859-61	1,38,32,545	68,27,574	2,06,60,119	5 42,179	2,01,17,940
1863-64	94,85,419	1,96,45,816	2,91,31,235	6,25,689	2,85,05,546
1864-65	88,78,188	2,45,06,123	3,33,84,261	7,35,288	3,26,48,973

E. 3.

Comparative Statement of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

Colors, &c.	1840-41.		1849-50.		1850-51.		1859-60.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British ...	537	2,01,019	553	2,53 865	587	2,58,224	530	3,80,838	688	6,19,078	818	7,56,916
American ...	22	8.479	57	28,301	48	23,210	98	89,923	90	75,066	40	37,876
Arab ..	14	6,405	13	6,096	25	11,436	12	6,746	18	10,343	12	6,884
Australian ...	...	...	...		...	..	1	703	1	380	1	380
Bremen ..	...	...	..	..	..	...	2	1,359	1	763	1	738
Burmese ...	...	...	2	736	..	..	...		...	..	...	...
Danish ...	...	...	6	1,453	3	1,158	3	2,231	8	2,887	3	1,409
Dutch ...	8	1,906	1	557	3	1,313	51	...	3	1,856	1	890
French ...	38	11,789	29	10,982	59	20 230	..	23,927	132	64,957	128	50,892
Hamburgian ...	...	...	...		3	1,170	5	2,552	17	9,337	6	3,062
Hanoverian ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	1	379	1	874
Oldenburg ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		3	1,608	2	911
Prussian ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	452	2	1,722	...	...
Roman ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	1,076	...	...	...	...
Russian ...	...	..	...	...	..	..	1	665	1	796	..	..
Sardinian ...	1	276	...	..	...	.	4	1,719	...	...	1	455
Spanish ..	1	280	..	...	1	405	1	228	...	...	...	..
Swedish ...	...	.	...	...	5	1,028	3	1,177	1	546	1	367
Turkish ...	...	...	..	.	..		1	564	...	...	...	..
Steamers ..	...	..	28	24,330	33	15,118	114	94,204	170	1,39,210	190	1,42,207
Native Crafts ...	65	5,464	331	23,294	266	23,210	68	8,212	259	19,911	199	16,802
Total ...	686	2,35,618	1,020	3,49,614	1'033	3,56,502	896	6,16,576	1,395	9,48,839	1,404	10,28,643

DEPARTURES.

Colors, &c.	1840-41.		1849-50.		1850-51.		1859-60.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	532	1,97,122	554	2,60,939	578	2,55,129	545	4,13,102	672	5,98,159	749	6,95,161
American	22	7,712	61	28,662	47	23,872	112	1,02,451	84	67,745	23	19,826
Arab	11	4791	10	5.033	23	10,600	5	2,759	7	4,341	3	1,112
Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	793	1	475	...	...
Belgian	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	645	...	...	...	...
Bremen	...	...	..	..	...	...	2	1,359	2	1,337	1	737
Burmese	...	..	3	950	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Chinese	1	400	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
Danish	...	...	2	466	3	1,001	1	1,454	9	2,671	5	3,210
Dutch	9	2,282	1	151	4	1,498	2	965	4	2,306	...	...
French	48	15,253	67	22,220	63	24,825	84	38,439	132	63,277	114	53,231
Hamburgian	...	...	...	...	1	338	11	7,683	14	7,952	9	6,811
Hanoverian	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	379	...	...
Oldenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,678	2	911
Prussian	..	.	...	...	...	.	1	452	1	995	...	...
Roman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,076	...	..	...	...
Russian	...	.	...	...	1	356	...	...	1	443	1	796
Sardinian	1	276	...	...	...	..	8	3,356	...	...	...	...
Spanish	...	...	...	...	1	800	2	456	...	...	...	...
Swedish	...	...	..	..	5	1,682	3	1,179	1	376	2	913
Steamers	...	.	21	21,077	38	22,794	102	74,134	177	1,32,567	188	1,36,372
Native Crafts ...	65	5,464	327	22,792	266	15,210	137	11,432	173	15,185	188	16,884
Total ...	689	2,33,300	1.046	3,62,290	1,030	3,58,155	1,018	6,61,735	1,282	8,99,886	1,255	9,36,264

F.

Comparative Statement of Sales of Government and Private Salt, and of Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue derived from Salt during four years.

May to April.	Government Salt: Wholesale under Presidency Rowannahs. Quantity.	Cost.	Duty.	Total Proceeds.	Other Local Depot Sales. Quantity.	Proceeds.	Total Proceeds of Government Salt.	Sea-Imported Salt. Quantity.	Gross Customs Duty.	Excise Salt. Quantity.	Duty.	Miscellaneous Receipts in the Salt Department.	Gross Aggregate Results. Total quantity sold.	Total Receipts.	Deduct charges in the Salt Department.	Balance.	Deduct Customs charges debitable to the Customs Duty levied on Salt.	Net Balance.
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1843-44 ...	39,67,624	36,05,844	1,26,99,778	1,63,05,622	8,29,032	21,98,207	1,85,03,829	9,67,013	28,80,355	...	...	26,22,517	57,03,669	2,13,84,184	52,31,371	1,61,52,813	20,801	1,61,32,012
1853-54 ...	37,89,913	23,97,748	94,74,782	1,18,72,530	8,66,328	17,39,830	1,36,11,660	15,61,055	36,02,692	43,559	1,08,875	19,06,274	62,60,841	1,73,22,627	25,74,292	1,47,48,335	23,741	1,47,24,594
1863-64 ...	6,55,879	4,85,928	21,31,606	26,17,534	5,04,998	18,66,455	44,83,989	60,49,866	1,96,45,816	42,533	1,38,232	35,022	72,53,076	2,43,03,959	6,85,500	2,36,17,559	83,410	2,35,34,149
1864-65 ...	4,50,190	3,43,160	15,60,617	19,03,777	4,05,838	16,80,788	35,84,565	75,40,345	2,45,06,123	28,109	91,916	44,572	84,54,482	2,82,27,176	3,79,210	2,78,47,966	81,006	2,77,66,960

G. 1.

Comparative Statement of the Actual Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue of the Opium Department for seven years.

	1848-49.	1849-50.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Receipts.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Proceeds of Opium sold by Public Auction at the Presidency	2,98,81,139	3,72,83,308	4,59,11,346	4,23,08.675	4,69,23,435	5,19,18,744	5,10,76,170
Value of Opium supplied for Abkarry and Medical purposes	2,68,850	2,88,922	7,47,533	8,03,965	11,68,684	14,65,344	12,94.760
Fines and Savings	3,757	1,886	7,297	2,912	3,574	3,275	19,332
Outstanding balances realized	157	120	0	0	0	56,000	0
Profit and Loss	42,413	5,414	27,481	17,538	29,684	22,158	* 54,416
Confiscations	609	5,868	14,815	2,600	229	1,862	1,788
Total Receipts ..	3,01,96,925	3,75,85.518	4,67,08,472	4,31,35,690	4,81,25,606	5,34,67,383	5,24,46,466
Charges.							
Cost and charges of Oude Opium ...	0	0	35,376	37,533	0	0	0
Salaries and Establishments	5,55,663	5,61,277	6,61,709	6,67,969	7,32,259	8,03,813	8.27,954
Aurung charges	6 78,106	6,60,342	5,42,030	5,25,265	7,63,395	10,84,838	13,53,816
Advances for Opium	93,43,109	84,49,996	63,10,771	54,21,370	1,68 97,232	2,09,67,887	2,10,83,414
Ditto for Poppy Leaves	43,316	1,21,816	1,32,975	88,874	1,29,554	1,57,626	2,14,330
Service Pensions	3,559	3,994	10,408	9,580	29,528	26,288	26,000
Profit and Loss	14,396	7,028	34,133	17,804	4,715	0	0
Confiscations	10,518	7,225	15,724	5,019	559	72	0
Total Charge ...	1,06,48,667	98,11,678	77,43,126	67,73,414	1,85,57,242	2,30,40,524	2,35,05,514
Net Revenue ...	1,95,48.258	2,77,73,840	3,89,65,346	3,63,62,276	2,95,68,364	3,04,26,859	2,89,40,952

* Realized from defaulting purchasers of Opium at the sale of May 1861.

G. 2.

Comparative Statement of the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkarry Opium for seven years.

		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1848-49.			
RECEIPTS.			
Amount of sale proceeds of Abkarry Opium ...	...	5,56,980 0 0	
CHARGES.			
Cost of Opium ...	2,56,620 0 0		
Wastage of Opium ...	610 0 0		
Contingencies ...	1,198 0 0		
		2,58,428 0 0	2,98,552 0 0
1849-50.			
RECEIPTS.			
Amount of sale proceeds of Abkarry Opium ...	...	5,27,636 0 0	
CHARGES.			
Cost of Opium ...	...	2,37,501 0 0	2,90,135 0 0
1858-59.			
RECEIPTS.			
Amount of sale proceeds of Abkarry Opium ...	...	10,49,958 0 0	
CHARGES.			
Cost of Opium ...	4,30,154 0 0		
Contingencies ...	1,054 0 0		
		4,31,208 0 0	6,18,750 0 0
1859-60			
RECEIPTS.			
Amount of sale proceeds of Abkarry Opium ...		11,30,801 11 10	
CHARGES.			
Cost of Opium ...	3,99,610 6 5		
Wastage of Opium ...	1 5 2		
Contingencies ...	767 13 1		
		4,00,379 8 8	7,30,422 3 2
1862-63.			
RECEIPTS.			
Amount of sale proceeds of Abkarry Opium ...	...	20,11,774 0 0	
CHARGES.			
Cost of Opium ...	6,91,339 0 0		
Contingencies ...	1,210 0 0		
		6,92,549 0 0	13,19,225 0 0
1863-64.			
RECEIPTS.			
Amount of sale proceeds of Abkarry Opium ...	...	23,14,774 2 3	
CHARGES.			
Cost of Opium ...	11,82,205 0 0		
Contingencies ...	6,180 1 8		
		11,88,385 1 8	11,26,389 0 7
(*Estimated.*) **1864-65.**			
RECEIPTS.			
Amount of sale proceeds of Abkarry Opium ...	...	24,96,140 1 2	
CHARGES.			
Cost of Opium, &c. ...	...	9,10,890 0 0	15,85,250 1 2

G. 3.

Comparative Statement of the quantity of Provision Opium sold and the value realized therefrom for seven years.

Year.	Number of Chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkarry and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Net Revenue
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares				
1848-49	23,801	9,272	33,073	2,16,14.615	81,46,562	4,35,748	3,01,96,925	1.06,48,667	1,95,48,258
1849-50	25,817	10,102	35,919	2,64,16,323	1,03,69,110	8,00,085	3,75,85,518	98,11,678	2,77,73,840
1858-59	22,396	8.485	30,881	3,30,30,445	1,27,73,575	9,04.452	4,67,08,472	77,43,136	3,89,65,336
1859-60	20,419	4,834	25,253	3,91,01 125	1,22,07,550	8,27,015	4,31,35,690	67,73,414	3,63,62,276
1862-63	17,964	14,869	32,833	2,61,75,630	2,07,47,805	12,02,171	4,81,25,606	1,85,57,242	2,95,68,364
1863-64	23,993	18,626	42,619	2,99,83,314	2,19,35.430	15,48,639	5,34,67,383	2,30,40,524	3,04,26,859
1864-65	29,946	24,540	54,486	2,90,09,020	2.20,67,150	13,70,296	5,24,46,466	2,35,05,514	2,89,40,952

H. 1.

Statement of Demands, Collections, Balances, and Charges of Excise Revenue for 1864-65.

Division.	Demands.	Collections.			Remissions.	Charges.			Percentage of Charges on Collection.	Net Revenue.
		Spirits and Drugs.	Opium Sale Proceeds.	Total.		General.	Cost of Opium to the Excise Department.	Total.		
Bhaugulpore	5,02,250	4,92,188	49,014	5,41,202	9,090	42,771	22,140	64,911	8·7	4,76,291
Burdwan	3,51,299	3,49,604	2,11,327	5,60,931	852	27,324	69,642	96,966	7·8	4,63,965
Chittagong	65,565	65,273	63,883	1,29,156	134	9,647	22,189	31,836	14·8	97,320
Cuttack	82,211	77,938	1,40,965	2,18,903	3,211	8,552	46,704	55,256	10·9	1,63,647
Dacca	3,17,331	3,17,331	1,67,879	4,85,210	.....	24,244	56,121	80,365	7·6	4,04,845
Nuddea	10,98,931	10,89,410	3,39,816	14,29,226	7,532	64,795	1,11,984	1,76,779	5·9	12,52,447
Patna	12,67,692	12,60,779	2,107	12,62,886	1,327	92,322	954	93,276	7·3	11,69,610
Rajshahye	2,78,898	2,77,357	2,62,361	5,39,718	852	28,717	86,764	1,15,481	10·3	4,24,237
Assam	20,582	20,496	14,35,426	14,55,922	82	1,146	5,71,791	5,72,937	5·6	8,82,985
Chota Nagpore	2,35,877	2,32,344	11,836	2,44,180	.....	14,992	3,901	18,893	6·4	2,25,287
										55,60,634
Freight and Transport Charges on account of annual supply of Opium for the use of the Excise Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2,498	2,498	Less ...	2,498
Total ...	42,20,636	41,82,720	26,84,614	68,67,334	23,080	3,14,510	9,94,688	13,09,198	7·5	55,58,136

H. 2.

Statement of Loss sustained by the Excise Revenue from the introduction of the Central Distillery System.

Division.	Number of Central Distilleries in existence on 30th April 1864.	Established in 1864-65.	Total number established.	Remaining to be established.	Distillery fees realized in 1864-65.	Financial Results. Gross Revenue derived in 1864-65.	Deduct cost of Central Distillery Estates.	Remainder.	Revenue derived from the same tract in the last year before the Distillery system came into force.	Profit.	Loss.
Bhaugulpore ...	4	31	35	..	21,205	2,32,341	16,051	2,16,290	2,65,709	25,629	75,048
Burdwan ...	16	1	17	7	899	97,642	5,216	92,426	1,10,747	619	18,940
Chittagong ...	3	1	4	...	643	14,545	114	14,431	21,656	254	7,479
Cuttack ...	5	1	6	6	261	16,128	219	15,909	19,426	..	3,517
Dacca ...	18	...	18	3	1,664	50,940	476	50,464	70,372	.....	19,908
Nuddea ...	12	..	12	..	2,849	1,89,881	4,584	1,85,297	4,88,475	..	3,03,178
Patna ...	21	92	113		57,083	7,97,785	67,082	7,30,703	5,96,339	1,63,958	29,594
Rajshahye ..	17	...	17	1	2,543	68,471	5,461	63,010	1,16,225	.....	53,215
Assam ...	...	..	..	...	.....	..	....	.....	...	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore ...	...	6	6	27	2,261	20,721	987	19,734	61,620	.....	41,886
Total ...	96	132	228	44	89,408	14,88,454	1,00,190	13,88,264	17,50,569	1,90,460	5,52,765
										Deduct Profit ...	1,90,460
										Net Loss ...	3,62,305

1.

Statement of Gross Collections from Stamps

District.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1849-50.			Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1859-60.			Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1863-64.			Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1864-65.		
Lower Provinces.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bancoorah	28,941	10	0	84,456	4	0	54,200	0	0	64,788	8	0
Balasore...	13,910	4	0	16,781	10	0	21,854	4	0	24,700	8	0
Backergunge	82,954	8	0	1,10,143	12	0	1,60,456	0	0	1,74,586	5	0
Behar	81,236	6	0	95,286	8	0	1,35,353	11	0	1,56,474	15	0
Beerbhoom	49,310	10	0	57,915	8	0	72,091	0	0	78,668	6	0
Bhaugulpore	65,603	0	0	60,372	2	0	1,08,154	0	0	1,28,688	15	0
Bhullooah	30,070	0	0	63,130	12	0	85,273	8	0	92,934	12	0
Bograh	15,764	6	0	26,964	8	0	31,196	10	0	35,859	9	0
Burdwan	68,530	12	0	98,247	12	0	1,64,672	2	6	1,57,791	5	0
Cachar	0	0	0	1,991	2	0	12,350	2	0	16,672	8	0
Chittagong	72,655	0	0	1,01,602	0	0	1,54,453	5	0	1,67,029	9	0
Cherra Poonjee... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,194	5	0	1,162	13	0
Chumparun	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,161	12	0	21,663	0	0
Cuttack	29,461	12	0	43,308	0	0	62,511	11	0	63,105	15	0
Calcutta	98,357	0	0	2,43,799	2	0	12,72,259	4	0	13,32,982	9	0
Dacca	70,317	0	0	1,23,395	14	0	1,85,530	8	0	1,92,632	12	0
Darjeeling	706	14	0	2,724	5	0	6,857	6	0	10,774	9	0
Dinagepore	59,744	9	0	82,287	0	0	86,967	4	0	93,870	0	0
Dcomka	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,464	12	0	2,046	13	0
Durrung	0	0	0	856	12	0	6,638	1	0	6,478	2	6
Deogurh	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,894	14	0	10,574	12	0
Furreedpore	37,950	0	0	36,507	0	0	57,519	0	0	66,777	8	0
Godda	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,215	0	0	3,013	7	0
Gowalparah	7,720	2	0	12,636	2	0	14,196	13	6	15,294	13	0
Hazareebaugh	11,736	10	0	15,862	8	0	18,518	8	0	28,138	15	0
Hooghly	69,920	6	8	1,07,107	10	0	1,80,553	2	0	1,59,330	12	0
Jessore	73,233	8	0	1,21,247	8	0	1,62,813	12	0	1,85,628	6	0
Kamroop	0	0	0	6,150	0	0	24,260	2	0	22,432	2	0
Lohardunggah	10,777	13	0	26,600	2	0	23,134	3	0	33,613	12	0
Luckimpore	0	0	0	283	7	0	8,542	0	0	8,077	8	0
Maunbhoom	18,965	4	0	29,811	4	0	35,270	1	6	38,930	0	0
Maldah	20,122	12	0	21,316	6	0	31,373	3	0	31,277	1	0
Midnapore	61,013	1	0	82,333	0	0	1,17,274	13	0	1,35,327	13	0
Monghyr	39,168	8	0	57,787	0	0	99,479	9	0	90,604	0	0
Moorshedabad	55,715	11	0	72,883	0	0	1,19,364	6	0	1,35,430	2	0
Mymensing	89,996	4	0	1,40,378	8	0	2,00,760	6	0	2,17,055	15	0
Nowgong...	0	0	0	1,695	0	0	12,594	6	6	13,463	4	0
Nuddea	57,925	8	0	69,543	4	0	1,30,818	2	6	1,45,187	10	0
Pakour	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,342	10	6	1,476	6	0
Patna	85,238	0	0	99,550	0	0	1,37,681	10	0	1,49,337	8	0
Pooree	11,079	0	0	11,957	10	0	17,971	7	0	23,315	9	0
Purneah...	92,527	4	0	1,02,352	8	0	1,35,538	4	0	1,30,699	10	0
Pubna	24,400	0	0	30,186	8	0	55,770	13	0	55,693	10	0
Rajmehal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,087	7	0	3,194	14	0
Rungpore	66,357	13	0	73,383	6	0	99,696	8	0	1,08,700	8	0
Rajshahye	61,119	6	0	57,251	0	0	71,240	4	0	80,126	12	0
Sarun	97,247	10	0	1,15,815	0	0	1,17,530	6	0	1,45,293	0	0
Seebsaugor	0	0	0	861	8	0	10,780	0	0	15,663	3	0
Shahabad	91,130	11	0	1,03,240	0	0	1,32,072	5	0	1,32,081	14	0
Singbhoom	0	0	0	742	0	0	3,547	0	0	3,956	0	0
Sylhet	41,767	4	0	80,452	8	0	1,24,224	12	0	1,22,359	12	0
Tipperah	48,650	0	0	86,501	8	0	99,797	7	0	1,67,942	10	0
Tirhoot	1,49,325	10	0	1,76,252	0	0	2,52,833	1	0	2,60,777	0	0
24-Pergunnahs... ...	87,546	10	0	1,69,415	0	0	3,43,100	4	0	3,61,136	5	0
Howrah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,961	6	0
Total ...	21,77,357	0	8	30,76,468	2	0	54,06,219	14	0	59,49,918	0	0

in the Lower Provinces for four years.

Increase in the year 1864-65 as compared with the year 1849-50.	Decrease in the year 1864-65 as compared with the year 1849-50.	Increase in the year 1864-65 as compared with the year 1859-60	Decrease in the year 1864-65 as compared with the year 1859-60.	Increase in the year 1864-65 as compared with the year 1863-64.	Decrease in the year 1864-65 as compared with the year 1863-64.
Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
35,846 14 0	.....	30,832 4 0	.....	10,588 8 0	.....
10,790 4 0	.....	7,918 14 0	.....	2,846 4 0	.....
91,631 13 0	.....	58,442 9 0	.....	14,130 5 0	.....
75,238 9 0	.....	61,188 7 0	.....	21,121 4 0	.....
29,557 6 0	.....	20,952 8 0	.....	6,777 0 0	.....
63,925 15 0	.....	68,316 13 0	.....	20,534 15 0	.....
62,864 12 0	.....	29,804 0 0	.....	7,661 4 0	.....
19,595 3 0	.....	9,295 1 0	.....	4,162 15 0	.....
89,260 9 0	.....	59,543 9 0	.....	.....	6,880 13 6
16,672 8 0	.....	14,681 6 0	.....	4,322 6 0	.....
94,374 9 0	.....	65,427 9 0	.....	12,576 4 0	.....
1,162 13 0	.....	1,162 13 0	.....	.....	31 8 0
21,663 0 0	.....	21,663 0 0	.....	7,501 4 0	.....
33,644 8 0	.....	19,797 15 0	.....	594 4 0	.....
12,34,625 9 0	.....	10,89,183 7 0	.....	60,723 5 0	.....
1,22,315 12 0	.....	69,236 14 0	.....	7,102 4 0	.....
10,068 11 0	.....	8,050 4 0	.....	3,917 3 0	.....
39,125 7 0	.....	16,583 0 0	.....	11,902 12 0	.....
2,046 13 0	.....	2,046 13 0	.....	.....	417 15 0
6,478 2 6	.....	5,621 6 6	.....	.....	159 14 6
10,574 12 0	.....	10,574 12 0	.....	2,080 2 0	.....
28,827 8 0	.....	30,270 8 0	.....	9,258 8 0	.....
3,013 7 0	.....	3,013 7 0	.....	798 7 0	.....
7,574 11 0	.....	2,658 11 0	.....	1,097 15 6	.....
16,402 8 0	.....	12,276 7 0	.....	9,620 7 0	.....
90,310 5 4	.....	52,223 2 0	.....	.....	21,222 6 0
1,12,394 14 0	.....	64,380 14 0	.....	24,014 10 0	.....
22,432 2 0	.....	16,282 2 0	.....	.....	1,828 0 0
22,835 15 0	.....	7,013 10 0	.....	10,479 9 0	.....
8,077 8 0	.....	7,794 1 0	.....	.....	464 8 0
19,964 12 0	.....	9,618 12 0	.....	3,059 14 6	.....
11,154 5 0	.....	9,960 11 0	.....	.....	96 2 0
74,314 12 0	.....	53,994 13 0	.....	18,053 0 0	.....
60,525 8 0	.....	41,907 0 0	.....	214 7 0	.....
69,714 7 0	.....	52,547 2 0	.....	6,065 12 0	.....
1,27,959 11 0	.....	76,677 7 0	.....	16,295 9 0	.....
13,463 4 0	.....	11,768 4 0	.....	868 13 6	.....
86,212 2 0	.....	74,594 6 0	.....	7,319 7 6	.....
1,476 6 0	.....	1,476 6 0	.....	233 11 6	.....
64,099 8 0	.....	49,787 8 0	.....	11,655 14 0	.....
12,236 9 0	.....	11,357 15 0	.....	5,314 2 0	.....
38,172 6 0	.....	28,347 2 0	.....	.....	1,838 10 0
34,292 10 0	.....	25,506 2 0	.....	.....	78 3 0
3,194 14 0	.....	3,194 14 0	.....	107 7 0	.....
42,342 11 0	.....	35,317 2 0	.....	9,004 0 0	.....
19,007 6 0	.....	22,875 12 0	.....	8,886 8 0	.....
48,045 6 0	.....	20,978 0 0	.....	27,762 10 0	.....
13,668 3 0	.....	14,801 11 0	.....	4,905 3 0	.....
40,961 3 0	.....	28,841 14 0	.....	9 9 0	.....
3,950 0 0	.....	3,208 0 0	.....	403 0 0	.....
87,592 8 0	.....	48,907 4 0	.....	5,135 0 0	.....
1,19,292 10 0	.....	82,438 2 0	.....	68,145 3 0	.....
1,11,453 6 0	.....	84,525 0 0	.....	7,948 15 0	.....
2,73,589 9 0	.....	1,01,721 3 0	.....	18,029 15 0	.....
15,361 6 0	.....	15,361 6 0	.....	15,361 6 0	.....
27,72,560 9 10	.....	28,73,449 11 6	.....	4,89,716 2 6	26,018 0 0

J. 1.

Statement shewing the total amount of Assessments, Abatements, Additions, Collections, Amounts under Realization, and Refunds of Income Tax in Calcutta and its Suburbs for the past five years, up to the 30th April 1865.

Year.	Original Jumma or Assessment.	Abatement by order of Commissioner.	Balance.	Addition by revision.	Total.	Demand.	Gross Collection.	Deduct excess Collection realized before authority of abatement was received.	Net Collection.	Under Realization.	Refund granted.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1860-61 ...	20,46,954 3 10½	5,12,551 3 4	15,34,403 0 6½	3,390 15 0	15,37,793 15 6½	15,37,793 15 6½	16,97,989 6 11½	1,63,706 13 5	15,34,282 9 6½	3,511 6 0	1,54,361 3 4
1861-62 ...	17,69,434 4 9½	4,41,178 9 7	13,28,245 11 2½	28,090 6 10	13,56,336 2 0½	13,56,336 2 0½	14,03,775 5 11½	53,010 8 5	13,50,764 13 6½	5,571 4 6	48,233 9 8
1862-63 ...	16,90,718 15 10	2,97,831 6 1	13,92,887 9 9	9,641 9 4	14,02,529 3 1	14,02,529 3 1	13,53,965 9 11	23,067 11 10	13,31,895 14 1	70,633 5 0	44,501 6 2
1863-64 ...	12,09,021 8 7	1,23,527 6 10	10,86,494 1 9	35,884 15 4	11,22,378 15 1	11,22,378 15 1	9,87,576 13 3	8,043 10 11	9,79,533 2 4	1,42,845 12 9	11,728 1 11
1864-65 ...	10,55,478 14 5	36,387 4 3	10,19,091 10 2	38,907 11 8	10,57,999 5 10	5,33,392 10 5	4,59,413 1 2	13,717 13 10	4,45,695 3 11	87,697 6 6	36 0 0
Total ...	77,71,557 15 6	14,10,475 14 1	63,61,122 1 5	1,15,915 8 2	64,77,037 9 7	59,52,430 14 2	59,02,718 5 10	2,60,546 10 5	56,42,171 11 5	3,10,259 2 9	2,58,860 5 8
Refund made on account of Premium Policy and Interest of Government Drafts, &c., for the year 1860-61										3,213 7 11	
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1861-62										1,125 4 8	
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1862-63										2,357 7 2	
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1863-64										883 5 8	
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1864-65										449 6 9	8,029 0 2
Grand Total											2,66,879 5 10

J. 2.

Statement shewing the total amount of Income Tax realized in five years up to the 30th April 1865 in the several Divisions of the Lower Provinces.

Division.	Estimated Population.	Land Revenue.	Maximum Number of Rate-payers.	Income Tax collected up to 30th April 1865.	Total Charges.	Net Revenue.
		Rupees		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Bhaugulpore including the Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,477,261	27,94,844	23,588	14,96,078	1,35,482	13,60,596
Burdwan	5,796,961	75,26,357	34,276	22,23,678	1,62,080	20,61,598
Chittagong	2,433,200	21,72,956	9,210	6,05,526	78,085	5,27,441
Cuttack	2,361,742	16,80,994	21,201	6,97,394	77,144	6,20,250
Dacca	5,009,127	32,68,991	35,172	19,93,389	1,95,479	17,97,910
Nuddea	2,493,699	40,81,789	42,656	13,43,828	1,60,174	11,83,654
Patna	7,182,536	79,09,721	32,801	38,89,584	2,14,865	36,74,719
Rajshahye	4,283,380	61,69,937	33,303	24,37,451	2,14,518	22,22,933
Assam	1,479,223	10,16,427	6,854	3,62,160	23,333	3,38,827
Chota Nagpore	2,436,968	2,49,212	15,305	6,32,233	35,232	5,97,001
	36,954,097	3,68,71,258	2,54,456	1,56,81,821	12,96,392	1,43,84,929

K. 1.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the year 1864-65.

Heads of Service.		1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	Remarks.
RECEIPTS.					
I.—Land Revenue ..	1.—Land Revenue ...	4,10,24,500	4,04,37,734	3,80,11,336	
	2.—Forest Revenue ..	48,000	41,589	19,618	
	3.—Abkaree Revenue	56,71,000	58,51,441	68,76,314	
II.—Assessed Taxes ...	1.—Income Tax ..	63,01,000	47,50,592	38,19,328	
	2.—Other Imperial Taxes ..	.....	..	...	
III.—Customs . .	Imports	60,03,500	60,78,052	58,73,780	
	Exports	40,74,800	38,32,378	34,50,381	
	Land Customs, &c. ..	68,500	1,22,307	96,961	
IV.—Salt ...	Sea Customs	2,02,66,000	1,96,47,414	2,45,06,123	
	Excise and other Receipts ...	1,36,500	1,56,779	4,21,430	
	Sales	60,68,300	47,81,142	28,91,900	
V.—Opium		4,81,55,700	5,31,66,364	5,14,21,465	
VI.—Stamps		54,64,300	56,22,897	60,07,401	
X.—Law and Justice		11,55,100	17,03,825	16,08,280	
XI.—Police		2,00,200	4,81,535	2,05,728	
XII.—Marine		16,14,500	14,38,397	11,44,442	
XIII.—Public Works		14,51,800	13,75,855	.....	To be shewn in the Accounts of the Public Works Department.
XIV.—Tributes and contributions on account of Contingencies from Native States		.....	.....	4,194	
XV.—Miscellaneous (Civil)		4,67,000	4,54,936	8,06,109	
XVI.—Interest on other accounts		391	305	2,104	
XVII.—Public Debt ...	Local Taxes ...	655	717	148	
	Local Funds ...	39,72,800	40,31,231	40,09,938	
Total Revenue ...		15,87,75,326	15,39,72,981	15,12,31,906	

Heads of Service.	1862-63.	1863-64	1864-65.	Remarks.
	₹			
EXPENDITURE.				
A.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback ...	8,80,900	15,85,574	12,32,102	
B.—Charges against Income	.....	.....		
I.—Revenue Department	... ..	. .	.....	
1.—Land Revenue, Sayer, and Abkaree ..	30,43,000	37,60,951	38,33,400	
2.—Assessed Taxes	4,13,100	2,01,113	2,18,072	
3.—Customs	5,84,700	6,31,776	6,67,956	
4.—Salt .. .	24,16,300	6,03,029	2,64,250	
5.—Opium	1,48,29,700	2,54,07,887	2,36,60,967	
6.—Stamps . .	1,94,100	2,02,599	2,21,894	
7.—Mint . .	.		16,919	
II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	17,58,500	17,88,150	19,59,196	
III.—Allowances to District and Village Officers	.....	29,186	32,865	
IV.—Miscellaneous .	34,200	34,221	4,963	
V.—Contingencies, Special and Temporary .	89,800	27,975	..	Shown under F. VI.
C.—Army	.			
D.—Marine .. .			15,96,646	
E.—Works of Internal Improvements and Public Convenience .	3,31,400			
F.—Civil Service . .	.....	89,86,892	... ..	To be shewn in the Accounts of the Public Works Department.
I.—Civil Buildings ...	79,87,400			
II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	15,34,500	18,34,497	15,90,117	
III.—Law and Justice	55,80,800	51,36,611	57,36,519	
IV.—Police	42,37,500	55,41,354	53,87,520	
V.—Education, Science, and Art .	12,72,500	14,21,753	16,63,270	
VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	.. .	.....	72,547	
VII.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes	5,89,200	7,08,231	8,21,798	
VIII.—Marine	8,98,400	10,17,028	.....	Shown under D. Marine.
IX.—Miscellaneous	1,62,500	1,54,249	2,18,805	
X.—Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	57,400	55,542	13,281	
G.—Interest on other accounts	48,838	98,399	63,940	
H.—Public Debt ... Local Taxes ...	.....	617	189	
H.—Public Debt ... Local Funds ...	38,95,900	38,91,239	40,51,753	
Total Expenditure ..	5,97,91,638	6,32,18,382	5,33,27,671	
Surplus	18,29,83,898	9,07,54,599	9,79,04,315	

K. 2.

Statement shewing the circulation of Government Currency Notes in Bengal during the year 1864-65.

Bengal.	Number of Notes of each value.						Total	
	1 000 Rs	500 Rs	100 Rs	50 Rs	20 Rs	10 Rs	Number	Value.
Receipts								
In store on the 1st of May 1864	157	195	1,351	1,692	2 044	7,960	13,399	5,94,680
Received from Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	109	132	1,2 [illegible]	3,136	2 900	2,450	9,927	5,34 300
Ditto from other Treasuries	297	317	2,309	2,964	3,143	4,565	13 595	9 48,110
Ditto from the public in payment of Government dues	5,661	3,253	22,623	18,183	25,052	34,780	1 09,552	1,13,07,790
Ditto from the public in exchange for silver .. .	2 059	1 171	5,288	3,449	3,054	4,979	20,000	34,56 620
Total Receipts	8,126	4,873	31,420	27,732	34,149	46,774	1,53,074	1,63,41,820
Total to be accounted for	8,283	5,068	32,771	29,424	36,193	54,734	1 66 473	1,68,36,500
Issues								
To the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	5,091	2,090	7,534	5,358	7,315	10,197	37,585	74,05,570
To other Treasuries .	309	335	2,086	2,735	3,734	4,831	14,622	10,04,840
To the public in payment of Government dues .	1,603	1,516	13,62[illegible]	11,387	15,825	22,442	66 [illegible]	48,33,570
To the public in exchange for silver.	668	552	6,792	7,982	7,957	12,615	36,766	24,52,590
Total Issues ...	7,671	4,793	30,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	34,821	50,085	1,55,369	1,56,96,570
Remaining in store at the close of the year	612	275	2,154	2,063	1,372	4649	11,104	11,39,930

K. 3.

Statement shewing the circulation of Government Currency Notes in Assam during the year 1864-65.

Assam.	Number of Notes of each value.						Total.	
	1,000 Rs.	500 Rs.	100 Rs.	50 Rs.	20 Rs.	10 Rs.	Number.	Value.
Receipts.								
In store on the 1st of May 1864	...	...	584	1,126	1,526	8,903	12,139	2,34,250
Received from Gowhatty	...	...	200	290	675	950	2,115	57,500
Ditto from other Treasuries	...	...	325	...	446	...	771	41,420
Ditto from the public in payment of Government dues	...	...	100	22	584	196	902	24,740
Ditto from the public in exchange for silver	...	...	1,223	557	825	1,744	4,349	1,84,690
Total Receipts	...	...	1,848	869	2,530	2,890	8,137	3,07,730
Total to be accounted for ...	...	...	2,432	1,995	4,056	11,793	20,276	5,42,000
Issues.								
To Gowhatty	...	...	25	...	446	...	471	11,420
To other Treasuries...	...	...	200	290	625	850	1,965	55,500
To the public in payment of Government dues	...	...	86	60	381	118	645	20,400
To the public in exchange for silver ...	...	...	1,948	1,533	2,327	3,160	8,968	3,49,590
Total Issues	...	...	2,259	1,883	3,779	4,128	12,049	4,36,910
Remaining in store at the close of the year...	...	...	173	112	277	7,665	8,227	1,05,090

L. 1.

List of Expenditure on new or Original Works executed or in progress in Bengal from Imperial Funds under the Department of Public Works in 1864-65.

Divisions.	Works.	Expenditure.
	I.—MILITARY.	Rupees
Dinapore	Constructing masonry Drain in rear of the Garden range of quarters, Dinapore . ..	2,081
Upper Assam ...	Ditto masonry Drains in the Military Cantonment, Debrooghur	1,575
Garrison Engineer	Improvements and drainage of the General Hospital, Fort William	10,357
	Covered passage from the Queen's Barrack, Fort William, to the Out-offices	7,580
	Additions to the Bakery, Cooly Bazar ..	8,009
	Constructing Harness-room at Barrackpore .	.....
	Ditto Plunge Bath at ditto ...	.....
	Ditto Cattle Sheds at ditto ...	.....
	Pathways, &c, in the Dum-Dum Cantonments	907
	Constructing Slaughter-house for Fort William	.....
	Water-supply, Fort William	12,536
	Engine-room for Cap Factory, Dum-Dum ...	.....
	New Out-offices for servants, General Hospital, Calcutta	.....
	Cask Shed, Cooly Bazar	7,011
Dinapore	Constructing double Fives' Court, Dinapore ...	42
Ramghur ...	Drainage of Cantonment, Hazareebaugh ...	.....
	Barrack Master's Godown, ditto	1,877
	Guard-room for Hospital, ditto	
	Three Staff Serjeant's Bungalows ditto	
	Work-shop for the Artillery, ditto	2,357
Berhampore ...	Alterations and renewal of Barracks at Berhampore	18,613
Darjeeling ...	Alterations and renewal of Sinchall Barracks ...	... ..
Rajshahye ...	Drainage of Cantonment, Julpigoree	.... .
	Constructing Magazine, Julpigoree	1,394
Mahanuddy ...	Drainage of Cantonment, Cuttack ...	5,226
Upper Assam ...	Constructing Magazines at Suddya and Golaghart	1,635
Presidency ..	Alterations to Houses Nos. 1 and 2, Coilah Ghaut Street, to fit them for the Offices of the Controller of Military Finance...	3,100
Garrison Engineer	Supplying Punkahs to Officers' quarters in Fort William	3,504
	Roofing with corrugated iron the Gun-sheds, Infirmary, and Shoeing-shed of T. and G. Batteries, Barrackpore	9,704
	Alterations to 343 iron grating in No. 5 permanent Barrack, Dum-Dum	448
	Ditto to Gun-mould Stores in Gun Foundry at Cossipore	228
	Ditto to Smelting-house at Gun Foundry ...	1,161
	Ditto to the Privies attached to the Barracks at Chinsurah	3,731
	Carried over	1,03,169

Divisions.	Works.	Expenditure.
	I.—MILITARY—(*Concluded.*)	Rupees.
	Brought forward	1,03,169
Garrison Engineer	Lightning Conductors to Magazines in Fort William	68
	Arm Racks, &c., for Barracks in ditto	2,156
Dacca	Fitting Foley's Mills for the accommodation of Troops, Dacca	21,093
	Huts for Native Infantry, Dacca...	2,000
Upper Assam ...	Metalling roads in Military Station, Suddya ...	420
	Verandah to the Artillery Gun-shed and erecting a Guard-room at Debrooghur	1,360
Lower Assam ...	Improvement to the Military Cantonment, Gowhatty	488
Darjeeling	Temporary accommodation for Troops	3,554
Dinapore ...	Constructing a Bungalow for the Veterinary Surgeon, Poosah...	2,380
	Ditto Lavatories in the Temporary Barracks, Dinapore	2,159
	Improving approaches to the Main Guard Bridge, Dinapore	2,553
	Re-constructing the Gram Godown at Buxar ...	3,058
Tirhoot	Constructing an Embankment round the Segowlee Cantonment	12
Ramghur ...	Ditto Lavatories for private ablution, Hazareebaugh	597
	Ditto Barracks at Parisnath	237
	Ditto Medical Subordinates' quarters, Hazareebaugh	525
	Ditto Powder Magazine for Infantry Regiment at ditto	716
Field Engineer ..	Ditto works in connection with Bootan Expedition	57,491
Presidency ...	Boundary Wall, Dock Yard, Kidderpore ...	825
	Petty works not exceeding Rupees 2,500 each ..	79,755
	Total Military ...	2,84,616
	II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.	
Chittagong ...	Erection of Pillars between British and Independent Tipperah	5,584
Bhaugulpore ...	Constructing Collector's Cutcherry, Sooree ...	33,151
Berhampore ...	Renewing the roof of the Moorshedabad Collectorate	2,033
Presidency ...	Constructing four Sheds in the Custom House, Calcutta	85,592
Dinapore ...	Water-supply for the Opium Factory, Goolzarbaugh	1,991
Presidency ...	Upper story of the range of Opium Godowns on the Strand Road	3,011
	Carried over ..	1,31,362

Divisions.	Works.	Expenditure.
	II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*(Continued.)*	Rupees.
	Brought forward ...	1,31,362
Additional Presidency	Constructing General Post Office, Calcutta ...	2,23,762
Presidency ...	Paving with encaustic tiles the entrance hall and lobby of Belvidere House	100
	Additions and alterations in the Government House Premises, Calcutta	6,626
Garrison Engineer ...	Two new houses, &c., in the Barrackpore Park for Governor General's Staff	52,506
Presidency ...	New Copper Mint, Calcutta	88,471
Darjeeling ...	Constructing roads and buildings for the Cinchona plantations	24,017
Agra ...	Ditto a Soorkey Shed	5,993
	Ditto a Tramway	4,998
Sylhet ...	Ditto a Church at Cachar	1,322
Garrison Engineer ...	New East window for St. Peter's Church in Fort William	.....
Darjeeling ...	Constructing a Church at Darjeeling	240
Purneah ...	Ditto ditto at Purneah	1,389
Dinapore ...	Ditto ditto at Arrah	9,188
Patna Branch Road	Ditto ditto at Gya	9,966
Presidency ...	New Burial Ground, Howrah	13,121
Sylhet	Enclosing the Cemetery at Cachar	2,251
Darjeeling ...	Ditto ditto at Jullapahar	1,762
	Ditto ditto at Darjeeling	2,690
Bhaugulpore ...	Ditto ditto at Monghyr	5,913
Dinapore ...	Ditto ditto at Arrah	1,798
Berhampore ...	Ditto ditto at Kooshteah	.....
Chittagong ...	Additions to the School-house at Comillah ...	6,074
Berhampore ...	Constructing a College at Berhampore	3,479
Additional Presidency	Ditto a new High Court-house, Calcutta ...	1,19,846
Dacca ...	Ditto a Court-house for the Judge at Dacca ...	56,971
	Ditto ditto for the Collector at ditto	11,263
	Compensation for lands for above	14,605
Calcutta and Jessore Road.	Constructing Court-house for Judicial Officers, Kooshteah	17,386
Chittagong ...	Ditto ditto for ditto, Comillah	14,613
Sylhet ...	Ditto a ditto for Superintendent of Cachar	5,116
Upper Assam ...	Ditto Sub-Divisional Court-house at Luckimpore	75
Rajshahye ...	Ditto Judge's Court-house, Rampore Beauleah	52,545
	Ditto Collector's Court-house at ditto	40,259
	Ditto General Record-room at ditto	11,724
	Ditto Circuit-house at ditto	526
	Ditto tank and roads in vicinity of above ...	1,942
	Ditto Deputy Magistrate's Court-house, Nattore.	8,547
Purneah ...	Ditto a Court-house at Purneah	19,287
Darjeeling ...	Ditto a Treasury and Record-room, and making alterations to the Superintendent's Cutcherry, Darjeeling	.....
	Carried over ...	9,71,733

Divisions.	Works.	Expenditure.
	II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.—(*Continued.*)	Rupees.
	Brought forward ...	9,71,733
Dinapore ...	Fitting up as the Magistrate's Office a passage in the Patna Collectorate	205
Tirhoot ...	Constructing Court-house for the Judge, Mozufferpore	22,656
	Ditto ditto for Collector, ditto	938
	Tank in connection with the above	1,191
	Constructing Sub-Divisional Cutcherry and Dwelling-house, Bettiah...	348
	Ditto Sub-Divisional Buildings at Seetamaree...	2,919
	Ditto ditto ditto Durbungah	4,551
	Ditto ditto ditto Modhubanee	4,273
	Ditto ditto ditto Tajpore	7,841
	Ditto ditto ditto Hadjeepore	6,218
2nd Division, G. T. Road ...	Ditto ditto ditto Bhabooah	3,009
	Ditto ditto ditto Nourungabad	5,514
Behar Road ...	Ditto ditto ditto Behar	8,073
Bhaugulpore ...	Ditto ditto ditto Gudda	10,759
	Ditto ditto ditto Pakoor	9,137
	Ditto ditto ditto Banka	9,908
Damoodah ...	Ditto ditto ditto Jehanabad...	1,316
Schillong ..	Ditto Court-house at Schillong	10,142
Presidency ..	Re-building the Prisoners' wards, Nos. 1 to 7, in the Alipore Jail	2,789
	Constructing Penal Convict ward in the House of Correction	.....
Calcutta and Jessore Road.	Ditto 3rd Class Lock-up, Meherpore	3,523
	Ditto ditto ditto, Kooshteah...	.....
	Ditto Jail Hospital, Jessore	5,021
Upper Assam ...	Ditto Jail, Seebsagur	1,897
Lower Assam ...	Ditto 2nd Class Lock-up, Burpettah	51
Dinapore ...	Constructing a 1st Class Lock-up, Meetapore ...	....
Ramghur	Ditto a Central Penitentiary for 100 European Prisoners, Hazareebaugh	84,459
1st Division, G. T. Road.	Altering a portion of the Commissariat Store Godown into a Lock-up at Raneegunge ...	2,934
Pooree ...	Re-modelling the Jail at Pooree...	2,697
Tirhoot ...	Constructing a 1st Class Lock-up, Moteeharee..	.....
	Ditto ditto Mozufferpore	.....
Dinapore ...	Ditto a 2nd Class ditto, Sewan ...	.....
Rajshahye ..	Ditto ditto, Serajgunge...	2,363
Dinapore ...	Ditto a 1st Class ditto, Buxar ...	24
Presidency ...	Supplying iron gratings to verandah arches of the Opium Godown, Calcutta	2,938
	Improving the drainage of the House of Correction, Calcutta	2,252
	Alterations to the Great Jail, Calcutta	3,372
	Upper story to the residence of the Wharf Controller of the Custom House	12,399
	Constructing an upper story over the Seed House, Botanical Garden	12,180
	Ditto a Shed for the use of the Press attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department	4,165
	Carried over ...	12,23,795

Divisions.	Works.	Expenditure.
	II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.—(*Continued.*)	Rupees.
	Brought forward ...	12,23,795
Presidency ...	Constructing two additional rooms in the Presidency College for the Civil Engineering Department	4,330
	Clearing the Maidan near Cooly Bazar by removing the iron-work stored there	9,377
	Additions to the Turnery-room of the Silver Mint, Calcutta	1,066
	Enclosure wall to the Botanical Garden... ...	687
	Additions and alterations to St. John's Church, Calcutta	438
	Additions and improvements to the Police Buildings, Calcutta	2,515
	Fitting up St. Paul's School for the use of the High Court	426
	Providing a second layer of corrugated iron to the roof of the new Copper Mint, Calcutta ...	13,000
Additional Presidency ...	Constructing a Sailor's Home at Calcutta ..	34,388
	Ditto new ceilings to State rooms of Government House, Calcutta	47,464
	Ditto St. James' Church, Calcutta	84,949
	Adding an upper story to the St. James' Parsonage, Calcutta...	7,545
Garrison Engineer ...	Ditto an iron roof for St. Peter's Church, Fort William	1,010
Dacca ...	Additions to the Collector's Cutcherry at Burrisaul	846
	Ditto ditto at Noacolly	5,782
	Alterations to Jail wards at Furreedpore ...	1,601
Jessore Road ...	Constructing Sub-Divisional Court and Dwelling-house, Kooshteah	1,489
	Ditto Lock-up at Narail	200
	Ditto Lock-up at Jenidah	386
	Providing accommodation for the Principal Sudder Ameen at Jessore	9,667
	Constructing Sub-Divisional Cutcherry at Meherpore	2,169
Calcutta Canal.	Ditto Lock-up at Satkhera	2,523
	Constructing Lock-up at Busseerhaut ...	2,556
	Preparing the back ground at Acra ...	2,839
Chittagong ...	Additions to the School-house at Chittagong ...	1,630
Schillong ...	Constructing Jail, Yeodo	671
Lower Assam ...	Ditto Record-room, Gowalparah	380
Upper Assam ...	Ditto enclosure wall, &c., to the Cemetery, Debrooghur	63
	Ditto a Sub-Divisional Dwelling-house, Luckimpore	397
Darjeeling ...	Ditto new Jail, Darjeeling	4,020
Rajshahye ...	Ditto Lock-up, Nattore	2,460
	Ditto 3rd class Lock-up, Julpigoree	867
Purneah ...	Ditto ditto, Phansedewah	551
	Ditto wall round the Cemetery, Purneah ...	230
Bhaugulpore ...	Ditto 2nd class Lock-up, Kissengunge	2,316
	Ditto ditto, Muddehpoorah	323
	Ditto Telegraph Office, Sahibgunge	10,188
	Carried over ...	14,86,051

Divisions.	Works.	Expenditure.
	II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.—(*Concluded.*)	Rupees.
	Brought forward ...	14,86,054
Tirhoot ...	Constructing 3rd class Lock-ups at Tajpore, Hadjeepore, and Seetamaree	5,851
	Ditto 3rd class Lock-up, Durbungah	1,720
Dinapore ...	Ditto 3rd class Lock-up, Modhubanee	597
	Ditto Church at Goolzarbaugh	4,447
	Ditto Sub-Divisional Building, Barh	873
Patna Branch Road	Ditto Record-room, Gya	466
1st Division, G. T. Road ...	Ditto Telegraph Office, Burdwan	6,909
Damoodah ...	Ditto Lock-ups at Culna and Cutwah	5,224
Balasore ...	Ditto Hazut Ward, Jajepore	1,623
	Ditto Hazut Ward, Bhuddruck	1,624
Cuttack ...	Ditto Lunatic Asylum, Cuttack	1,481
	Ditto Church, ditto	2,166
	Aggregate of petty items costing less than Rupees 2,500 each	98,966
	Total Civil Buildings ...	16,17,601
	III.—AGRICULTURAL.	
Hidgellee ...	Sea Embankment	99,290
Mahanuddy ..	Completing Sluices in the embankments of this Division	1,245
	Land required for Orissa Irrigation Company ...	.....
Damoodah ...	Re-constructing embankment at Bongong ..	2,740
	Ditto Kajladee and Deycooree on the Adjie River	118
Tumlook ...	Ditto Bungalow at Koela	1,000
Hidgellee ...	Clearing jungle for reclaiming salt lands, Hidgellee	4,548
Balasore ...	Dawooltaneah and Chutterparrah Inspection Bungalows	863
Pooree ...	Excavating a channel from Bargovie to Noon River	464
	Aggregate of items costing less than Rupees 2,500 each	11,668
	Total Agricultural ...	1,21,936
	IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.	
Berhampore ...	Improving and metalling the road from Jeeagunge to Bugwangolah	26,705
	Providing waterway on the above road ...	6,697
Purneah ...	Metalling Darjeeling Road from Caragolah to Purneah	11,626
	Constructing a Timber Bridge over the Mahanuddy at Silligooree on the above road ...	.....
	Carried over ...	45,028

Divisions.	Works.	Expenditure.
	COMMUNICATIONS.—(*Continued.*)	Rupees.
	Brought forward	45,028
Purneah ...	Constructing a Bridge over the Sowrah River on the above road	25,773
	Extension of the Darjeeling Road from Titalyah to Silligooree with Bridges	15,055
	Metalling Darjeeling Road from Purneah to Silligooree	3,88,576
	Planting trees on the above road	9,268
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Hill Road	2,63,709
Ramghur ...	Constructing a road from Champarun to Chuttra	29,210
	Improvement of the Dunwah Pass, Grand Trunk Road	1,218
Patna Branch Road ...	Constructing Gya and Patna Road between Meetapore and Poon-Poon	1,55,403
	Ditto ditto between Poon-Poon and Jehanabad	
	Ditto ditto between Jehanabad and Nair ...	
	Ditto a Bridge over the Jumna on above road...	3,520
Lower Assam ...	Remodelling the Assam Trunk Road from Gowhatty towards Gowalparah	66,971
	Ditto ditto from Gowhatty towards Nowgong	1,363
	Constructing Tezpore Road	146
Schillong ...	Ditto a road from Gowhatty to Schillong ...	41,831
	Ditto Bridle path from Schillong to Chuttack ...	5,128
Upper Assam ...	Remodelling the Assam Trunk Road from Dibrooghur to Seebsagur	8,961
	Constructing 49 Bridges on the road between Seebsagur and Golaghat	16,239
	Ditto road from Dibrooghur to Debroomookh ...	5,958
1st Division, G. T. Road ...	Ditto masonry Bridges and deviation line on the road between Raneegunge and Bancoorah	13,540
Balasore ...	Remodelling the Cuttack Trunk Road between Rajghat and Balasore, 27 miles	1,25,101
	Ditto ditto between Balasore and Bhuddruck, 41½ miles...	
	Ditto ditto between Bhuddruck and Byturnee River, 19½ miles...	
Cuttack ...	Ditto ditto between the Byturnee and Brahminee Rivers, 13½ miles	12,164
	Ditto ditto between the Brahminee and Mahanuddy Rivers, 30 miles...	
	Constructing Causeways and making other improvements on the Cuttack and Sumbulpore Road	4,107
	Metalling that portion of the Cuttack Trunk Road which passes through the bed of the Gubkurrah Valley	1,032
Mahanuddy ...	Improving and opening out permanently the Cuttack and Sonepore Road, 150 miles ...	17,517
	Constructing Causeways on the road from Balleah to Pattamoondee	7,679
	Carried over ...	12,64,497

Divisions.	Works.	Expenditure.
	COMMUNICATIONS.—(*Continued.*)	Rupees.
	Brought forward	12,64,497
Jshahye ...	Constructing Drain Bridges on the road between Bungatcheo and Dinagepore	.....
2nd Division, G. T. Road ...	Ditto the Morhur and Booryah Bridges ...	61,149
	Ditto masonry Bridge over the Koordah River near Koormabad	18,061
Ramghur ...	Ditto four Bridges on the Burhee and Hazareebaugh Road	62,051
1st Division, G. T. Road ...	Ditto protective works near the Bridge over the Sallee River on the Raneegunge and Bancoorah Road	1,272
Burrakur Bridge	Ditto a Bridge across the Eastern Burrakur on the Grand Trunk Road	2,43,374
Cuttack ...	Ditto Bridges and Causeways on the Cuttack Trunk Road between the Bytumee and Brahminee Rivers	31,150
	Ditto ditto between the Brahminee and Mahanuddy Rivers	
Jessore Road ...	Metalling the Calcutta and Jessore Road between Dhuttopookur and Goomah	15,551
Chittagong ...	Opening roads between the two Military Outposts of Kaselong and Golabaria	3,723
	Completing deviation of road between Chittagong and Fenny River	3,775
	New masonry Bridges on the Chittagong Road (in addition to the 41)	3,798
Schillong ...	Opening out roads in the Station of Yeodo ...	4,908
Berhampore ...	Improving and metalling that portion of the Moorshedabad Road between Pheelkhannah and Ameerapara	21,493
	Compensation for land on the Nulhatty Road ...	38,404
Bhaugulpore ...	Additions to the Bridge over the Poorance Nullah, Bhaugulpore and Bowsee Road	6[illegible]
	Constructing 11 Bridges on the above road ...	5,85[illegible]
	Planting trees along the several roads in this Division	1,548
	Completing the southern section of the Bhaugulpore and Sooree Road	39,925
Purneah ...	2nd class Road Inspection Bungalow at Titalya	1,394
1st Division, G. T. Road ...	Constructing a Bridge over Gyeghatta Nullah on the Raneegunge and Bancoorah Road ...	8,069
	Ditto six masonry Drain Bridges on the road between Raneegunge and Bancoorah	381
Damoodah ...	Additions to four Bridges on the Ooloobariah and Moesiakah Road	89
Midnapore ...	Metalling nine miles of the Midnapore and Rajghaut Road	12,086
	Cutting channel to divert the Chumpakhall from the Midnapore and Bancoorah Road	2,160
Tumlook ...	Improving the Tumlook Dâk Road	408
	Remodelling the Panchcoorah and Koelah Road	323
	Carried over ...	18,46,372

Divisions.	Works.	Expenditure
	COMMUNICATIONS.—(*Concluded.*)	Rupees.
	Brought forward	14,46,372
Pooree ...	Constructing the Phoolnacra Bridge	34[illegible]
	Improving the Noon River escape	2,551
	Aggregate of items costing less than Rupees 2,500 each	47,216
	Total Communications ...	18,96,484
	MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	
	Aggregate of items costing less than Rs. 2,500 each	3,116
	Total Public Improvement ...	3,116
	Grand Total, Original Works ..	39,23,153

L. 2.

List of Railway Feeders in progress during the year.

Division.	Number.	Names of Roads. From	Names of Roads. To	Length in miles.	Progress and state of the Roads on the 30th April 1866.
		Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders.			
Nuddea	1	Koosteah ...	Salgamoodee...	10	79 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work completed, and nearly two-thirds of the metalling has been burnt.
	2	Chooadangah..	Jenidah ...	22¼	147 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work have been completed, and 9½ lacs of cubic feet of metalling prepared for spreading.
	3	Ditto ...	Meherpore ...	17	The earth-work has been completed, and over three lacs of metal have been collected at roadside, and 4 lacs burnt.
	4	Kissengunge...	Kotechandpore	21	The earth-work and bridging have been completed, and 5 lacs of cubic feet of metal burnt, the greater portion of which has also been stacked along the roadside. The large bridge over the Baranussy Khall was commenced and completed during the year.

Division	Number	Names of Roads. From	Names of Roads. To	Length in miles.	Progress and state of the Roads on the 30th April 1865.
		EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY FEEDERS — *(Concluded)*			
NUDDEA *(Contd.)*	5	Kallygunge .	Kotechandpore	8	Nine-tenths of the earth-work have been done, and a large portion of the embankment dressed and turfed. Two-thirds of the masonry have also been done and three-tenths of the metalling burnt
	6	Bagoolah	Kishnaghur	10	This road which had been opened in 1863-64 was in bad order at the beginning of 1864-65 It has been nearly metalled and is now the best road in the District.
	7	Ranaghaut ..	Santipore .	9¼	Completed and was ready to be opened to traffic in May 1865. The landing places at the Ranaghaut Ferry have to be completed
	8	Chagdah ..	Bongong .	20	Completed and was ready to be opened to traffic in May 1865.
	9	Ditto	Sookaghur	4¼	Completed and was ready to be opened to traffic in May 1865. This is the only unmetalled feeder on the Eastern Bengal line of Railway, the traffic not being sufficiently important as yet to justify its being metalled.
	10	Barrackpore	Kanchrapurah	15¾	These roads were opened to public traffic in October 1864 The large bridges over the Buger and Echapore Khalls which were commenced in 1863 64 have also been completed.
	11	Kanchrapurah	Ghosepurah	2¾	
	12	Kopenessur ...	Beejpore	4¾	Nine-tenths of the earth-work, eight tenths of the masonry, and six-tenths of the metalling have been done
	13	Chundunnuggur.	Augurparah ...	5¾	The road embankment was completed, the entire line was soled, and the metal with a very trifling exception was laid but not consolidated
	14	Sodepore ...	Grand Trunk Road.	½	This is a short extension of the road from Augurparah to Chundunnuggur. Half the embankment has been completed, and brick for masonry and metalling have been burnt
		CALCUTTA SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY FEEDERS			
	1	Chuppahatty. .	Baroepore ..	4¼	Completed and open to public traffic.
	2	Basrah Haut .	Basrah Station	½	Earth work has been completed, and soling and metal have been laid.

Division.	Number.	Names of Roads. From	Names of Roads. To	Length in miles.	Progress and state of the Roads on the 30th April 1865.
		East Indian Railway Feeders.			
Burdwan ...	1	Synthea ...	Moheswa ...	9	Eleven lacs of earth-work have been completed and 4¾ lacs of bricks burned for culverts and bridges. The Inspection Bungalow at Moheswa has been roofed in, and two-thirds of the walling of the Bungalow at Audee completed.
	2	Moheswa ...	Audee ...	10	
	3	Synthea ..	Sooree ...	11	Four and a half miles of the road from Synthea have been in progress, 9½ lacs of earth work have been completed, and 3 lacs of bricks burnt The road from 4½ miles out of Synthea into Sooree was in first class order.
	4	Amedpore ...	Ditto ...	13	This road is in first-class order throughout. The Inspection Bungalows at Ahmedpore and Laghatta have been completed
	5	Bhulpore ...	Over Bridge...	¾	Earthwork and culverts on the road have been completed.
	6	Ditto ...	Adjai River...	12	Five and a quarter lacs of earth-work have been completed Culverts and bridges have been commenced and were progressing rapidly.
	7	Paneeghur ...	Ditto ...	14	On this road the Inspection Bungalow at Paneeghur has been completed.
	8	Ditto .	Bishenpore (*viâ* Damoodur and Kistobatty.)	28	An annual coat of kunkur has been given over the whole length of this road. The portion through Sonamookee has been widened and the work completed.
	9	Kistobatty ...	Joyrampore ...	...	The earth-work on the new line of division at Kistobatty has been completed and the road opened for public traffic. Inspection Bungalows have been built at Sonamookee and Joyrampore
	10	Ghoosekhara..	Dignugger ...	5½	Of the 23 lacs of earth-work required in re-constructing this road, 8½ lacs have been executed, and 12 of the 30 bridges built. An Inspection Bungalow has been constructed at Ghoosekharah.
	11	Ditto ...	Nittanundpore	14	Out of the 15 culverts required on this road, 9 have been built.

Division.	Number.	Names of Roads. From	Names of Roads. To	Length in miles.	Progress and state of the Roads on the 30th April 1865.
		East Indian Railway Feeders.—*(Concluded.)*			
Burdwan (*Concluded.*) ...	12	Burdwan ...	Cutwa ...	36	The re-construction and re-sectioning of the first 15 miles of this road have been in progress. One-fourth of the earth-work has been completed.
	13	Pandooah ...	Culna ..	17	The suspension bridge of 100 feet span has been completed and has withstood the force of the Cyclone most satisfactorily. The foundations of the Inspection Bungalow at this bridge have been laid.
		1st Section Muddehpoorah Road.			
Bhaugulpore ...	1	Ganges ...	Kissengunge..	25	Completed.
		2nd Section Muddehpoorah Road.			
	2	Kissengunge..	Muddehpoorah	20	Earth-work has been finished and trees have been planted.
		1st Section Arjusgunge Road.			
	3	Sooltangunge..	Arjusgunge ...	6½	Completed as an unmetalled road with culverts and timber bridges, and opened for traffic.
		2nd Section Arjusgunge Road.			
	4	Arjusgunge ...	Rampore Haut	8½	Postponed till 1865-66.
	5	Burryarpore ...	Khurruckpore.	11¼	The metalling and culverts of this road have been completed.
	6	Kujrah ..	Soorujghurra..	5	Completed with timber bridges and masonry culverts. Trees have been planted along the sides.
Patna ...	1	Baroon ...	Beetah ...	60	Was opened for traffic in January 1865.
		Roads other than Feeders.			
Bhaugulpore ...	1	Runjeet ...	Teesta ...	8	This road having been urgently required owing to the operations in Bootan was completed in April 1865.
Nuddea...	2	Bongong ...	Jhingergatchee		150 lacs of bricks have been moulded, 78 lacs burnt, and some 8 lacs clamped. This road is a continuation of the feeder from Chagdah to Bongong, and will complete a metalled communication between the Eastern Bengal Railway and Jessore.

M.

Statement shewing the number of Patients treated and the average in the Charitable Hospitals and

Dispensaries.	Number of In-door Patients.	Number of Out-door Patients.	Total Number of Patients treated.
Akyab General Seamen's Hospital	262	1,002	1,264
Alipore	336	2,664	3,000
Arrah	74	1,339	1,413
Balasore	87	606	693
Bancoorah	50	237	287
Beauleah	94	1,369	1,463
Baraset	.....	4,564	4,564
Beerbhoom	92	554	646
Bhangulpore	34	1,343	1,377
Bhowanipore...	10	4,127	4,137
Bhuddruck	35	214	249
Budyabatty	.....	1,365	1,365
Bograh	35	699	734
Berhampore	72	3,006	3,078
Burdwan	340	2,191	2,531
Burrisaul	145	4,157	4,298
Bankipore	...	5,324	5,324
Chittagong	60	2,445	2,505
Chuckdigee	108	1,789	1,897
Chyebassa	...	473	473
Cuttack	154	1,471	1,625
Cutwa	9	1,026	1,035
Canning	...	570	570
Chuprah	87	2,585	2,672
Dacca Mittord Hospital	408	5,126	5,534
Dinapore	121	3,488	3,609
Dwarbassiny	...	595	595
Dinagepore	21	585	606
Gowhatty	...	...	...
Gowalparah	65	417	482
Gobordangah	...	807	807
Gya	195	2,456	2,651
Howrah General Hospital	917	7,546	8,463
Hooghly	373	3,182	3,555
Jessore	84	996	1,080
Jenidah	...	274	274
Jugdispore	...	1,034	1,034
Koolneah	...	91	91
Kishnaghur	124	1,881	2,005
Kyouk Phyoo	53	126	179
Kooshtea	104	977	1,081
Kotechandpore	...	782	782
Magoorah	31	342	373
Midnapore	123	2,457	2,580
Moughyr	86	1,478	1,564
Moorshedabad	67	4,142	4,209
Mozufferpore	184	12,542	12,726
Motecharee	774	6,001	6,775
Mymensing	76	1,206	1,282
Maldah	56	664	720
Noakolly	27	1,097	1,124
Nattore	.....	982	982
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....
Ooterparrah	152	1,906	2,058
Patna...	152	6,677	6,829
Pubna	2	456	458
Pooree	155	2,713	2,868
Purneah	14	3,230	3,244
Ranchee	48	874	922
Ranaghat	.....	713	713
Rungpore	66	1,878	1,944
Serajgunge	63	782	845
Serampore...	100	2,033	2,133
Sukeas' Street, Calcutta	36	3,253	3,289
Syllet	60	703	763
Tipperah	70	1,579	1,649
Titalyah	.....	837	837
Tumlook	22	4,084	4,106

1.

Expenditure incurred per Patient, from 1st July to 31st December 1864 Dispensaries in Bengal.

Establishment.			Bazar Medicines.			Diet of In-door Patients.			Contingent Charges.			Total.			Average Expenditure per head.		
Rs.	Ar.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1,941	8	2	82	15	3	161	8	6	253	10	3	2,439	10	2	1	14	10
1,518	0	0	35	9	0	9	13	0	78	9	9	1,641	15	9	0	8	9
971	14	0	18	7	3	30	13	6	31	6	6	1,052	9	3	0	11	11
180	0	0	28	1	4½	92	3	4¾	64	2	11½	364	7	8½	0	8	4
216	0	0	51	4	6	35	6	6	.....			302	11	0	1	0	10
812	13	7	22	8	0	83	14	0	108	12	0	1,027	10	4	0	11	2
270	0	0	39	5	6	.....			25	14	0	344	8	6	0	1	2
108	0	0	14	13	9	21	10	0	.....			144	7	9	0	3	6
1,620	0	0	15	8	7	18	14	3	301	1	6	1,955	8	4	1	6	8
2,158	8	0	71	12	6	18	4	6	9	5	3	2,257	14	3	0	8	8
96	0	0	1	14	4	22	11	11½	8	6	4	129	0	7½	0	8	3
315	0	0	37	4	0	.....			78	8	0	430	12	0	0	5	0
556	0	0	40	9	6	21	10	0	6	10	6	624	14	0	0	13	7
1,506	0	0	67	8	0	49	12	2	140	8	2	1,823	12	4	0	9	5
1,720	8	0	58	14	0	136	12	0	18	12	6	1,934	14	6	0	12	2
1,166	4	0	98	6	0	170	13	6	93	5	6	1,528	13	0	0	5	8
126	0	0	113	15	5	.....			82	2	0	316	1	5	0	0	11
994	6	0	62	0	3	8	11	6	.....			1,065	1	9	0	6	9
908	0	0	57	9	0	111	14	0	82	7	0	1,189	5	0	0	1	0
24	0	0	24	5	9	.....			.....			48	5	9	0	1	7
869	10	6	62	1	6	668	11	11¼	748	3	10¼	2,801	0	3½	1	11	6
379	10	8	17	15	5	.....			107	9	6	505	3	7	0	7	9
126	0	0	24	0	0	.....			.....			150	0	0	0	4	2
1,584	0	0	12	11	8	114	7	5	120	0	5	1,831	3	6	0	10	11
2,898	0	0	319	2	5¾	583	1	6	1,560	3	11½	5,360	7	11¼	0	15	5
384	0	0	134	0	2	45	12	4	90	0	0	653	12	6	0	2	10
.....			.....			.....			.....			357	7	0	0	9	7
55	5	10	27	15	0	45	9	0	18	15	0	147	12	10	0	3	10
204	11	8	32	4	0	60	10	0	.....			297	10	2	0	0	0
450	5	4	5	0	3	171	7	0	52	9	4	679	5	11	1	6	6
441	0	0	4	10	3	.....			230	0	0	675	10	3	0	13	4
1,872	0	0	91	7	9	212	8	3	190	5	7	2,405	6	7	0	14	6
4,081	13	9	71	7	0	3,071	4	9	2,511	5	0	9,738	14	6	1	2	4
1,761	0	0	82	7	0	490	8	4	725	10	6½	3,059	9	10½	0	13	9
456	0	0	6	14	9	66	13	0½	88	6	9	618	2	6½	0	9	1
32	5	0	11	2	6	.....			.....			43	7	6	0	2	6
312	0	0	8	4	4	.....			.....			320	4	4	0	4	11
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			0	0	0
1,942	8	0	27	0	9	83	14	4½	393	14	4	2,447	5	5½	1	3	6
365	0	0	17	11	0	.....			25	6	0	408	1	0	2	4	5
174	0	0	21	3	6	35	13	6	70	13	9	301	14	9	0	4	5
334	0	0	21	14	2	.....			.....			355	14	2	0	7	3
382	2	9	15	6	6	33	5	0	46	14	6	477	12	2	1	4	5
1,137	8	0	66	5	7	250	2	5¾	246	7	3½	1,700	7	4¼	0	10	6
654	7	11	13	14	0	51	1	10	960	2	1	1,679	9	10	1	1	2
1,626	0	0	49	10	5	60	2	0	29	2	11	1,764	15	4	0	6	8
1,044	0	0	134	10	0	381	9	0	142	8	4	2,302	11	4	0	2	1
94	0	0	28	4	0	9	4	0	37	4	6	168	12	6	0	0	4
612	0	0	33	2	2	112	10	7	788	13	7	1,546	10	4	1	3	3
71	8	0	81	3	3	64	5	0	8	12	0	225	12	3	0	5	0
744	0	0	43	1	6	41	5	1	18	0	0	846	6	7	0	12	0
558	0	0	16	0	0	.....			18	0	0	592	10	0	0	9	7
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			0	0	0
505	8	0	102	7	0	217	0	9	88	6	6	913	6	3	0	7	1
2,346	0	0	112	9	6	187	9	7	158	15	3	2,805	2	4	0	6	6
620	0	0	31	11	0	25	12	3	.....			677	7	3	1	7	8
814	0	0	164	15	7¾	164	9	0¼	.....			1,083	8	8	0	6	0
111	0	0	40	9	3	25	6	0	.....			176	15	3	0	0	9
357	0	0	49	13	2	37	12	6	72	2	9	516	12	5	0	8	11
0	8	0	14	3	3	.....			25	12	9	40	8	0	0	0	10
614	0	0	33	8	0	77	6	6	78	4	4	803	2	10	0	6	7
396	0	0	47	3	10	62	1	2	10	0	0	515	5	0	0	9	9
401	0	0	14	15	9	99	0	6	89	5	9	734	6	0	0	5	6
2,220	0	0	221	0	0	135	14	0	480	0	0	3,046	14	0	0	14	9
200	8	0	7	2	7½	23	8	9	147	2	6	438	3	10½	0	9	2
232	0	0	126	4	1	80	8	9	22	0	0	460	12	10	0	4	5
96	0	0	7	13	6	.....			.....			103	13	6	0	1	11
377	0	0	6	12	6	13	14	0	5	2	3	402	12	9	0	1	6

M. 2.

Comparative Return of Vaccination for the year 1864.

Division.	Station.	1863. No. of Vaccinators attached.	1863. Number Vaccinated.	1863. Successful Cases.	1864. No. of Vaccinators attached.	1864. Number Vaccinated.	1864. Successful Cases.
Presidency.	Chowringhee Depôt ...	2	1,075	891	2	1,481	1,064
	Park Street Dispensary...	1	562	524	1	858	736
	Medical College Dispensary	1	413	266	1	713	437
	North Division	5	5,607	5,052	5	8,734	7,804
	Middle Division ...	5	6,401	6,130	5	7,642	7,301
	South Division	5	11,585	11,055	5	14,031	14,022
	Total ...	19	25,643	23,918	19	34,062	31,367
Barrackpore.	Akyab	1	360	136	1	441	198
	Balasore...	...	18	8	2	469	366
	Bancoorah	...	297	24	...	338	76
	Baraset	1	939	904	1	675	625
	Beerbhoom	1	1,458	887	1	3,267	2,075
	Burdwan	1	193	180	1	289	250
	Bhuddruck	...	.....	...	...	42	19
	Cuttack	1	308	114	1	212	64
	Darjeeling	3	1,878	1,214	7	7,016	4,601
	Hooghly	2	1,011	982	2	910	859
	Howrah	1	1,711	1,573	1	2,500	2,299
	Jessore	1	397	250	1	324	227
	Kishnaghur	1	433	404	1	1,123	998
	Maldah	...	93	81	...	.....	...
	Maunbhoom	...	10	...	...	.....	...
	Midnapore	2	13,840	13,530	2	16,846	16,457
	Moorshedabad	2	949	752	2	1,614	1,388
	Mulnath	1	579	567	...	242	222
	Nattore	1	179	151	1	1,311	1,281
	Ooterparrah	1	1,082	1,051	1	1,231	1,196
	Pooree	1	711	182	1	750	192
	Rampore Bauleah ...	1	2,837	2,715	1	477	442
	Rungpore	1	653	538	2	1,395	1,317
	Rajmehal	...	.....	...	...	33	32
	Total ...	23	29,936	26,213	29	41,535	35,184

Division.	Station.	1863. No. of Vaccinators attached.	1863. Number Vaccinated.	1863. Successful Cases.	1864. No. of Vaccinators attached.	1864. Number Vaccinated.	1864. Successful Cases.
Dacca.	Burrisaul	1	318	119	1	249	44
	Bograh	1	1,384	1,330	1	271	233
	Bullooah	1	71	28	1	38	27
	Chittagong	2	364	116	1	47	27
	Cherrapoonjee	1	387	327	1	528	440
	Cachar	1	132	117	1	636	531
	Dacca	3	1,145	767	3	1,461	1,016
	Debrooghur	1	197	164	1	147	123
	Furreedpore	...	220	173	...	219	210
	Gowhatty	1	505	333	1	511	431
	Mymensing	1	522	483	1	541	474
	Pubna	1	254	206	1	203	149
	Seebsagur	1	921	592	1	1,954	1,196
	Sylhet	1	77	47	1	144	90
	Tezpore	1	134	109	1	22	4
	Tipperah	1	34	29	1	89	58
	Total ...	18	6,615	4,940	17	7,060	5,053
Dinapore.	Patna	3	1,703	1,418	3	2,996	2,553
	Purneah...	1	187	155	1	175	127
	Bhaugulpore	1	142	89	1	753	580
	Gya	1	84	66	1	225	108
	Tirhoot	1	1,489	1,315	1	1,918	1,658
	Monghyr	2	362	273	2	378	287
	Sarun	1	94	47	1	154	129
	Ranchee	1	468	275	1	726	232
	Chumparun	1	286	196	1	153	90
	Arrah	1	132	90	1	186	154
	Total ...	13	4,947	3,918	13	7,664	5,918
	Grand Total ...	73	67,141	59,019	78	90,321	77,522

N.

Statement shewing the extent of Cotton, Indigo, Jute, Rice, and

Division.	District.	Actual outturn, of season 1863-64.									
		Acres cultivated.					Maunds of 80lbs. produced				
		Cotton.	Indigo.	Jute.	Rice.	Tea.	Cotton.	Indigo	Jute.	Rice.	Tea
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore ..	1,000	45,000	2,500	1,25,0000	...	400	2,500	5,000	20,000,000	
	Monghyr ..	3,327	9,035	4,464	88,541	...	0,309	2,398	7,003	479,440	
	Purneah ...	16	18,273	7,774	200,000	...	40	2,023	98,335	1,200,000	
	Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,712	411	.....	2,408	179,648	1,12
	Total ...	4,343	72,308	14,738	1,538,541	4,712	7,169	6,981	112,744	21,859,088	1,12
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Deoghur ...	2,474	40	33	66,666	..	1,953	22	50	1,000,000	.
	Godda ...	No data	No data	No data	No data	None.	No data	No data	No data	No data	None
	Nya Doomka .	3,000	3,300	.....	23,500	...	3,000	40	.....	211,500	
	Pakour ..	525	900	13	10,000	...	262	45	400	300,000	
	Rajmehal .	40	1,133	.	30,000	...	40	66	.....	600,000	
	Total ...	6,039	5,379	46	160,166	...	5,157	173	450	2,111,500	
Burdwan.	Bancoorah ..	2,050	6,000	... .	200,000	...	4,800	400	.....	3,200,000	
	Beerbhoom ...	1,631	189	1,409	367,746	...	2,975	1,689	3,952	6,569,449	
	Burdwan .	5,620	7,125	360	510,000	..	8,500	10,625	800	7,480,000	
	Hooghly ..	615	4,440	12,454	561,314	...	662	214	2,61,338	4,263,658	
	Howrah ...	.....	.....	41,360	177,467	...	.....	.....	3,32,745	3,025,864	
	Midnapore .	1,856	10,363	140	188,681	...	2,434	1,612	1,015	1,995,532	
	Total ...	12,872	28,126	58,729	2,005,208	...	19,369	14,550	539,850	26,514,443	
Chittagong.	Bullooah ...	5,000	.....	10,800	790,000	...	5,000	.....	40,000	7,900,000	
	Chittagong ..	10,000	30	1,000	200,000	83	50,000	25	5,000	3,000,000	
	Tipperah ...	400	1,750	23,500	1,728 000	...	400	139	352,500	25,920,000	
	Total ...	15,400	1,780	35,300	2,718,000	83	55,400	164	397,500	36,820,000	
Cuttack.	Balasore ...	5,000	.....	10,000	135,000	...	2,500	.....	30,000	925,000	
	Cuttack ...	30,000	.....	5,000	795,113	...	45,000	.....	25,000	9,541,356	
	Pooree ...	5,267	.....	.....	455,000	...	1,275	.....	.....	4,450,000	
	Total ...	40,267	.....	15,000	1,385,113	...	48,775	.....	55,000	14,916,356	
Dacca.	Backergunge ..	500	.....	2,500	934,313	...	1,512	.....	43,375	565,255,940	
	Dacca ...	50	10,000	10,000	510,000	...	100	506	50,000	3,000,000	
	Furreedpore...	45	10,861	2,473	36,633	...	78	514	20,877	342,321	
	Mymensing ...	650	17,333	6,668	888044	...	000	950	100,000	7,992,396	
	Sylhet ...	3,000	.....	2,961	1,454,874	3500	12,000	.....	20,000	14,548,740	
	Cachar ...	.....	.....	?	140,000	28,276	10,000	.....	36	1,400,000	7,97
	Total ..	4,245	38,194	24,605	3,963,864	31,776	24,290	2,030	236,288	592,539,397	7,9

Tea cultivations in Bengal for 1863-64 *and* 1864-65.

Estimate for season 1864-65									
Acres cultivated					Maunds of 80lbs produced				
Cotton	Indigo	Jute	Rice	Tea	Cotton	Indigo	Jute	Rice.	Tea.
1,500	45,000	2 500	1,500,000		600	2,000	8,000	15,000,000	
4 100	9,847	3 721	87,288		4 802	1,687	4,003	181,011	
19	17 415	11,179	106,000		58	1 922	161,660	600,000	
				6 211	600		1 243	69 824	2,121
3,619	72,262	17 400	1 687,283	6 211	6,150	5 609	174 27	15,870,835	2,121
5,000	40	33	66,666		3 700	22	50	900,000	
No data	No data	No data	No data	None	No data	No data	No data	No data	None.
3,000	3,300		23,500		3 000	40		211,500	
600	900	20	9,000		300	80	600	220,000	
40	1,200		60 000		40	200		500,000	
8,640	5,446	53	15 1,166		7 090	342	650	1,831,500	
2 300	6,000		200 000		4 600	500		2,600 000	
2 182	184	1 419	307,342		2,302	1,687	3 217	6,089,776	
5,950	10 500	963	515 000		9 000	9,600	800	5,760,000	
705	1,582	13 837	553 400		814	173	200 610	3 413,620	
		14,306	177 467				305,016	2 773 633	
1,914	9,857	140	28 854		2 107	1 746	465	1 937,360	
13,051	31,123	60 125	1,844 063		19 823	13,7 0	510 133	22 579,400	
6,000		12,000	795,000		6,000		50,000	7,950,000	
12 000	30	1,000	200 000	50	60 000	25	5,000	2,750,000	40
400	1,600	30,000	1 758,000		400	126	450 000	26 370 000	
18 400	1,630	43 000	2 753 000	500	66,400	151	505 000	37 070,000	40
6 000		8,500	135,000		8,000		28 500	925 000	
40 000		5,000	705 113		60 000		27 000	7 156,017	
10 000			339,000		2 500			4,400,000	
56,000		14 500	1,319 113		65,500		5 , 500	12,481 017	
600		2,700	934,911		1,815		49,005	565,235,940	
50	9 000	20 000	500,000		160	500	100 000	2 4 0,000	
51	11 607	2 535	37 793		88	654	23 587	412,300	
650	17,333	0,606	858 014		600	950	100,000	7 992,393	
2,625	. ..	37 03	1 473,910	5,000	9,900		27,000	11,739 190	650
.		5	150,000	41,921	10 000		56	1,500,000	14,909
5,976	37,340	35,659	1984,065	46 021	21,603	2,104	29 638	30 [illegible] 300,326	15 919

N.

Statement shewing the extent of Cotton, Indigo, Jute, Rice, and

Division.	District.	Actual outturn of season 1863-64. Acres cultivated. Cotton	Indigo	Jute.	Rice.	Tea	Maunds of 80lbs. produced. Cotton	Indigo.	Jute.	Rice	Tea.
Nuddea.	Jessore	...	62,629	31,315	1,064,702		.....	9,394	250,526	25,552,848	
	Nuddea ...	271	7,145	945	72,624		1,498	908	13,037	830,355	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...	48,264	48,264	1,230,722	.	.	6,033	241,320	18,460,530	.
	Soonderbuns				2,220,000	.			.	66,000,000	..
	Calcutta	...	.					.	....	.....	..
	Total ..	271	118,038	80,524	4,588,048	.	1,498	16,335	504,877	170,844,083	
Patna.	Behar	2,000	1,000	1,952	514,073		1,560	310	850	5,000,000	
	Chumparun	472	20,223	430	27,982		1,605	9,489	1,200	716,657	..
	Patna	273	1,300	33	14,810		137	30	22	71,377	..
	Sarun	10,415	8,692	495	88,943		8,728	5,500	4,077	1,319,843	
	Shahabad .	1,980	12,770	989	1,451,047	..	443	1,014	751	14,667,014	.
	Tirhoot	24,739	104,400	14,472	757,216	...	40,137	38,763	57,984	6,370,596	
	Total	39,179	148,385	17,411	2,846,171		51,950	55,106	64,893	28,176,687	...
Rajshahye	Bograh	120	Very little in Revenuge Thannah.	3,000	150,000		70	7	18,700	700,000	...
	Dinagepore	.	. .	100,000	1,400,000				2,000,000	21,000,000	..
	Maldah	167	22,867	1,700	270,000		125	3,400	540	4,000,000	.
	Moorshedabad		25,780	3,000	900,000			2,956	32,000	21,000,000	.
	Pubna ...	Nominal	31,200	46,800	375,000		Nominal	1,560	421,200	3,375,000	.
	Rajshahye		8,467	8,180	449,532	.	..	909	88,580	6,997,976	
	Rungpore	.	37,000	100,000	2,500,000			2,500	600,000	20,000,000	.
	Total	287	125,014	262,681	6,044,532		195	11,323	3,160,320	77,322,976	.
Assam.	Gowalparah	5,500		12,000	200,000	100	23,000	..	140,000	2,500,000	30
	Durrung	1,233	.		82,003	5,642	8,631	..	..	930,232	2,294
	Kamroop	1,947		65	374,480	368	9,735	...	180	5,666,300	281
	Luckimpore .	135		30	58,593	7,874	500	.....	200	793,110	6,413
	Nowgong .	8,863		500	170,268	3,055	70,000	...	500	5,108,040	2,169
	Seebsagur	3,150	.	2	148,739	20,834	9,450	.....	1	1,669,097	21,140
	Cossyah Hills	15		....	50		6,000	....	..	50,000	.
	Total ...	20,843	...	12,597	1,033,733	37,923	127,316	.....	140,891	16,626,639	32,896
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh	2,500	.....	650	300,000	500	400	... .	200	600,000	3
	Lohardugga	11,550	.....	1000	65,000	66	31,032	.....	2,000	2,000,000	...
	Maunbhoom	3,560	3,500	439	438,600	...	11,000	200	260	10,188,000	...
	Singbhoom .	120	.....	....	96,220	...	450	...		2,256,500	.
	Total ...	17,679	3,500	2,089	893,820	566	42,902	200	2,460	15,043,500	3
	Grand Total	160,916	540,724	523,719	27,177,196	74,860	384,021	109,[illegible]	215,273	942,794,660	41,922

Tea cultivations in Bengal for 1863-64 *and* 1864-65.—*(Concluded.)*

Estimate for season 1864-65.									
Acres cultivated.					Maunds of 80lbs. produced.				
Cotton.	Indigo.	Jute.	Rice.	Tea.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Jute.	Rice.	Tea.
.....	62,629	31,315	1,064,702	.....	.....	4,697	313,150	25,552,848	...
537	8,024	1,022	69,223	.....	1,748	1,278	14,172	748,931	...
.....	48,264	48,264	1,230,722	.....	.....	4,826	193,056	12,307,220	...
.....	.....	.....	2,344,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000,000	...
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
337	118,917	80,601	4,708,647	.....	1,748	10,801	520,378	108,608,999	...
3,000	1,200	1,000	342,715	.....	2,250	500	550	3,334,000	...
615	21,453	430	24,904	...	1,500	10,000	1,209	675,000	...
269	1,500	19	12,675	...	33	170	17	25,760	...
12,316	9,967	537	75,243	...	9,403	4,500	4,454	420,000	...
1,980	12,270	939	1,454,647	...	448	1,369	751	2,500,000	...
52,830	151,395	16,197	880,950	.	29,685	29,595	40,869	2,036,965	...
71,013	197,785	19,122	2,790,534	.....	43,314	46,134	56,850	8,981,725	..
150	Very little in Rowsinge Thannah.	3,000	150,000	.....	90	7	18,000	350,000	...
.....	.....	100,000	1,400,000	.....	.....	..	2,000,000	25,200,000	...
167	22,667	1,700	270,000	.....	125	3,400	540	4,000,000	...
.....	24,875	4,827	900,000	.....	.....	2,531	49,416	21,600,000	...
Nominal	31,200	46,800	375,000	.....	Nominal	1,560	421,200	3,375,000	...
.....	8,065	9,312	465,036	..	.....	932	97,608	6,606,316	...
.....	40,000	100,000	2,500,000	.....	.....	3,000	600,000	20,000,000	..
317	126,807	265,639	6,000,036	...	215	11,423	3,186,784	81,191,316	
5,800	.....	12,000	200,000	110	24,000	...	140,000	2,500,000	35
1,233	.....	.....	63,325	6,570	8,631	...	.....	945,232	4,010
1,951	.....	100	375,115	910	9,296	...	280	5,686,875	315
160	.....	40	58,700	9,000	600	..	250	702,000	9,500
9,000	.....	550	171,515	7,000	100,000	.....	550	5,145,450	3,216
3,333	.....	1	147,511	23,876	10,000	.....	12	1,569,007	26,682
20	.....	.....	60	...	80,000	...	...	60,000	...
21,497	.....	12,691	1,036,226	46,956	232,527	...	141,092	16,608,564	43,758
3,000	.....	480	300,000	600	450	...	180	350,000	20
15,400	.....	800	65,000	105	41,402	.....	1,700	1,800,000	...
4,500	11,000	500	440,000	...	13,560	320	290	10,188,000	...
360	.....	.....	90,220	.....	1,350	.....	...	1,129,750	...
23,260	11,000	1,780	895,220	705	56,762	320	2,170	13,267,750	20
222,110	602,316	550,570	27,237,353	100,403	521,073	90,500	5,448,452	1,[illegible]60,791,411	81,858

O. 1.

Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces from October 1864 *to September* 1865.

Survey.	District under survey.	Number of Pergunnahs. Completed.	Number of Pergunnahs. Partially completed.	Number of Hulkahs or Village Circuits.	Average size of Village Circuits in Acres.	Approximate area in square miles of work performed.	Estimated total cost of all kinds including contingencies for Survey Season 1864-65, from October 1864 to September 1865. Rs.	As.	P.	Probable rate per square mile on surveyed area. Rs	As.	P.
1st or North Division Revenue Survey.	Noacolly ...	.....	15	Mouzahwar ... 836 River area .	918	1,200 600 1,800	47,369	9	10	26	5	0
2nd or South Division Revenue Survey.	Maunbhoom ...	Mouzahwar 5 Topographical 3	....	Mouzahwar Villages. 1,817 Topographical Blocks 70	193 ...	550 450 1,000	49,989	3	3	49	15	10
3rd or East Division Revenue Survey.	Sylhet ... Cachar ... Tipperah Frontier	Not known ..	... .	Mouzahwar 544 Mouzahwar 182 Topographical Triangles 12	595 862 ...	506 245 450 1,201	48,642	15	2	40	8	0

4th or West Division Revenue Survey.	Tirhoot ...	.....	2	1,150	668	1,201	47,371 8 3	39 7 7
	Sarun ...	.....	6					
	Goruckpore ...	.....	1					
			9					
or Bengal Dooars Division	Chittagong Waste Lands Survey...	2	.....	280	1,429	150	39,562 7 8	59 0 9
	West Dooars ...	2	.....	20		520		
		4		300		670		
6th or Hazareebaugh Division.	Lohardugga ...	5	4	845	497	657	63,363 1 2	40 0 10
	Hazareebaugh ...	.....	.....	Topographical ...	...	925		
						1,582		
st or Darjeeling Waste Lands Party.	Darjeeling Waste Lands. ...	Darjeeling Hill Division.	Portions of Pergunnahs Hatighusa & Patterghata.	20 Estates 30 Building Locations.	...	90	20,502 13 9	107 14 7
				50 Hulkahs containing upwards of 200 Jotes, Government Lands, &c., &c.	...	100		
						190		
2nd or Upper Assam Waste Lands Party	Jorehaut and Seebsaugor. ...	12 Mouzahs	2 Mouzahs	8 Allotment Circuits.	...	88	10,672 13 5	121 4 5
3rd or Lower Assam Waste Lands Party.	Kamroop ...	.....	14	38 Grants ...	...	36	16,565 10 11	460 2 6
	Mouzahwar	... ...	...	5,674	628	5,629	2,96,298 13 4	39 12 1
	Topographical	... ...	..	.....	...	1,825		
	Waste Lands	... ..	...	.....	...	314	47,741 6 1	152 0 8
		Total	...	.....	...	7,768	3,44,040 3 5	44 4 9

O. 2.

Statement of Work done by Non-Professional Survey Parties, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

Division.	District in which demarcation is going on.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of Thackbust Maps made over to Surveyors.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate Maps prepared.	Number of Registers completed. English. Moujawar.	Number of Registers completed. English. Mehalwar.	Number of Registers completed. Bengalee. Moujawar.	Number of Registers completed. Bengalee. Mehalwar.	Estimated expenditure from May 1864 to April 1865.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.
												Rs.	Rs. As. P.
First ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	62	227	61	61	7	7	12,258	.....
Second ...	Tipperah and Bullooah ...	85	40	836	285	3,393	1,417	45	45	45	45	53,042	.....
Third ...	Sylhet and Cachar ...	115	300	514	7	3,393	1,065	22	22	47	47	64,397	.....
Fourth ...	Backergunge ...	6	5	.....	305	3,486	.....	10	10	16	14	36,826	.....
Chota Nagpore Divn. — First Party	Palamow & Lohardugga ..	Purtalled 521 Cleared of jungle 664	1,000	869	9	6	112	426	9	426	9	3,444	3 7 1
Chota Nagpore Divn. — Second "	Maunbhoom ...	1,045	800	1,053	258	659	.....	28	...	5	...	8,357	10 7 1
Assam	Kamroop ...	1,720	1,600	.....	1	58	.....	.....	...	.....	...	12,678	7 14 9
	Seebsagur ...	29	345	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	5,855	16 15 6
Deara Survey ..	Patna, Shahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, and Maldah.	3,180	3,162	1,772	209	477	1,615	.....	...	.....	...	22,935	7 4 0
	Total ...	7,365	7,252	5,044	1,074	11,534	4,436	592	147	546	122	2,19,792	30 5 0

Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

O. 2.

Statement of Work done by Non-Professional Survey Parties, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

Division.	District in which demarcation is going on.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of Thackbust Maps made over to Surveyors.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate Maps prepared.	Number of Registers completed. English. Moujawar.	Number of Registers completed. English. Mehalwar.	Number of Registers completed. Bengalee. Moujawar.	Number of Registers completed. Bengalee. Mehalwar.	Estimated expenditure from May 1864 to April 1865.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.
												Rs.	Rs. As. P.
First ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	62	227	61	61	7	7	12,258	.....
Second ...	Tipperah and Bullooah ...	85	40	836	285	3,393	1,417	45	45	45	45	53,042	.....
Third ...	Sylhet and Cachar ...	115	300	514	7	3,393	1,065	22	22	47	47	64,397	.....
Fourth ...	Backergunge ...	6	5	.....	305	3,486	.....	10	10	16	14	36,826	.....
Chota Nagpore Divn. First Party	Palamow & Lohardugga ..	Purtalled 521 Cleared of jungle 664	1,000	869	9	6	112	426	9	426	9	3,444	3 7 1
Chota Nagpore Divn. Second "	Maunbhoom ...	1,045	800	1,053	258	659	.....	28	...	5	...	8,357	10 7 1
Assam	Kamroop ...	1,720	1,600	.....	1	58	.....	.....	...	.....	...	12,678	7 14 9
	Seebsagur ...	29	345	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	5,855	16 15 6
Dehra Survey ..	Patna, Shahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, and Maldah.	3,180	3,162	1,772	209	477	1,615	.....	...	.....	...	22,935	7 4 0
	Total ...	7,365	7,252	5,044	1,074	11,534	4,436	592	147	546	122	2,19,792	30 5 0

Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Office.